S. Hrg. 98-635, Pt. 2

# OREGON WILDERNESS ACT OF 1983

# HEARING

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON
PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON
ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
UNITED STATES SENATE

NINETY-EIGHTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

ON

## H.R. 1149

AN ACT TO DESIGNATE CERTAIN NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM AND OTHER LANDS IN THE STATE OF OREGON FOR INCLUSION IN THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

OCTOBER 20, 1983

## PART 2

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# CONTENTS

## STATEMENTS

Page
AuCoin, Hon. Les, a U.S. Representative from the State of Oregon ..... 12
Conrad, David, public lands specialist, Friends of the Earth ..... 126
Coppelman, Peter D., director of forest wilderness programs and counsel, the Wilderness Society; accompanied by Jean Durning, northwest regional representative ..... 101
Evans, Brock, vice president for national issues, National Audubon Society ..... 85
Evans, Hon. Daniel J., a U.S. Senator from the State of Washington ..... 20
Hatfield, Hon. Mark O., a U.S. Senator from the State of Oregon ..... 1
Kerans, Hon. Gratton, speaker of the house of representatives from the State of Oregon ..... 80
Lee, Courtland, Minerals Exploration Coalition ..... 167
MacCleery, Douglas W., Deputy Assistant Secretary, Natural Resources and Environment, Department of Agriculture; accompanied by Lamar Beasley, Forest Service Deputy Chief for Programs and Legislation ..... 67
Merriam, George R., chairman, Blue Ridge Section, American Alpine Club ..... 222
Parenteau, Patrick A., vice president, resources conservation, National Wildlife Federation, as presented by Dusty Zibraser ..... 119
Robinson, Robert H., chairman, Local Juniper Group Sierra Club, Bend, Oreg. 208
Shotwell, Scott, assistant vice president, government affairs, National Forest Products Association ..... 162
Smith, Hon. Denny, a U.S. Representative from the State of Oregon ..... 65
Smith, Judge Larry, chief executive of Baker County, on behalf of the National Association of Counties, and the Association of Oregon Counties ..... 200
Smith, Hon. Robert F., a U.S. Representative from the State of Oregon ..... 25
Spilde, Darrell, vice president, development, NERCO Minerals Co ..... 131
Stonehill, Don R., director, district No. 5, Oregon State Snowmobile Association ..... 172
Weaver, Hon. James, a U.S. Representative from the State of Oregon ..... 3
Whitman, Silas, executive director, National Congress of American Indians ..... 202
Williams, King, vice chairman, Land Use Committee, Oregon Cattlemen's Association, and on behalf of the Public Lands Council, Baker County Cattlemen, and the Grant County Stockgrowers Association ..... 180
Wyden, Hon. Ron, a U.S. Representative from the State of Oregon ..... 17

## APPENDIX

Additional statements and communications submitted for the record ..... 225

# OREGON WILDERNESS ACT OF 1983

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1983

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER,
COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES,
*Washington, D.C.*

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 9 a.m., in room SD-366, Dirksen Office Building, Hon. Mark O. Hatfield, presiding.

Present: Senators Hatfield, Domenici, Wallop, Hecht, and Chafee.

Also present: Tony Bevinetto, professional staff member; and Thomas B. Williams, professional staff member for the minority.

## OPENING STATEMENT OF HON. MARK O. HATFIELD, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF OREGON

Senator HATFIELD. The hearing will please come to order. Will everyone please take their chairs. We would like everyone to be seated. If there are not enough chairs in the room the officer will remove the people who do not have chairs.

This is the third hearing on the Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water, on H.R. 1149, the Oregon Wilderness Act. During July and August the subcommittee conducted two field hearings which I chaired in Oregon on this legislation.

Those hearings provided the opportunity for Oregonians to testify without requiring the time and expense involved in traveling to Washington, D.C. Detailed testimony was presented on the specific areas included in H.R. 1149 as well as a number of areas which were not included in the House legislation.

In addition, testimony was provided in a number of the general issues which must be considered in examining the wilderness issue.

About 275 Oregonians addressed the subcommittee in those hearings. But our history of intense involvement in this issue begins prior to this legislation and this Congress.

After RARE II was completed by the Carter administration in 1979, I conducted two field hearings in Oregon and one in Washington, D.C. and developed my 1979 bill out of those hearings on specific legislative proposals. In my view it is absolutely essential that these opportunities be provided to Oregonians to testify on an issue of such overriding importance. I am proud of the subcommittee's record in this regard of holding the first field hearings on H.R. 1149 and believe the process will prove to be most helpful in developing a Senate bill.

Today our purpose is to provide an opportunity for members of Congress, the administration and natural resource groups to testify. This rounds out the hearing's record and I am sure that the perspectives which will be presented will also be an important contribution toward resolving this very difficult and controversial issue.

I will place in the record at this point the prepared statement of Congressman Weaver who is the chief sponsor of the bill H.R. 1149.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Weaver follows:]

STATEMENT OF CONGRESSMAN JIM WEAVER BEFORE THE SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER HEARING ON OREGON WILDERNESS BILL, H.R. 1149, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1983.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE. I AM PLEASED TO APPEAR BEFORE YOU TODAY TO OFFER TESTIMONY ON BEHALF OF H.R. 1149, THE OREGON WILDERNESS ACT OF 1983, SPONSORED BY CONGRESSMEN AUCOIN, WYDEN, AND MYSELF. THIS BILL WILL FINALLY RESOLVE THE LONG AND ACRIMONIOUS DEBATE SURROUNDING THE RARE II WILDERNESS ISSUE IN OREGON. AS SUCH, I CONSIDER THE BILL TO BE OF THE UTMOST IMPORTANT TO BOTH OREGON'S TIMBER INDUSTRY AND ITS ENVIRONMENT.

AN PROMPT RESOLUTION OF THE STATUS OF OREGON'S RARE II LANDS IS ESSENTIAL. H.R. 1149 PROVIDES THIS RESOLUTION BY DESIGNATING APPROXIMATELY 1.2 MILLION ACRES AS WILDERNESS AND RELEASING THE REMAINDER OF THE THREE MILLION ACRES CONSIDERED DURING THE RARE II PROCESS TO MULTIPLE-USE MANAGEMENT, INCLUDING LOGGING. THUS, THE BILL ELIMINATES MUCH OF THE UNCERTAINTY SURROUNDING THE AVAILABILITY OF PUBLIC TIMBER. IT MAKES A COSTLY AND TIME CONSUMING FOREST SERVICE RARE III PROCESS IN OREGON UNNECESSARY. IT PRECLUDES A RARE II LAWSUIT. AND, FINALLY, THE BILL PROTECTS MANY OF OUR STATE'S HIGHEST PRIORITY WILD LANDS IN THEIR NATURAL STATE. MANY OF THESE LANDS ARE NOW UNDER THREAT OF IMMINENT LOGGING, ROAD CONSTRUCTION, OR OTHER DEVELOPMENT.

H.R. 1149 WAS WRITTEN ONLY AFTER TWO FULL YEARS OF CONGRESSIONAL HEARINGS, PUBLIC COMMENT, STAFF RESEARCH, NEGOTIATIONS AND EXTENSIVE COMPROMISE. THE HOUSE CONDUCTED SIX HEARINGS IN OREGON ON THIS ISSUE, AND TWO HEARINGS IN WASHINGTON, D.C. THESE WERE IN ADDITION TO FIELD AND D.C. HEARINGS ON THE WILDERNESS ISSUE HELD BY SENATOR HATFIELD IN PREVIOUS CONGRESSES.

IN DRAFTING THE OREGON WILDERNESS BILL WE DEPENDED HEAVILY ON PUBLIC TESTIMONY, FOREST SERVICE TIMBER DATA, AND PROFESSIONAL JUDGEMENTS FROM SOIL SCIENTISTS, FISHERIES BIOLOGISTS, TIMBER MANAGERS AND WILDLIFE OFFICIALS. THE OVERWHELMING SUPPORT H.R. 1149 RECEIVED IN THE HOUSE---PASSING BY A MORE THAN THREE TO ONE MARGIN, 252 TO 93---REFLECTS OUR COLLEAGUES' RECOGNITION OF THE VERY LENGTHY, REASONABLE AND FACTUAL ANALYSIS THAT WENT INTO THE BILL'S CREATION.

PROTECTING OREGON'S TIMBER, AND THE JOBS IT PROVIDES, WAS OUR HIGHEST CONCERN WHEN WE WROTE THIS BILL. EACH PROPOSED WILDERNESS AREA WAS CAREFULLY EXAMINED, BOUNDARIES WERE ADJUSTED, WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES VALUES WERE BALANCED AGAINST TIMBER VALUES, AND RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES WERE COMPARED. IN ADDITION, THE DIVERSITY AND DISTRIBUTION OF EXISTING WILDERNESS AREAS WERE COMPARED WITH CHARACTERISTICS OF THE AREAS PROPOSED FOR INCLUSION IN OUR BILL. AS A RESULT, DOZENS OF FINE AREAS WERE DELETED FROM CONSIDERATION UNTIL WE ARRIVED AT A FINAL PROPOSAL. THE BILL ADOPTED BY THE HOUSE INCLUDES 23 NEW WILDERNESS DESIGNATIONS, ADDITIONS TO SEVEN EXISTING AREAS, AND THREE WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS. THROUGHOUT EVERY STEP OF THIS PROCESS WE STRIVED TO MINIMIZE THE BILL'S EFFECT ON OREGON'S TIMBER SUPPLY.

It is ironic that timber supply has become the central issue of the wilderness debate in Oregon, since official Forest Service figures make it clear that the Oregon Wilderness bill will reduce future timber supplies by less than two and a half percent. This very small amount of timber is an extremely low price to pay for protection of some of the finest watersheds, fish and wildlife habitat, diverse biological systems, genetic reserves, and hunting, fishing and other recreational opportunities left in Oregon.

The actual amount of commercially productive timber land the bill designates as wilderness is also very small. Protests against placing 1.2 million acres into wilderness---when most of these acres could yield little or no timber---are only an attempt to shift debate away from the minimal effects this bill will actually have on Oregon's timber supply.

Dr. Darius Adams, Professor of Forestry at Oregon State University, has developed a widely-used method of analyzing future timber supplies. His supply projections are used by the Forest Service and many others in the timber industry. According to Dr. Adams, the Oregon Wilderness bill will cause only a two percent reduction of the Oregon harvest.Further, Dr. Adams states that this reduction is based upon a worst case scenario, and even this small decrease in timber supply would be phased in over time. Finally, Dr. Adams also projected that the bill will have virtually no effect on eastern Oregon timber supplies.

The Congressional Research Service (CRS) has also conducted an analysis of the areas proposed for inclusion in our bill.

THEIR ANALYSIS SHOWS THAT MORE THAN 80 PERCENT OF THE ACREAGE IN OUR BILL IS LIKELY TO BE "UNECONOMIC FOR TIMBER PRODUCTION."

OPPONENTS OF THIS LEGISLATION HAVE TRIED TO SCARE THE PUBLIC INTO BELIEVING THAT ITS PASSAGE BILL WILL COST JOBS. THERE IS NO BASIS FOR THIS CLAIM. THE RECENT LOSS OF THOUSANDS OF WOOD PRODUCTS JOBS IN OREGON RESULTED FROM A DRASTIC DECLINE IN HOMEBUILDING, CAUSED BY EXCESSIVELY HIGH INTEREST RATES. THIS REDUCTION IN OREGON'S TIMBER INDUSTRY WORK FORCE CAN IN NO WAY BE ATTRIBUTED TO A LACK OF TIMBER. IN FACT, FLUCTUATIONS IN HOUSING DEMAND AND CHANGES IN INTEREST RATES HAVE CAUSED FAR MORE MILL AND TIMBER WORKERS TO LOSE THEIR JOBS THAN THE WILDERNESS BILL EVER COULD.

THE FOREST SERVICE ESTIMATES THAT APPROXIMATELY 6.7 DIRECT JOBS ARE CREATED IN OUR TIMBER INDUSTRY FOR EVERY MILLION BOARD FEET OF TIMBER HARVESTED. USING THIS FIGURE, MORE THAN 51,000 LOGGING, SAWMILL, AND PLYWOOD JOBS COULD BE PROVIDED ANNUALLY FROM TIMBER AVAILABLE IN OREGON AFTER PASSAGE OF THE WILDERNESS BILL. WE HAVE NOT EMPLOYED THIS MANY WORKERS IN OUR TIMBER INDUSTRY SINCE 1979, AND OUR CURRENT RECESSION-RELATED TIMBER EMPLOYMENT LEVEL IS APPROXIMATELY 39,000 JOBS.

IN OTHER WORDS, AS THE ECONOMY RECOVERS, ENOUGH TIMBER WILL REMAIN AVAILABLE TO ALLOW AN INCREASE IN WOOD PRODUCTS EMPLOYMENT BACK UP TO PREVIOUS LEVELS---EVEN AFTER PASSAGE OF THE BILL.

REGARDLESS OF WHETHER ANY LAND IS DESIGNATED AS WILDERNESS IN OREGON, MORE WOOD PRODUCTS JOBS COULD BE CREATED BY INTENSIFYING THE MANAGEMENT OF OUR COMMERCIAL TIMBER LANDS. ACCORDING TO THE FOREST SERVICE, APPROXIMATELY THREE MILLION

ACRES OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE FOREST LAND ARE IN DESPERATE NEED OF TREE PLANTING BECAUSE THEY ARE EITHER UNDERSTOCKED OR NOT STOCKED AT ALL. IN ADDITION TO THESE PLANTING NEEDS, THERE ARE NEARLY TWO MILLION ACRES OF FOREST LAND IN WESTERN OREGON ALONE THAT WOULD BENEFIT FROM TIMBER STAND IMPROVEMENT, SUCH AS SITE IMPROVEMENT AND THINNING. IT WOULD BE A FAR BETTER INVESTMENT OF TIME AND MONEY TO IMPROVE THE PRODUCTIVITY OF THESE LANDS THAN TO EXPEND THE SUBSTANTIAL SUMS OF PUBLIC REVENUE NECESSARY TO ROAD AND HARVEST THE PREDOMINANTLY MARGINAL TIMBER LANDS IN THE HOUSE BILL.

THE OREGON DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY, IN ITS 1980 OREGON TIMBER SUPPLY ASSESSMENT, ESTIMATES THAT, GIVEN A "REASONABLY ATTAINABLE LEVEL" OF INTENSIVE TIMBER MANAGEMENT, OREGON'S STATE-WIDE HARVEST LEVEL CAN BE IMMEDIATELY INCREASED TO A NEW LEVEL OF 8.2 BILLION BOARD FEET PER YEAR. THIS IS APPROXIMATELY 230 MILLION BOARD FEET MORE THAN THE AVERAGE ANNUAL STATE-WIDE TIMBER HARVEST (7.88 BBF) DURING THE YEARS 1972-1981, AND WILL MORE THAN OFF-SET THE 233 MILLION BOARD FEET OF ANNUAL HARVEST THEORETICALLY "LOST" DUE TO THE WILDERNESS BILL. AGAIN, NO JOBS WILL ACTUALLY BE LOST AS A RESULT OF THE BILL. IN FACT, THROUGH INTENSIVE MANAGEMENT FORESTERS CAN INCREASE HARVESTS TO LEVELS HIGHER THAN THOSE NEEDED TO SUSTAIN THE STRONG EMPLOYMENT LAST ACHIEVED DURING THE 1970'S. THIS, AGAIN, IS AFTER PASSAGE OF H.R. 1149.

MOST OF THE LAND CONTAINED IN THE OREGON WILDERNESS BILL PRESENTS FORESTERS WITH NUMEROUS MANAGEMENT PROBLEMS. MUCH OF IT IS STEEP, ROCKY, THIN-SOILED, SLIDE-PRONE, TOO HOT, TOO DRY, OR OTHERWISE UNSUITED FOR TIMBER PRODUCTION. IN MANY INSTANCES THIS land offers far more in terms of fish and wildlife values than it could ever contribute as a source of timber.

The advantage of increasing harvests through intensive management, rather than logging marginal lands, is documented by the Congressional Research Service (CRS) analysis of land included in the Oregon Wilderness bill. In fact, the CRS study stated that if money spent harvesting and managing the "predominately low site lands" included in the bill were allocated to manage higher site lands in the state, "it is possible that not only would revenues be enhanced, but also total timber harvest would be increased." This intensified management of productive timber land would protect county revenues and timber-dependent communities, and would actually *increase* the jobs available in Oregon's timber industy.

In addition to the timber that intensive management yields, there is ample federal timber available *at this moment*, already under contract to Oregon loggers. This volume -- approximately 16 billion board feet -- is nearly a four year supply. Under the President's recently announced five year contract extension policy, the portion of this volume that is too expensive to harvest now can be harvested at any time during the next five years. Even if these timber contracts are defaulted or otherwise terminated, the timber will be re-sold and available for logging. In addition to the timber already under contract, another four and a half billion board feet will be sold this year by the Forest Service and BLM. Clearly, current timber sale levels are not being cutback due to the possible enactment of the

OREGON WILDERNESS BILL.

IT IS OFTEN FORGOTTEN DURING DISCUSSIONS ABOUT WILDERNESS AND POSSIBLE REDUCTIONS OF TIMBER SUPPLIES THAT OREGON EXPORTS 400 TO 600 MILLION BOARD FEET OF TIMBER EVERY YEAR. THIS VOLUME IS TWO TO THREE TIMES AS MUCH TIMBER AS IS SET-ASIDE BY THE OREGON WILDERNESS BILL. IF WILDERNESS ADDITIONS EVER REALLY CAUSED A SHORTAGE OF TIMBER (WHICH, ACCORDING TO THE FACTS, IS INCONCEIVABLE), SURELY THOSE LOGS THAT ARE NOW EXPORTED COULD PROVIDE MORE THAN ENOUGH JOBS TO MAKE UP FOR ANY POSSIBLE REDUCTIONS.

ANOTHER POINT SHOULD ALSO BE KEPT IN MIND. THE OREGON WILDERNESS BILL RELEASES TO MULTIPLE-USE MANAGEMENT APPROXIMATELY THE SAME TIMBER VOLUME AS IT PLACES IN WILDERNESS. IT ALSO CATEGORICALLY STATES THAT THE RARE II ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT IS SUFFICIENT TO SATISFY THE REQUIREMENTS OF LAW. THIS MEANS THAT UPON THE BILL'S PASSAGE, ANY LAND NOT INCLUDED IN WILDERNESS CAN BE MANAGED AS THE FOREST SERVICE DIRECTS, AND IS FREE TO BE LOGGED. IT ALSO MEANS THAT LAWSUITS CLAIMING THE FOREST SERVICE HAS IMPROPERLY STUDIED THE RARE II LANDS WILL NOT BE ALLOWED TO HALT THE LOGGING. THIS IS DOUBLY IMPORTANT BECAUSE THE RELEASED LANDS CONTAIN SOME OF THE SHORT-TERM, LOW-COST TIMBER SALES WHICH THE INDUSTRY WANTS TO LOG DURING THE REMAINDER OF THE CURRENT RECESSION.THUS, THE BILL'S RELEASE LANGUAGE WILL HELP GUARANTEE TIMBER JOBS.

OF COURSE, UNTIL THE HOUSE AND SENATE FINALLY AGREE ON AN OREGON WILDERNESS BILL, ALL ACTIVITIES ON THE THREE MILLION ACRES INVENTORIED DURING RARE II REMAIN VULNERABLE TO A LAWSUIT. IF

FILED, SUCH A STATEWIDE RARE II LAWSUIT VERY LIKELY WILL BE SUCCESSFUL, AS HAS ALREADY BEEN THE CASE IN CALIFORNIA, AND TO A LIMITED EXTENT IN OREGON. SUCH AN UNFORTUNATE AND DISRUPTIVE LAWSUIT DOES NOT APPEAR TO BE SOUGHT BY THE MAJORITY OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL COMMUNITY. YET WITH CONTINUED ROADING AND LOGGING OF OREGON'S REMAINING WILD LANDS, IT MAY BE THE ONLY TACTIC REMAINING TO THOSE SEEKING TO STOP THE DEVELOPMENT OF THESE LANDS. IF SO, I DO NOT DOUBT THAT IT WILL BE USED.

I FIRMLY BELIEVE THAT H.R. 1149 REPRESENTS A REASONABLE, RESPONSIBLE, COMPROMISE. AREAS THAT DID NOT MERIT WILDERNESS DESIGNATION WERE REJECTED, AND AREAS THAT WERE TOO LARGE OR THAT POSED TOO GREAT A THREAT TO LOCAL TIMBER SUPPLIES WERE PARED DOWN. OUR GOAL IN WORKING TO PASS THE OREGON WILDERNESS BILL IS TO PROTECT THE BEST OF THE REMAINING WILD AREAS IN OUR STATE. MANY OF THESE UNIQUE, UNSPOILED AREAS FACE RAPID DEGRADATION UNLESS PROTECTED. OF NECESSITY, WE HAD TO LEAVE OUT DOZENS OF AREAS CONSERVATIONISTS WOULD HAVE PREFERRED TO SEE INCLUDED, SO THAT THE BILL COULD BE AS RESPONSIVE TO THE NEEDS OF OREGON'S TIMBER INDUSTRY AS TO THE ENVIRONMENTAL COMMUNITY. THE RESULT IS A BILL THAT AFFECTS ONLY A TINY FRACTION OF OREGON'S COMMERCIAL TIMBER SUPPLY, WHILE PROTECTING OREGON'S BEST REMAINING WILD LANDS.

THAT'S WHY IT IS SO CRITICAL FOR THE SENATE TO JOIN THE HOUSE IN PASSING THE OREGON WILDERNESS BILL. BY ELIMINATING THE THREAT OF A RARE II LAWSUIT THIS MEASURE WILL MAKE MORE LAND AVAILABLE FOR HARVEST THAN IS NOW OPEN FOR LOGGING. IT WILL NOT COST OREGONIANS A SINGLE JOB. AND, IT WILL ALLOW US TO PUT THE

RARE II PROCESS BEHIND US ONCE AND FOR ALL.

AT THE VERY MOST, PASSAGE OF H.R. 1149 WILL REDUCE OREGON'S TIMBER HARVEST BY ABOUT TWO PERCENT, AND THEN ONLY IF CURRENT MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES ARE NOT IMPROVED.

IT IS CLEAR THAT THIS AMOUNT OF TIMBER IS INSIGNIFICANT WHEN COMPARED TO THE ANNUAL HARVEST OREGON'S FORESTS WILL CONTINUE TO PROVIDE EVEN AFTER PASSAGE OF H.R. 1149. IN THE SHORT TERM, THERE IS A HUGE SUPPLY OF TIMBER ALREADY UNDER CONTRACT TO BE LOGGED, AND CONGRESS HAS NO INTENTION OF REDUCING THE TIMBER SALES PROGRAM IN OREGON DUE TO WILDERNESS ADDITIONS. FURTHER, IF REASONABLE AND PRUDENT INVESTMENTS IN INTENSIVE MANAGEMENT ARE MADE, OREGON'S TIMBER HARVESTS CAN BE INCREASED BEYOND CURRENT LEVELS. THUS, IN THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE AS WELL AS THE LONG TERM, OREGON'S TIMBER HARVEST WILL REMAIN HIGH.FINALLY, AT ANY TIME WE CAN INCREASE OREGON'S TIMBER SUPPLY BY REDUCING THE VOLUME OF TIMBER WE NOW EXPORT.

IN SHORT, FOR ALL OF THESE REASONS, DESPITE THE BOMBASTIC AND HYSTERICAL CLAIMS THAT THIS LEGISLATION WILL COST THOUSANDS OF OREGON JOBS, THIS LONG-DEBATED AND CAREFULLY CONSTRUCTED LEGISLATION WILL HAVE NO EFFECT ON TIMBER INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT. IN FACT, BY ENCOURAGING MORE INTENSIVE MANAGEMENT OF PRODUCTIVE TIMBER LAND, THE BILL CAN INCREASE EMPLOYMENT IN OUR WOOD PRODUCTS INDUSTRY AND HELP OUR ECONOMY, WHILE AT THE SAME TIME PROTECTING AND ENHANCING OUR LAND, AND OUR QUALITY OF LIFE.

Senator **Hatfield**. I am delighted to see my colleagues from the House this morning and I would invite them to come to the table and move in here and we will begin the hearings, because I know that many of you have schedules of other meetings and other responsibilities. So I would at this time invite the Oregon Members of the House of Representatives to come to the table.

**Voice**. Do we have to agree, Mr. Chairman, that we all come up together?

Senator **Hatfield**. All together. [Laughter.]

**Voice**. I see.

Senator **Hatfield**. Now, have you flipped a coin to see who has——

Mr. **AuCoin**. This may be a first, Mr. Chairman.

Senator **Hatfield**. Have you flipped a coin to see who has the most difficult schedule to accommodate?

Mr. **AuCoin**. Mr. Chairman, if you don't mind I would like to go first. I have——

Senator **Hatfield**. We would be very happy to hear from Congressman Les AuCoin.

## STATEMENT OF HON. LES AuCOIN, A U.S. REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE STATE OF OREGON

Mr. **AuCoin**. Mr. Chairman, almost one year ago to this day a decision by the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals in the State of California placed in limbo the management of 3 million U.S. Forest roadless acres in Oregon. We are here today to move one step closer, hopefully, to a resolution of this crisis.

What we must determine is how much of Oregon's last 3 million roadless acres should be wilderness and how much should be available for commercial and other multiple uses.

Of the total 3 million, the House bill designates slightly more than 1 million as wilderness and then frees almost 2 million acres for commercial and other uses. That is a fair and reasonable compromise to a controversy that has raged for over a decade without solution.

It is important to end this controversy, Mr. Chairman, now. For if we fail, 3 million acres will remain open to continued planning, pencil pushing and legal challenge adversely affecting over 7,000 jobs.

Now, there will be a lot of disinformation against any effort to create wilderness. There always is. But here are the irrefutable facts. In the lands that are freed by the House-passed bill, some 200 million board feet of timber will be made available for other than wilderness uses. That provides employment opportunity for over 3,000 people. Those jobs are at risk today because of the nineth circuit decision. We cannot allow that amount of timber to be locked up nor can we leave vulnerable to legal challenge over 300 acres of oil, gas and geothermal leases which would be an additional effect of not passing a RARE II resolution bill.

So it can then, Mr. Chairman, truthfully be said that this bill creates jobs, unless of course one is naive enough to think that a bill releasing all 3 million roadless acres can be passed and I don't know anyone who seriously believes that that can be done.

So my point is that there are economic dividends in passing this bill before you. I point this out because it is often forgotten. But I submit also that wilderness values can themselves stand the test as a meritorious issue.

We would be wise, it seems to me, to remember the words of one of our greatest conservationists, John Muier, who said two things, and I am quoting:

"When we try to pick out anything by itself we find it hitched to everything in the universe and the clearest way into the universe is through a forest wilderness." End of quote.

Mr. Chairman, I believe Muier was suggesting that wilderness holds a key to man's efforts to unravel many of the mysteries of life and nature itself. Indeed, undisturbed wilderness areas are unique and irreplacable laboratories for medical and scientific research that can lead to better health and improved quality of life.

Plants and animal species existing in their natural states have played major roles in the development of heart drugs, antibiotics anticancer agents, hormones and anticoagulants.

There can be no doubt that similar important discoveries can and will be made in the future. Wilderness also serves many other important resource uses: protection of watersheds upon which many large cities and rural communities depend for pure water, habitat for wildlife threatened by extinction, improved air quality through filtering action of green plants and forests, and genetic pools for plants and animals about which medicine and science have much to learn.

Thus, the preservation of wilderness can be deemed vital, not only to the health of the planet but also to the people and all species who inhabit it.

A more specific example is the impact on Northwest fisheries if important streams are protected. The Regional Power Council in the Pacific Northwest is now planning to rebuild up-river runs. Up to $8 billion is expected to flow into the Northwest as a result of this plan if it is successful. To make it happen, however, there must be available habitat. Wilderness in general protects critical habitat and many proposals in the House-passed bill are specifically designed to attain that goal. The result is not only the creation of habitat but a tangible benefit to society as a whole.

As I said before, it is up to us to designate worthy areas as wilderness if we are to, as the late William O. Douglas put it, preserve our capacity for wonder, the power to feel, if not to see, the miracles of life around us.

Of course the necessity to achieve this goal must be balanced with the need to provide economic opportunity and jobs for our people. The House-passed bill provides that balance.

If we hesitate in resolving this issue now, the losers will be those who work in our forests, in our mills, those who hunt in our wildlands and fish in our rivers and streams and those who work in the development of our mineral potential. And also the losers will be those many thousands of Oregonians and others as well who seek the wilderness for peace and solitude.

Mr. Chairman, this is the 10th hearing on this subject since February 1981. Various congressional committees and offices have organized field trips to virtually every area under consideration. I have personally taken the time to visit a number of the key areas in dispute, the Hidden Wilderness, Boulder Creek, Middle Santian and the North Fork of the John Day just to name a few. Perhaps none of these areas exemplifies the scope and the spirit of the Oregon Wilderness Act as does the North Fork of the John Day which is in the House proposal at 218,000 acres, just half the size recommended by some Oregon environmental groups.

This area contains perhaps the best remaining wild fish spawning and elk habitat in the state. The area recommended for wilderness includes a major wild river, the North Fork of the John Day, and the headwaters of the Grand Round River.

There are large stands of lodge pole and ponderosa pine, glacial canyons, lakes and streams and alpine peaks. Elevations range from 3,000 to 9,000 feet.

Originally many Oregonians, Mr. Chairman, wanted over 400,000 acres in the North Fork of the John Day designated as wilderness. Others believe that there should be no wilderness at all.

The House bill struck a balance so that large stands of timber can be released and a good deal of mining can go forward. These are critical activities because revenues generated from development activities are vitally important in this part of the State which is managed so heavily by the Federal Government. But we in the House also recognize that the North Fork of the John Day River system is the most productive salmon and steelhead drainage left in Oregon. It produces 90 percent of the Chinnook and 70 percent of the summer steelhead in the entire John Day system. It is estimated that the river's sport and commercial fisheries value alone are estimated at over $5 million annually.

Cougar and bear roam the area of the North Fork and the North Fork serves as a critical habitat for one of the largest free roaming, self wintering, Rocky Mountain elk herds in the country.

This area also serves as a tremendous resource for those who use the wilderness for recreational purposes. Climbing and mountaineering, hunting and fishing and hiking opportunities abound in this area.

If you don't think that kind of activity has an economic impact, I think we all should consider this: There is in the Pacific Northwest a cooperative, outdoor equipment supplier with 800,000 members, over 66,000 members in Oregon alone.

This business has annual sales of $80 million this year and employs some 900 people which makes me wonder whether or not the highest and best use in economic terms for the areas under consideration may very well in many cases be wilderness.

The North Fork of the John Day proposal may not be perfect, Mr. Chairman, and I am sure we all want to perfect any provision in the House-passed bill. But it goes a long way, in my judgment, toward balancing the interests of lumbermen, miners, fishermen, the Indian community, hunters and environmentalists. It does preserve for future Oregonians some of their natural resource and cultural heritage. And this is the approach I have attempted to take and my colleagues have as well with respect to the bill as a whole.

No wilderness bill can ever be perfect. But what we have proposed to the Senate takes into account the tangible economic considerations as well as the intangible, psychic rewards made possible because of wilderness.

H.R. 1149 is a good bill and it passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 252 to 93 because it strikes a balance between wilderness protection and economic opportunity.

Those who say otherwise are ignoring the acreage figures. In Oregon the Forest Service manages approximately 15 million acres. If H.R. 1149 were to be signed into law today, as is, there would be a total of 2 million acres in wilderness and 13 million acres devoted to commercial and other multiple uses.

The last 3 million roadless areas are split 2 to 1 in favor of commercial and multiple use. My own constituents think that the House-passed bill is a fair compromise. In a pole that I recently commissioned by the Peter Hart Research Associates my constituents were asked—I asked my constituents what they thought of the plan to resolve the wilderness question by designating 1 million acres as wilderness and allowing another 2 million to be put into commercial and other multiple uses and how much they felt was perhaps too little wilderness and so forth.

The results were these: Fifty-eight percent of those questioned said the bill was about right, 58 percent. Twenty percent said it was too little. And only 9 percent said that it was too much.

Among blue-collar workers, those who have been opponents of this legislation, have argued would be the most affected by this bill, 61 percent thought the bill passed by the House was about right and 26 percent thought it was too little. Only 5 percent of the blue-collar workers polled thought the bill was excessive.

Mr. Chairman, I mention this because the First Congressional District, the District I represent, is in many ways a microcosm of the state as a whole. Not only is downtown Portland and many of its suburbs included in the First District, but also the five other counties, three on the Oregon coast, that are dramatically impacted by the forest products industry, are included in this district. People residing in those counties, heavily impacted by the health and welfare of the forest products industry, those you would think would be most directly affected and perhaps therefore most opposed to H.R. 1149, also support the legislation as it was revealed in their findings in the poll that I have mentioned.

Among those people 57 percent believe that the bill was about right, 12 percent think it is too much and 21 percent think it is too little.

Mr. Chairman, I believe this poll shows that the preponderance of the population of Oregon have had an opportunity to study this issue through all of the hearings and discussions that have waged for well over a decade and have come to the same conclusion that I have, that a 2 to 1 split of Oregon's roadless areas is a balanced and fair compromise.

It is important that we act now in a prudent and timely manner. Up to this point there has not been a rush to file lawsuits which would be in my judgment the consequence of failing to act.

To those who passionately feel that there should be additional wilderness and could have sued and brought a terrible state of paralysis to our national forests in Oregon, I applaud all of them for the restraint that has been shown. But I do not believe, however, that policymakers will be able to count on that happening and continuing indefinitely. There is no doubt that failure to act will mean lawsuits, further planning that leads to more lawsuits, lost job opportunities and a deferred supply of timber and the potential degredation of important and unique wild lands, rivers, streams and wildlife habitat.

Failure to act jeopardizes the Federal timber sales program for the State of Oregon in this and in subsequent fiscal years which you, Senator Hatfield, and I, working together on the Appropriations Committee have successfully put in place.

Before I conclude, Mr.Chairman, I would like for the record to commend and compliment you. As I have stated on a number of occasions, I know of few people who have devoted as much time and effort trying to resolve the problems created by RARE II as you have, Senator Hatfield.

During the lameduck session of the 96th Congress you, as you have noted, successfully moved a bill through the Senate only to see your efforts die in the House. That was in the 96th Congress.

It has always been my belief that the failure in the House side at that time to respond to that initiative was one of the real tragedies within the Oregon delegation. The issue could be behind us by now if we had responded.

During the 97th Congress my colleagues, Mr. Weaver and Mr. Wyden and I joined in attempting to pass a bill through the House to respond to the initiative that I have referred to. Unfortunately, those efforts that we launched fell just a few votes short of achieving the required two thirds majority in the House of Representatives.

But since the passage of H.R. 1149 last March, you, Senator, have heard from hundreds of Oregonians at two hearings that you held in our State and I commend you for holding those hearings.

We have heard from hundreds and hundreds of others who have testified before us in all kinds of hearings and in town meetings and in all manner of public forums.

I think each of us should be anxious to take the final steps necessary now to see that wilderness legislation is fair and balanced but, by all means, enacted into law as quickly as possible. It is important to do so in order to protect and enhance employment opportunities.

It is important because critical salmon spawning areas can be protected which will increase economic opportunity and help the Federal Government live up to its Indian trust responsibility.

It is important to act now because important wildlife habitat is in fact endangered and it is important to act now to insure genetic diversity in Oregon's public timber stands.

But finally, Mr. Chairman, it is important to act now to save what little remains in Oregon of what Oregon used to be. We have a responsibility to future Oregonians to leave something of our shared cultural and natural resource heritage with them. I am eager to work together now to continue that process and at the same time bring some certainty to Oregon's economy.

Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Senator HATFIELD. Thank you, Congressman AuCoin, for a very complimentary statement. It's indicative of the interest and the time that you have put into the subject, and it's very appreciative of your statement here this morning. I know you have that meeting with the Defense Committee on Appropriations for markup. So, certainly, feel free to move on to your next assignment.

Thank you very much for being here with us this morning.

Mr. AuCoin. Thank you, Senator.

Senator Hatfield. Now, I'd like to turn to the chief sponsor of the House bill, Congressman Weaver.

All right. We'll accommodate Congressman Wyden's schedule at this point. Congressman Wyden, it's a pleasure to welcome you this morning to our hearing. And, as one representing a metropolitan area, primarily the metropolitan area of Portland, I know you, too, have had long time interest in this subject. So, please proceed to offer your testimony.

## STATEMENT OF HON. RON WYDEN, A U.S. REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE STATE OF OREGON

Mr. Wyden. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. And I, in starting, want to say a special thanks to my colleague, the principal sponsor of this legislation, Congressman Weaver. As he knows, I've got a markup on the medicare legislation in a few minutes. Congressman Weaver has been a great advocate of the rights of senior citizens. This is another example. And, I want to thank my colleague for letting me proceed. And also, my colleague, Mr. Bob Smith, for letting me go ahead at this time.

Mr. Chairman, I'm very happy to be here to testify in support of H.R. 1149, the Oregon Wilderness Act of 1983. I also want to commend you, Mr. Chairman, as with so many other issues you've brought great leadership to this area and I want, in particular, to express my appreciation for your leadership, Mr. Chairman, in convening this hearing, which, I hope, will be the catalyst for an expeditious resolution to the Oregon wilderness debate.

Those of us who sponsored H.R. 1149 have been described as having little concern for Oregon's economic mainstay, our timber industry, and have been put forth as advocates, and I might quote here, of "wrapping up the world into a cellophane package and saving it for people who care less about the people who want to work for a living."

Just for the record, Mr. Chairman, I want to state that I'm going to match my record of support of America's working men and women with anyone. And, I think that all the sponsors of this legislation feel likewise.

As a matter of fact, it was my concern for the State's timber industry and the perilous future it faces with respect to high-priced timber contracts that prompted me to hold a forum this summer to hear firsthand reaction of timber operators to their current predicament, and, in particular, Senator, to work with you to try to resolve this general situation. I'm deeply concerned about the fate of the timber industry and the fate of some of our State's special roadless areas, and that's why I'm here today.

In April 1981, I testified before a House subcommittee holding a field hearing in Oregon on this same issue. At that time, I stated:

> If Congress procrastinates any longer, we simply will not have the opportunity to preserve many of our wild and scenic areas we want to and should preserve. We must resolve the issue of wilderness now, or we'll be walking away from our responsibility to not only ourselves and this generation, but to future generations.

I think this statement is true today as it was 2½ years ago. What has changed, however, is that new and hotter coals have been added to stoke the fire beneath our feet.

First, there is the well known ninth circuit court decision which declared the RARE II wilderness evaluations in California invalid. It's true that California isn't Oregon, thank goodness. But, RARE II was a nationwide inventory. And, nearly everyone familiar with the process in the California case agrees that a similar suit in Oregon could result in a similar verdict. An Oregon suit challenging the validity of the RARE II process in the State could put in a straitjacket the entire 3 million plus acres that were considered in the study. This action, no doubt, would pull the plug on the State's timber industry faster than you can say programed harvest.

The administration's response to this successful challenge has been to announce a site-specific reevaluation of all roadless areas not now included in the wilderness. Broad as RARE II appears to have been, I don't believe a costly and drawn out reevaluation of these lands is what our State needs. What we need is a final resolution. And, I sincerely believe our legislation which, as you know, overwhelmingly passed the House of Representatives earlier this year, is the ticket.

H.R. 1149 preserves those areas that deserve and require protection. It releases more than 2 million acres from use, and it declares the RARE II review sufficient, thereby eliminating the need for a third evaluation. Exercise that our State and its beleagured timber industry just can't afford.

Another threat is the encroaching timber sales on areas included in H.R. 1149. February of this year, House Interior Committee Chairman Mo Udall wrote Assistant Secretary for Natural Resources John Crowell, requesting that the Forest Service not conduct, sell, or award further timber sales or approve other development activities that could impair existing wilderness character in the areas included in H.R. 1149. The Assistant Secretary agreed to delay for 90 days the initiation of new development activities in areas included in our bill, under the so-called Bumpers agreement.

I'm aware that during the effective period of the Bumpers agreement, the planned program for these lands was, to an extent, disrupted. Now, we have no Bumpers agreement, and development planning activity in many of these areas is resumed, and, in fact, it has increased.

I'm not suggesting that we need a new Bumpers agreement now. But, what we have here is another pressure coming to bear that shouts out to us that we need a resolution of the wilderness issue. We need to know with some certainty what the ground rules are going to be.

Clearly, the uncertainty caused by the Bumpers agreement, by the possible challenge to the RARE II process and by the latest Forest Service reevaluation of roadless lands benefits no one. Just as clearly, the passage of the wilderness bill would benefit all of us. The timber industry would see released 2 million roadless acres, and be spared the 2 or 3 years it would take to complete this new evaluation. In addition, the lawsuit challenging the validity of RARE II evaluations in Oregon, which would lock up more than 3 million acres from any forest practice activities at all, would be avoided.

Those concerned with the aesthetic values of wilderness would benefit, because the areas included in the bill would be protected in their natural state from future forest practice activity. Our fishing industry, in particular, would benefit by the preservation of spawning grounds, where threatened fish species make long journeys to the Columbia River and Pacific Ocean. Literally thousands of jobs are at stake with respect to our fishing industry.

Our tourist industry would benefit from the preservation of the spawning ground, as well as from the preservation of critical breeding ground for deer and elk population, which would draw hunters from around the country.

Finally, Senator, I want to make a plea that we do our best to avoid balkanizing our State by dividing it into individual serfdoms. We're a great and beautiful State, and what happens in the northern part of the State clearly affects what happens in the southern part of the State. Likewise, what happens in the east affects what happens in the west. The great and dynamic forests of our State, which are the life blood of the timber industry and the sanctuaries of thousands, transcend the political and economic boundary.

So, it's no easy task. I would hope my colleagues would do their best to avoid building a brick wall around the artificial and arbitrary political boundary that puts some of us in "the urban area" and some of us in "the rural area." We're all Oregonians, and as such our solution needs to reflect the good of our State as a whole.

Finally, the goals of preserving a slice of our wilderness for future generations and assuring a sure, steady, and productive timber base can and must be united. They are not two magnets that, by some unique power of the universe, repel each other. They're two intensely desired goals in a State that's fortunate enough to be able to offer both. Let us not presume that the mutual goals are simply unachievable. Let's realize that if we do it properly, we can have both. To get both, we're going to have to consider the true interest of our State as a whole, not just the piece that one Member of Congress or another represents.

Thank you very much, Senator. And, I thank my colleagues, as well, for allowing me to proceed out of order.

Senator HATFIELD. Thank you Congressman Wyden. That's a very excellent statement you have. And, I appreciate very much your taking the time to come over to add your voice and your assistance in resolving this issue. We're very happy to excuse you to go to your committee markup.

Mr. WYDEN. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Senator HATFIELD. At this point, I'd like to recognize my colleague from the State of Washington, Senator Dan Evans. And, if you have a statement, Senator Evans, to add to the record now or later on, we'd be very happy to have your participation.

## STATEMENT OF HON. DANIEL J. EVANS, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF WASHINGTON

Senator **Evans**. Well, thank you, Mr. Chairman. I won't try to take very much time at this point, except to welcome my colleagues from Oregon, and to let them know that my interest stems not only from being a neighbor and being on the Energy and Natural Resources, but also from the fact that we are facing a similar wilderness proposal for the State of Washington. And, anything I can learn from the activities and the direction taken in Oregon, I think, would be of extreme help to us as we attempt to follow the same paths in the State of Washington.

It's interesting to listen to my colleagues, and I hope that I can gain something from it.

Senator **Hatfield**. Thank you, Senator Evans. We're happy to have you participate in the hearing.

Now, the chief sponsor of the House bill. And, I would instruct the recording secretary to place the testimony of Congressman Weaver at the beginning of the hearing, as the chief sponsor of the legislation.

Congressman Weaver, it's a pleasure to welcome you to this. And, I know of the many hours and days, weeks, and months, that you have put into this subject. And, your vast experience and background will be very welcome here this morning.

## STATEMENT OF HON. JAMES WEAVER, A U.S. REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE STATE OF OREGON

Mr. **Weaver**. Well, Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee, Senator Evans, I'm pleased—very pleased to appear before you today to offer testimony on behalf of H.R. 1149. This bill will finally resolve the long and acrimonious debate surrounding the RARE II wilderness issue in Oregon. As such, I consider the bill to be of the utmost importance to both Oregon's timber industry and its environment.

And, Mr. Chairman, I know from your past record, that you've been one of the great leaders of this Nation in trying to resolve this issue. And, I compliment you on the desire to achieve a good resolution, a balanced resolution. And, I want to thank you for your great efforts, and offer my complete cooperation in working with you to the end result that we accomplish this for the State of Oregon.

Senator **Hatfield**. I thank you, sir.

Mr. **Weaver**. I believe that this wilderness bill represents the last great chance to preserve these few remaining precious wild areas, spawning streams and watersheds that we have in Oregon. And, I'm vowed, as I know many of my colleagues are, to do this for the people of the State of Oregon for our children and their children. And, as Congressman AuCoin in his testimony said so well, for the myriad uses of wilderness. Just the simple uses of hunting and fishing and hiking, but also those essential uses, for the great laboratory that they present to science and medicine. And, if I might say, to philosophy and to religion.

I will therefore, Mr. Chairman, eliminate much of my written statement. And——

Senator **Hatfield**. Your full statement will be placed in the record, Congressman. And, you may summarize it.

Mr. **Weaver**. I'd simply say a few things about, particularly, the economics of this wilderness bill. H.R. 1149 was written only after 2 full years of congressional hearings, public comment and staff research. It's been one of the most thoroughly heard, researched and studied wilderness bills in the history of the Wilderness Act and of Congress.

The House conducted six hearings in Oregon on this issue, and two hearings in Washington, D.C. Protecting Oregon's timber and the jobs it provides was our highest concern when we wrote this bill. Each proposed wilderness area was carefully examined, boundaries were adjusted, wildlife and fishery values were balanced against timber values, and recreational opportunities were compared.

In addition, the diversity and distribution of existing wilderness areas were compared with characteristics of the areas proposed to be included in our bill. As a result, dozens of fine areas were deleted from consideration until we arrived at a final proposal. And, I say to this distinguished committee and this very distinguished chairman, if the Senate finds areas worthy of wilderness in addition to those in the House bill, and I consider the House bill to be very frugal, we will be pleased to consider it without question.

It is ironic, Mr. Chairman, that timber supply has become the central issue of the wilderness debate in Oregon, since official Forest Service figures make it clear that the Oregon wilderness bill will reduce future timber supplies by less than 2½ percent. This very small amount of timber is an extremely low price to pay for protection of some of the finest watersheds, fish and wildlife habitats, diverse biological systems, genetic reserves, and hunting, fishing and other recreational opportunities left in Oregon.

The actual amount of commercially productive timber land the bill designates as wilderness is also small. Protests against placing 1.2 million acres into wilderness, when most of these acres could yield little or no timber, are nothing but an attempt to shift debate away from the minimal effects this bill will have on Oregon's timber supply.

Let me relate something to you, Mr. Chairman, that occurred several weeks ago. Visiting us in Washington were a hundred members of the Elk's lodge in Eugene and Springfield. These were good, conservative people. And, I met them in the Interior Committee room of the House of Representatives, and they wanted to discuss all the issues that were going on in Washington. And, one person raised the issue of wilderness. He said, "Mr. Weaver, I'm very concerned that we're locking up all our forests in wilderness. That concerns me a great deal." There were a number of people in there who just simply were struck, by their tones, they were adverse to locking up all the forests.

So, I asked him. I said, "We should have some wilderness." And almost everyone agreed to that, and I said "Well then, what——" The question arises, then, what is balance? How much for commercial timber harvest of our national forests and other lands in Oregon, how much for setting aside to protect wildlife, streams, watersheds, et cetera?

Most of them said 70/30. That was the general concensus. There were a few who got down to 80/20, 80 percent commercial timber harvest, 20 percent set aside. And, this is the timber we were talking about. How much timber. When I told them it was 95/5, they were shocked. They were shocked. And, even those hostile to wilderness said in the open meeting we were having, or came up to me afterwards—they all came up to me afterwards, to express their complete shock. They said, "Well, there should be more." These were the ones hostile at first, and told me there should be more than 95/5. Once we knew the story, they said, they felt there should be more.

Now, the reason that we have this feeling in Oregon that the woods are locked up is that people in the timber industry have promoted the idea that the woods are locked up. In one of my main counties, Douglas County, the timber industry there has again and again said that the woods are locked up. The Great Umpqua National Forest is all tied up in wilderness.

And so, when I go out to see the people in the mills, they think—they say, "Mr. Weaver, why have you locked up all the Umpqua National Forest?" When I tell them, Mr. Chairman, that there is not one single acre of statutory wilderness in the Umpqua National Forest, not a square foot of statutory wilderness in the entire county of Douglas, they don't believe me. Because, they've been told again and again.

But, as this story gets out, we're sending to every resident of my congressional district an Oregon Wilderness Newsletter. And here, it shows dramatically what we're talking about in the timber and wilderness. This great big, huge tree right here represents the amount of timber that is now sold by the National Forest. And, on the stump, unharvested, huge, 15 billion, 16 billion board feet. This represents the annual timber harvest in Oregon. About 8 billion board feet. This represents the annual harvest in the National Forest, close to 5 billion board feet. This little teeny tree here represents the amount of timber, the annual harvest in the House Wilderness bill. This little, teeny tree.

So, we're really not talking about a sizeable amount of timber in the Wilderness Bill. And, when that story is out, I find people universally say, "Oh, my goodness. That makes sense." And, as Congressman AuCoin's poll shows, the people strongly agree.

I would like to mention that we are not alone in the assessment that this bill will have little effect on Oregon's timber harvest. Dr. Darius Adams, Professor of Forestry at Oregon State University, has developed a widely used method of analyzing future timber supplies. His supply projections are used by the Forest Service and many others. According to Dr. Adams, the Oregon Wilderness bill will cause only a two percent reduction in the Oregon harvest.

Further, Dr. Adams states that his reduction is based on a worst case scenario; that even this small decrease in timber supply would be phased in over time. Finally, Dr. Adams also projected the bill will have virtually no effect on eastern Oregon timber supplies. Congressional Research Service has also conducted a similar analysis, saying that over 80 percent of the acreage in our bill is uneconomic for timber production.

There simply is no basis for the claim that the bill will cost jobs. The recent loss of thousands of wood jobs and products jobs in Oregon resulted from a decline in home building caused by excessively high interest rates. The Forest Service estimates that approximately 6.7 jobs in the timber industry, loggers, plywood workers, mill workers, are created for every million board feet of timber harvested.

Using this figure, more than 51,000 logging and wood products jobs could be provided annually from timber available in Oregon after passage of the Wilderness bill. Now, we've not had that many workers in the industry since 1979, and our current recession related timber employment is approximately 39,000 jobs.

In other words, as the economy recovers, enough timber will remain available to allow an increase in wood products employment back up to previous top levels, even after passage of the bill.

We also know that investment in high quality sites for the growing of timber are far more productive than investments in getting timber from the marginal lands, the kind of lands that are generally in this bill. And that many studies, including the Forest Service study, show that we will actually produce more timber in the long run by leaving the high mountain areas, steep rocky slopes, thin soils, adverse growing conditions alone and spending that money on the more intensive—more intensively, on managing the better production sites.

Mr. Chairman, to conclude. For all these reasons, and despite the bombastic and hysterical claims by some in the timber industry that thousands of jobs in Oregon might be lost, this long debated and carefully constructed legislation will have no negative effect on timber industry employment. In fact, by encouraging more intensive management, as I have just said, the bill can increase employment in our wood products industry, and help our economy while, at the same time, protecting and enhancing our land, our traditions, and our way of life.

Mr. Chairman, I want to thank you again for the opportunity to appear before this committee. And, I would ask you, if I might, we have a recent letter, just a few days old, from the Lane County Board of Commissioners, who voted to endorse the bill and strongly support it. And, if it might be included in the record.

Senator **Hatfield**. We'd be very happy to make that a part of the record, as well. Thank you, Congressman Weaver.

Mr. **Weaver**. If you have questions, I'd be glad to remain here and respond to them.

[The letter follows:]

lane county

October 17, 1983
WP 42053-2B-11

Senator Mark O. Hatfield
Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Hatfield:

The Lane County Board of Commissioners wish to express our enthusiastic support for significant additions to Oregon's forest wilderness.

Of Oregon's 31 million acres of forest lands, only four and one-half million acres remain on federal lands as undisturbed but unprotected "de facto" wilderness. The multiple uses associated with wilderness such as undisturbed watersheds, wildlife habitat, backcountry recreation, quality hunting and fishing, research and education depend largely on that four and one-half million acres. Conversely, almost 25 million acres, or about 80 percent of Oregon's forests, have been roaded and developed and are currently used for logging and other "developed" kinds of activities.

Lane County is abundantly aware of the importance of maintaining our most productive timberlands for sustaining our economically vital timber industry, but we are equally aware that if residents of Lane County are to truly reap the multiple use benefits of our national forests, then it is absolutely necessary that a major percentage of the few undisturbed forest watersheds in western Oregon remain in their natural condition.

Of special concern to us is the protection of the Hardesty Mountain wilderness, only 20 miles from Eugene, that in addition to its watershed values offers outstanding recreation and educational opportunities to a major urban population.

We also urge that you include other key watershed, fish and wildlife habitat and recreation areas in the western Cascades in Lane County or within close driving radius of the County. These areas include the Waldo Lake additions to the Three Sisters Wilderness, the Middle Santiam and the Chucksney Mountain wilderness proposals.

On the Oregon Coast we wish to see the addition of the Wassen Creek, Coast Creeks (Rock and Cummins Creeks) and Drift Creek in wilderness.

We believe that the preservation of these few remaining low elevation, old growth forest clearly outweighs the developmental values. The present timber problem in the Pacific Northwest is one of "demand," not of supply." Although the market is severely depressed at this time, most analysts do not expect the market to come back like it was. Coupled with the fact that many large companies want relief from their present timber contacts, that much of western Oregon's most productive timberlands remain in brushfields, and that we export more wood every year than the sustained programmed harvest of our roadless areas could produce, we believe the designation of wilderness is the highest and best use, for what is really a very small percentage of Oregon's timber-producing lands.

Jerry Rust

Jerry Rust, Chairman
Lane County Board of Commissioners

Peter DeFazio, Vice-Chair
Lane County Board of Commissioners

Chuck Ivey, Commissioner
Lane County Board of Commissioners

Scott Lieuallen

Scott Lieuallen, Commissioner
Lane County Board of Commissioners

Bill Rogers, Commissioner
Lane County Board of Commissioners

cc: Oregon Congressional delegation

Senator HATFIELD. I don't think we have questions at this point. That was a very excellent statement and we will have an opportunity to go over it in more detail as we get into the markup of the bill. And if we have questions at that time, we will feel free to call upon you as we have in the past for the benefit of your counsel.

Mr. WEAVER. Thank you.

Senator HATFIELD. Thank you very much.

I guess, Congressman Smith, you are next. You are the anchorman here this morning from the House.

### STATEMENT OF HON. ROBERT F. SMITH, A U.S. REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE STATE OF OREGON

Mr. SMITH. Mr. Chairman, if we all agreed, life would be very dull. First of all, I want to identify, Mr. Chairman, that you have an overview booklet which I presented for all members of the committee outlining some of the alternative proposals, as well as maps of the various series which obviously you don't need, but some of your members might.

I want to say how privileged I am again be presenting my views before you. It started, as you will recall, at Willamette University as a student, then you as Governor. Now I followed you to Washington, D.C., and, I am still presenting my views. And I want you to know that someday you may get rid of me and you won't have to listen to all of this.

Senator HATFIELD. I don't look forward to that at all. I welcome the opportunity to be in tandem.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. Chairman, I do indeed sincerely appreciate this opportunity to appear before you and on behalf of the people that I represent to sincerely thank you for your interest in holding hearings. And I know the traffic schedules that you went through to go back to Oregon and listen to people who are genuinely concerned about this issue. And that was not afforded, by the way, in the House. There haven't been any hearings regarding this issue since 1981. And the language has changed drastically as well as the boundaries.

So your contribution was very deeply appreciated by people both on the east side and the west side of Oregon. So let me say on their behalf, I deeply appreciate your interest.

Senator HATFIELD. I thank the Congressman. Would the Congressman yield at that point for just a moment because I note that there has evidently been some misunderstanding about the context of this hearing today. I would refer back to the record of the hearings both at Bend and in Salem, the two hearings which you have referred to at which time we made this statement: in October, we will hold one more hearing in Washington at which time we will have an opportunity to hear from the national groups and from the administration on the wilderness issue.

And we very clearly, at that point, in the introductory remarks at those two public hearings indicated we were coming to Oregon to provide opportunities for people in Oregon to testify on this subject. And we would have one east of the mountains; we would have one west of the mountains to make it even more accessible, more convenient.

And at both of those hearings, we indicated that the third hearing would be a pickup for the Washington-based agencies and for the national associations that are concerned about this subject, which are usually based, at least representatives of those organizations, in Washington. Now, I understand there are those who have traveled from Oregon expecting to be heard as individual witnesses here at this hearing. I am very sorry, but that was not the format we developed. And as I say, I am certainly in no way attempting to foreclose people to be heard. In fact, we made it as convenient as possible for people to be heard.

And it is like many other issues that you are so familiar with on the House side. We can go on ad infinitum on this issue. We could have a hearing every day and probably have a room filled with people who would have a viewpoint on this subject of wilderness. But at some point we have to bring this into a focus of conclusion and resolution.

So, I want to reiterate that we did everything we could to make it publicly understood in those hearings just the type of system we were setting up to try to accommodate as many people as possible. So I wanted to make that point at this time because I would be very happy to hear from any individual. In fact, we will keep the record open for 2 weeks so that any individual who wishes to present a statement or a viewpoint, we will make a part of our record whether they are here or elsewhere. They don't have to be here to make a statement, but we can incorporate that into the record.

I wanted to certainly clarify that, Congressman, because I know of your great desire to make it available, the record and the hearing process to people in Oregon as we have tried to do.

Mr. SMITH. Well, I thank you for that explanation, Senator. And we do have a dozen or so people here who have been under confusion of the rules more than likely, are here and it may be my fault as well because I was attempting to produce not just a record from this person's elected position, but a record from people in Oregon who do represent a lot of the communities. And they are here today and they misunderstood the rules and thought they would have a chance.

Senator HATFIELD. We will be happy to hear from them through a written statement if they wish.

Mr. SMITH. As you pointed out, their testimony will be made a part of the record. And I know it will be reviewed prior to the time a decision is finally made on this issue. And I thank you for that clarification.

For the reason we have mentioned, Mr. Chairman, since these folks cannot really testify, I am going to try to present as many of their views as possible. But I do again ask that their concerns be considered and their written testimony be reviewed.

My real purpose for being here, as many of the Oregonians have spoken to you before, is to urge this committee to reject this bill. It would be extremely difficult in the limited time I have available to explain all of the reasons why we should reject this bill.

Let me start by saying that the creation of more than a million acres of new wilderness in Oregon would have deep and serious impact on the State's economic and social fabric. Ten years' worth of study were invested in the Forest Service RARE I and RARE II reports. The Forest Service suggested that less than 400,000 acres of Oregon's existing 3.4 million roadless acres be devoted to wilderness. President Carter, considered by most to be highly sympathetic to environmentalist concerns, suggested only 330,000 of these acres be devoted to wilderness.

This administration, as you know, has suggested roughly 368,000 acres. And Oregon's Governor recently suggested 118,000 acres. Before you today is a bill passed by the House of Representatives that calls for a designation of 1.2 million acres of new wilderness. I join most in finding this outlandish, unsupported and unjustifiable amount.

To the best of my knowledge, no one has ever explained the criteria for choosing the size of this package or the specific areas within it. By all appearances, wilderness advocates chose 1.2 million acres arbitrarily and used a dart to select which 1.2 million acres to propose.

Many of the proposed areas for wilderness designation in this package don't even meet minimum criteria established for designation as contained in the 1964 Wilderness Act. Many of the regions selected have little or no appeal to the tourists, the backpackers or to outdoorsmen. Some overlook highways. Some are so close to existing wilderness or park areas that they might never be used.

There was little or no chance for community input as this bill sailed through the House early this year. These fine Oregonians behind me have independently studied the bill's content with local perspective to give everyone an idea of what it really means to Oregon and to Oregon's people. They are not special interest people, Mr. Chairman. They are not here specifically representing the timber industry, the mining industry; they are representing people.

The opinions I offer to you today are both my own and my constituents. They are the voices of Oregonians who are dissatisfied with this attempt to set aside more than a million acres of land for the desires of a few. I believe it is up to us as representatives of the people to act in the interest of a majority of all the people.

Let me emphasize that the people of Oregon are not opposed to setting aside portions of our magnificant State for the wilderness enjoyment of generations to come. They know and have long understood that we are a State rich in natural beauty, and that where practical, we should be assuring that beauty for those who will come after us. But Oregon has already contributed more than a million and a quarter acres to wilderness. We know what wilderness contributes to the economics of our State. And we have justified our livelihoods around the existing areas.

But we also know what wilderness areas cost our economy. And we are not ready to double that wilderness with the passage of this bill. I want to point out to everyone that in recent weeks Oregon's Governor, Vickatia, embarked on a dramatic sweeping new economic development program in an attempt to create new jobs. This is a significant dispute about this bill's impact on Oregon's jobs. The number of jobs lost to Oregonians is estimated to be in the thousands.

I'll be the first to admit that no one is really certain about how many thousands, but that such a figure isn't already a part of this study should give us a warning flag. In the very first place, it is silly to act on any bill that has the potential to cost employment even while we are doing everything in this Congress and in the Senate to create new jobs.

At the very least, whether you favor or oppose wilderness, it is bad public policy to pass legislation without some idea of what it will do. Since the sponsors of this bill refuse to allow the time or the opportunity for that analysis and since it became increasingly clear that Congress could not take the job on itself, I ask that people of my congressional district who will be forced to live with the results of this Congress deliberations to do their own analysis. And they have done that.

I think this is a rational way of doing business. These are the people who live with and near the existing vast wilderness areas and are well equipped to determine their impact on the economy, their way of life and the wildlife and habitat that we all want to preserve. They know the terrain in question and the potential for benefit in the proposed wilderness areas. What I present to you today, represents honest and extremely objective opinions about the wilderness proposals contained in H.R. 1149, where they are appropriate and where they are not.

A good share of that appropriateness has to do with your understanding of just what a wilderness is and just what the alternatives to wilderness are. Well, these folks brought plenty perspective with them. Everyone in this room recognizes that the creation of new wilderness regions is a matter of national interest, not just Oregon's. The opinions brought to us from Oregon reflect that interest honestly, forthrightly. Sometimes what is obvious to many of us isn't obvious at all as it should be.

For instance, what is wilderness? And what can you do with it? More importantly, what can't you do without it? To use the terminology of the Wilderness Act itself, it is "an area where the Earth and its community of life are untrampled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain." And later on in the act, "There shall be no temporary road, no use of motor vehicles, motorized equipment or motor boats, no landing or aircraft, no other form of mechanical transport and no structure or installation within any such area."

It is clear that the law itself is the most stringent set of rules ever to be applied to any public lands in the history of mankind. That was the intention and that is just fine for those who are hardy enough to backpack in and backpack out. We should also remember that very few Americans can afford the experience of enjoying a true wilderness in terms of age and conditions of health necessary to get in or out or the wealth and equipment or professionals helpers to get around those physical restrictions, most especially the restriction on the use of motorized equipment.

The areas we create for the enjoyment of Americans are effectively closed off to the elderly and to the handicapped. If we tried to place a de facto prohibition on any other public facility in the land, we would be in the courthouse faster than you could say wilderness. I point out if we tried a de facto forest production lands, we would be laughed out of this room. There are already indications that the Grey Panthers are representing America's elderly community and may bring suit against this Government based on their denial to the use of millions of acres of public land now designated as wilderness.

Without roads, very few working families will find opportunity to use wilderness regions or the regions we are creating. Wilderness is the worst possible designation we could offer. Existing studies in Oregon's current wilderness show that most of the visits take place within a very short distance of existing trails. They are far from being used to capacity. Much better recreational uses are made on the multipurpose lands available, the national forest and the parks where sound land management practices are in place.

At this point let me say something about the visions many of us have about wilderness. The most common conception of a wilderness area is the image of a very quiet forest with a crystal clear stream passing through, where the elk and the deer voyage undisturbed. Food is plentiful; nature provides bountiful and unchecked good for all.

That picture isn't anymore true wilderness than most of the other Hollywood images we deal with every day. True wilderness, the kind designated with this bill, is untidy at best and downright savage at its worst. It is a land totally outside the control or management of mankind. It is what our forefathers tamed to carve a great nation. Anyone who has ever been in the middle of true wilderness can tell you of the fury of nature, unleashed. Wilderness is not totally devoid of human management and believe it or not there are plenty of places when human management can be better for nature than nature itself.

There is no better place to demonstrate that fact than the north fork of the John Day River area proposed under this bill. Within the 208,000 acres of the north fork area, 60 miles from the U.S. Gipsum fiberboard plant in Pilot Rock, Oreg., nature has been given virtual free reign except where the Gipsum plant employees have conducted salvage operations since 1976. In an ever widening circle around the plant, U.S. Gipsum has been cleaning the forest of dead and dying lodge pole pine, timber killed by beetles primarily and ingenuously using this as their primary raw material.

There are still 40,000 acres of lodge pole pine left to be harvested in the north fork area, enough to keep the plant with its 182 employees and its $3.5 million annual payroll, the town's major industry, of course, to keep them for years. The economic penalties that the town of Pilot Rock, population 1,400, will suffer by placement at the north fork, the John Day wilderness is obvious. Less obvious is the penalty that nature itself will impose upon herself if wilderness is granted here.

The lodge pole has been there for a decade. Every year more of it falls to the ground where it rots and those that haven't fallen dry. Both present very natural but extremely volatile potential for nature's unchecked wrath. The dead wood that rots, particularly in amounts as great as the beetle kill provides, breeds infestation and disease. Both of those conditions can quickly spread to good timber nearby in or out of wilderness.

As the wood dries, it provides the best fuel found in the world for fire. It is estimated that every acre of lodge pole pine holds a potential of up to 100 tons of fuel, roughly the equivalent of the first atomic bomb exploded in World War II. Mr. Smith. I think I will just highlight the rest of this. I have a——

Senator HATFIELD. Your whole argument.

Mr. SMITH. Pardon me?

Senator HATFIELD. Your whole argument.

Mr. SMITH. I would like to submit the rest of the statement, Mr. Chairman, if I may, and to only add to it a very small rebuttal opportunity.

Three gentlemen—my colleagues that you've heard speak this morning; one Congressman AuCoin, named a poll that he was quoting—and by the way, the poll in my area, Mr. Chairman, is over 70 percent of the people that believe that we have enough wilderness now. We recognize, as do the people here backing up this statement, that there can be additional wilderness, but it ought not to be at the expense of people who are involved in the communities, and it ought to be a reasonable designation.

Mr. AuCoin's area contributes 1 percent of the House bill to this effort. About 58 percent of the people in his district may well want more wilderness. I suggest to you that the impact is not great in his district of the State of Oregon.

Mr. Wyden, who supports this bill, Mr. Chairman, has no wilderness designation in his district.

Mr. Weaver has 10 percent of the area designation in his district. So I suggest all three have very little impact as far as their future, and their children's future.

Senator HATFIELD. What was that percentage again on the fourth district?

Mr. SMITH. Ten percent.

Dr. Adams was quoted, and I have followed up on that because I was disturbed about the numbers that were involved there, and I want to point out that Dr. Adams' statement had to do with the percentage of wilderness proposed in Oregon to the area of Oregon and Washington. So we must reduce the percentages to apply Oregon wilderness to Oregon land.

The other point I want to make is that Dr. Adams' research indicated the percentage of wilderness in this bill to programed harvest, and not to optimum harvest. In other words, if the harvest would never change in Oregon, then those numbers would apply. They are going to change, of course, but with improved forced practices, we know that they will change.

I wanted to point out while there are numbers being bandied about, about the percentage of land, percentage of cut, let me point out that the proposed wilderness area connected with the existing wilderness will set aside about 13 percent of the timber available supply in Oregon for manufacture. So we must be careful with percentages.

Mr. Chairman, I do appreciate the opportunity to testify before you. I know that the people here who are very concerned about what's going to happen in their part of the country, and our part of the country, will be in touch with your staff, and we're going to be very concerned about what happens. We have to live with the decisions made, as you well know. We're not the beneficiaries of the weekend parties that may come to use the vast areas of eastern Oregon, and the vast wilderness areas. We're the people who live, must make out—find our work, and must make our living from among those vast lands. So we're, of course, very concerned.

I appreciate your time, and thank you very much for allowing me to testify.

Senator **Hatfield**. Thank you, Congressman. You've presented us with a very thoughtful statement. Of course, you illustrate to the wide range of viewpoint on this subject we have had from just within our own congressional delegation.

Let me indicate to you, as I will to my other colleagues, and your colleagues from Oregon, that when you indicate the possibility of additional wilderness within your district, I'd like to get a list of those places that you think would be acceptable, and what you would put as priority.

We're in the business now of drafting a Senate version of a wilderness bill. And I would really welcome the input of you, as a representative of your area, as to what you feel would be those additional lands, assuming we're going to add to the wilderness, and I think that's an assumption we can make.

But we want to work with you, and each member of the delegation, who have these priorities within their area, in developing this bill.

Mr. **Smith**. Well, I welcome that opportunity, Mr. Chairman, and I will certainly use that opportunity to share with you what we have been doing for months in the Second Congressional District, and what these people have been working on for months; attempting to identify so that everybody can understand those areas that are most suited to wilderness, and those areas that are most suited to multiple use. And I'm one of those who believes that multiple use also preserves the wilderness attitude.

So we have done that, and I'd be more than happy to share that with you, and I thank you for the opportunity to do that.

Senator **Hatfield**. We welcome your input at any time. I'm very happy to have you here this morning.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Smith follows:]

**CONGRESSMAN ROBERT F. (BOB) SMITH**

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF OREGON

Remarks before the

Senate Committee on
Energy and Natural Resources

re: H.R. 1149
The Oregon Wilderness Act of 1983

October 20, 1983

HON. ROBERT F. (BOB) SMITH
TESTIMONY
OCTOBER 20, 1983

MR. CHAIRMAN, MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE, I APPRECIATE THE OPPORTUNITY TO SPEAK BEFORE YOU TODAY AS YOU DELIBERATE HOUSE BILL H.R. 1149, THE OREGON WILDERNESS ACT OF 1983.

ON BEHALF OF MY CONSTITUENTS, I WANT TO THANK YOU FOR THE TIME AND EFFORT YOU INVESTED IN FIELD HEARINGS IN OREGON. AT THE SAME TIME, I WANT TO POINT OUT THAT SEATED BEHIND ME HERE TODAY ARE A DOZEN COMMUNITY-MINDED OREGONIANS WHO HAVE TRAVELED ACROSS THE COUNTRY ON THE PROMISE THAT THEY WOULD BE GIVEN THE CHANCE TO PRESENT TESTIMONY. BECAUSE OF TIME — OR WHATEVER — CONSTRAINTS, THEY HAVE BEEN DENIED THAT OPPORTUNITY.

I WILL TRY TO PRESENT AS MANY VIEWS AS POSSIBLE, BUT I ASK THAT THE COMMITTEE CAREFULLY CONSIDER ANY AND ALL WRITTEN TESTIMONY FROM THIS CONTINGENT.

MY PURPOSE FOR BEING HERE IS, AS MANY OF THE OREGONIANS WHO SPOKE TO YOU BEFORE, TO URGE THAT YOU REJECT THIS BILL.

IT WOULD BE EXTREMELY DIFFICULT IN THE LIMITED TIME I HAVE AVAILABLE TO EXPLAIN JUST EXACTLY **WHY** THIS BILL — PARTICULARLY AT THE MAGNITUDE PROPOSED HERE — IS BOTH UNWELCOME AND OPPOSED BY NEARLY THREE-FOURTHS OF MY SECOND DISTRICT CONSTITUENTS. BUT LET ME START BY SAYING THAT THE CREATION OF MORE THAN A MILLION ACRES OF NEW WILDERNESS IN OREGON WOULD HAVE DEEP AND SERIOUS IMPACT ON THE STATE'S ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL FABRIC.

TEN YEARS' WORTH OF STUDY WERE INVESTED IN THE FOREST SERVICE'S RARE I AND RARE II REPORTS BY THE FOREST SERVICE. THE SERVICE SUGGESTED THAT LESS THAN 400,000 OF OREGON'S EXISTING 3.4 MILLION ROADLESS ACRES BE DEVOTED TO WILDERNESS.

PRESIDENT CARTER, CONSIDERED BY MOST TO BE HIGHLY SYMPATHETIC TO ENVIRONMENTALIST CONCERNS, SUGGESTED ONLY 330,000 OF THESE ACRES BE DEVOTED TO WILDERNESS. OREGON'S GOVERNOR SUGGESTS 118,000 ACRES.

YET BEFORE YOU TODAY IS A BILL PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES THAT CALLS FOR DEVOTION OF 1.2 MILLION ACRES OF NEW WILDERNESS. I JOIN MOST IN FINDING THIS AN OUTLANDISH, UNSUPPORTED AND UNJUSTIFIED AMOUNT.

TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE, NO ONE HAS EVER EXPLAINED THE CRITERIA FOR CHOOSING THE SIZE OF THIS PACKAGE OR THE SPECIFIC AREAS WITHIN IT. BY ALL APPEARANCES, WILDERNESS ADVOCATES CHOSE 1.2 MILLION ACRES ARBITRARILY AND USED A DART TO SELECT WHICH 1.2 MILLION TO PROPOSE. MANY OF THE PROPOSED AREAS FOR WILDERNESS DESIGNATION IN THIS PACKAGE DON'T EVEN MEET MINIMUM

CRITERIA ESTABLISHED FOR DESIGNATION AS CONTAINED IN THE 1964 WILDERNESS ACT.

MANY OF THE REGIONS SELECTED HAVE LITTLE OR NO APPEAL TO THE TOURIST, BACKPACKER OR OUTDOORSMAN. SOME OVERLOOK HIGHWAYS; SOME ARE SO CLOSE TO EXISTING WILDERNESS OR PARK AREAS THAT THEY MIGHT NEVER BE USED.

THERE WAS LITTLE OR NO CHANCE FOR COMMUNITY INPUT AS THIS BILL SAILED THROUGH THE HOUSE EARLY THIS YEAR. THESE FINE OREGONIANS BEHIND ME HAVE, INDEPENDENTLY, STUDIED THE BILL'S CONTENTS WITH LOCAL PERSPECTIVE, TO GIVE YOU AN IDEA OF WHAT IT REALLY MEANS TO OREGON AND OREGON'S PEOPLE.

EVEN MORE DISTURBING ABOUT THIS BILL IS THE FACT THAT THERE WAS NO NEED TO RUSH TO JUDGMENT. THE FACT IS THAT WE ARE HERE IN THIS ROOM TODAY SIMPLY BECAUSE OF THE HOLLOW THREATS OF A HANDFUL OF ENVIRONMENTAL ENTHUSIASTS, SHAKING THE STICK OF A "POTENTIAL" LAWSUIT OVER OUR HEADS.

I SUBMIT THAT THERE ARE BETTER WAYS TO CONDUCT THE BUSINESS OF THE NATION THAN THIS.

THE OPINIONS I OFFER TO YOU TODAY ARE BOTH MY OWN AND MY CONSTITUENTS. THEY ARE THE VOICES OF OREGON WHO ARE DISSATISFIED WITH THIS ATTEMPT TO SET ASIDE MORE THAN A MILLION ACRES OF LAND FOR THE DESIRES OF A FEW. I BELIEVE IT'S UP TO US AS REPRESENTATIVES TO ACT IN THE INTERESTS OF THE MAJORITY OF ALL THE PEOPLE.

LET ME EMPHASIZE THAT THE PEOPLE OF OREGON ARE NOT OPPOSED TO SETTING ASIDE PORTIONS OF THIS MAGNIFICENT STATE FOR THE WILDERNESS ENJOYMENT OF GENERATIONS TO COME. THEY KNOW AND HAVE LONG UNDERSTOOD THAT WE ARE A STATE RICH IN NATURAL BEAUTY, AND THAT WHERE PRACTICAL WE SHOULD BE ASSURING THAT BEAUTY TO THOSE WHO COME AFTER US.

BUT OREGON HAS ALREADY CONTRIBUTED MORE THAN A MILLION AND A QUARTER ACRES TO WILDERNESS. WE KNOW WHAT WILDERNESS CONTRIBUTES TO THE ECONOMICS OF THE STATE, AND WE HAVE JUSTIFIED OUR LIVELIHOODS AROUND THE EXISTING AREAS.

BUT WE ALSO KNOW WHAT WILDERNESS AREAS' COST OUR ECONOMY. AND WE ARE NOT READY TO DOUBLE THAT WILDERNESS WITH PASSAGE OF THIS BILL.

I WANT TO POINT OUT TO YOU THAT IN RECENT WEEKS, OREGON GOVERNOR VICTOR ATIYEH EMBARKED ON A DRAMATIC, SWEEPING NEW ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM IN AN ATTEMPT TO CREATE NEW JOBS. THERE IS SIGNIFICANT DISPUTE ABOUT THIS BILL'S IMPACT ON OREGON JOBS. THE NUMBER OF JOBS LOST TO OREGONIANS IS ESTIMATED TO BE IN THE THOUSANDS. I'LL BE FIRST TO ADMIT THAT NO ONE IS CERTAIN HOW MANY THOUSANDS. BUT THE FACT THAT SUCH A FIGURE ISN'T ALREADY PART OF THIS STUDY SHOULD GIVE US A WARNING FLAG.

IN THE VERY FIRST PLACE, IT'S SILLY TO ACT ON ANY BILL THAT HAS THEN POTENTIAL TO COST EMPLOYMENT EVEN WHILE WE'RE DOING EVERYTHING WE CAN IN THIS CONGRESS TO CREATE NEW JOBS. AT THE VERY LEAST. WHETHER YOU FAVOR OR OPPOSE WILDERNESS ITSELF, IT'S BAD PUBLIC POLICY TO PASS LEGISLATION WITHOUT SOME IDEA OF WHAT IT WILL DO.

SINCE THE SPONSORS OF THIS BILL REFUSED TO ALLOW THE TIME OR THE OPPORTUNITY FOR THAT ANALYSIS...AND SINCE IT BECAME INCREASINGLY CLEAR THAT CONGRESS WOULD NOT TAKE THE JOB ON ITSELF, I ASKED THE PEOPLE OF MY CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT — WHO WILL BE FORCED TO LIVE WITH THE RESULTS OF THIS CONGRESS' DELIBERATIONS — TO DO THEIR OWN ANALYSES.

I THINK THIS IS A RATIONAL WAY OF DOING BUSINESS. THESE ARE THE PEOPLE WHO LIVE WITH AND NEAR THE EXISTING VAST WILDERNESS AREAS AND ARE WELL-EQUIPPED TO DETERMINE THEIR IMPACT ON THE ECONOMY, THEIR WAY OF LIFE AND THE WILDLIFE AND HABITAT WE PURPORT TO PRESERVE. THEY KNOW THE TERRAIN IN QUESTION AND THE POTENTIAL FOR BENEFIT IN PROPOSED WILDERNESS AREAS.

WHAT I PRESENT TO YOU TODAY REPRESENTS HONEST AND EXTREMELY VALUABLE OBJECTIVE OPINIONS ABOUT THE WILDERNESS PROPOSALS CONTAINED IN H.R. 1149: WHERE THEY'RE APPROPRIATE AND WHERE THEY ARE NOT.

A GOOD SHARE OF THAT "APPROPRIATENESS" HAS TO DO WITH YOUR UNDERSTANDING OF JUST WHAT A WILDERNESS IS AND JUST WHAT THE ALTERNATIVES TO WILDERNESS ARE. THESE FOLKS BROUGHT PLENTY OF PERSPECTIVE WITH THEM. EVERYONE IN THIS ROOM RECOGNIZES THAT THE CREATION OF NEW WILDERNESS REGIONS IS A MATTER OF NATIONAL INTEREST, NOT JUST OREGON'S. THE OPINIONS BROUGHT TO US FROM OREGON REFLECT THAT INTEREST HONESTLY AND FORTHRIGHTLY.

SOMETIMES WHAT'S OBVIOUS TO MANY OF US ISN'T OBVIOUS TO ALL... AND IT SHOULD BE.

FOR INSTANCE, WHAT IS WILDERNESS AND WHAT CAN YOU DO WITH IT. MOST IMPORTANTLY, WHAT CAN'T YOU DO WITH IT.

TO USE THE TERMINOLOGY OF THE WILDERNESS ACT ITSELF, IT IS "AN AREA WHERE THE EARTH AND ITS COMMUNITY OF LIFE ARE UNTRAMMELED BY MAN, WHERE MAN HIMSELF IS A VISITOR WHO DOES NOT REMAIN."

LATER IN THE ACT, "...THERE SHALL BE NO TEMPORARY ROAD, NO USE OF MOTOR VEHICLES, MOTORIZED EQUIPMENT OR MOTORBOATS, NO LANDING OF AIRCRAFT, NO OTHER FORM OF MECHANICAL TRANSPORT AND NO STRUCTURE OR INSTALLATION WITHIN ANY SUCH AREA."

IT'S CLEAR THAT THE LAW ITSELF IS THE MOST STRINGENT SET OF RULES EVER TO BE APPLIED TO ANY PUBLIC LANDS IN THE HISTORY OF MANKIND.

THAT WAS THE INTENTION; AND THAT'S JUST FINE FOR THOSE WHO ARE HEARTY ENOUGH TO BACKPACK IN AND BACKPACK OUT.

BUT WE SHOULD ALSO REMEMBER THAT VERY FEW AMERICANS CAN AFFORD THE EXPERIENCE OF ENJOYING A "TRUE WILDERNESS" — IN TERMS OF THE AGE AND CONDITION OF HEALTH NECESSARY TO GET IN OR OUT; OR THE WEALTH IN EQUIPMENT OR PROFESSIONAL HELPERS TO GET AROUND THOSE PHYSICAL RESTRICTIONS, MOST ESPECIALLY THE RESTRICTION ON USE OF MOTORIZED EQUIPMENT. THE AREAS WE CREATE FOR THE ENJOYMENT OF AMERICANS ARE EFFECTIVELY CLOSED OFF TO THE ELDERLY AND THE HANDICAPPED. IF WE TRIED TO PLACE A "DE FACTO" PROHIBITION ON ANY OTHER PUBLIC FACILITY IN THE LAND, WE'D BE IN THE COURTHOUSE FASTER THAN YOU COULD SAY "WILDERNESS."

THERE ARE ALREADY THAT INDICATIONS THAT THE "GRAY PANTHERS," REPRESENTING AMERICA'S ELDERLY COMMUNITY, MAY BRING SUIT AGAINST THIS GOVERNMENT BASED ON THEIR DENIAL TO USE OF THE MILLIONS OF ACRES OF PUBLIC LAND NOW DESIGNATED AS WILDERNESS.

WITHOUT ROADS, VERY FEW WORKING FAMILIES WILL FIND OPPORTUNITY TO USE THE WILDERNESS REGIONS WE'RE CREATING HIGHLY PROHIBITIVE, IF POSSIBLE AT ALL. AS RECREATIONAL AREAS, WILDERNESS IS THE WORST POSSIBLE DESIGNATION WE COULD OFFER. EXISTING STUDIES IN OREGON'S CURRENT WILDERNESS REGIONS SHOW THAT MOST OF THE VISITS TAKE PLACE WITHIN A VERY SMALL DISTANCE OF EXISTING TRAILS, AND THAT THEY ARE FAR FROM BEING USED TO CAPACITY.

MUCH BETTER RECREATIONAL USES ARE MADE ON THE MULTI-PURPOSE LANDS AVAILABLE, THE NATIONAL FORESTS AND THE PARKS, WHERE SOUND LAND MANAGEMENT PRACTICES ARE IN PLACE.

AT THIS POINT, LET ME SAY SOMETHING ABOUT THE VISIONS MANY OF YOU HAVE OF "WILDERNESS."

THE MOST COMMON CONCEPTION OF A WILDERNESS AREA IS THE IMAGE OF A QUIET FOREST WITH A CRYSTAL-CLEAR STREAM PASSING THROUGH WHERE THE ELK AND THE DEER FORAGE UNDISTURBED. FOOD IS PLENTIFUL; NATURE PROVIDES BOUNTIFUL AND UNCHECKED GOOD FOR ALL.

THAT PICTURE ISN'T ANY MORE "TRUE WILDERNESS" THAN MOST OF THE OTHER HOLLYWOOD IMAGES WE DEAL WITH EVERY DAY.

TRUE WILDERNESS — THE KIND YOU WANT TO CREATE WITH THIS BILL — IS UNTIDY AT BEST AND DOWNRIGHT SAVAGE AT ITS WORST. IT IS A LAND TOTALLY OUTSIDE THE CONTROL OR MANAGEMENT OF MANKIND. IT IS WHAT OUR FOREFATHERS TAMED TO CARVE A GREAT NATION. ANYONE WHO'S EVER BEEN IN THE MIDDLE OF TRUE WILDERNESS CAN TELL YOU OF THE FURY OF NATURE UNLEASHED.

WILDERNESS IS TOTALLY DEVOID OF HUMAN MANAGEMENT.

AND, BELIEVE IT OR NOT, THERE ARE PLENTY OF PLACES WHEN HUMAN MANAGEMENT CAN BE BETTER FOR NATURE THAN NATURE ITSELF.

THERE'S NO BETTER PLACE TO DEMONSTRATE THAT FACT THAN IN THE NORTH FORK OF THE JOHN DAY RIVER AREA PROPOSED FOR WILDERNESS DESIGNATION.

WITHIN THE 208,000 ACRES OF THE NORTH FORK AREA, 60-MILES FROM THE U.S. GYPSUM FIBERBOARD PLANT IN PILOT ROCK, OREGON, NATURE HAS BEEN GIVEN VIRTUAL FREE REIGN EXCEPT WHERE GYPSUM PLANT EMPLOYEES HAVE CONDUCTED SALVAGE OPERATIONS SINCE 1976. IN AN EVER-WIDENING CIRCLE AROUND THE PLANT, U.S. GYPSUM HAS BEEN CLEANING THE FORESTS OF DEAD AND DYING LODGEPOLE PINE — TIMBER KILLED BY BEETLES, PRIMARILY — AND INGENIOUSLY USING THIS AS THEIR PRIMARY RAW MATERIAL.

THERE ARE STILL 40,000 ACRES OF LODGEPOLE PINE LEFT TO BE HARVESTED IN THE NORTH FORK AREA; ENOUGH TO KEEP THE PLANT WITH ITS 182 EMPLOYEES AND IT'S $3.5 MILLION ANNUAL PAYROLL THE TOWN'S MAJOR INDUSTRY FOR YEARS TO COME.

THE ECONOMIC PENALTIES THAT THE TOWN OF PILOT ROCK (POPULATION: 1,400) WILL SUFFER BY PLACEMENT OF THE NORTH FORK OF JOHN DAY IN WILDERNESS IS OBVIOUS. LESS OBVIOUS IS THE PENALTY THAT NATURE HERSELF WILL IMPOSE IF WILDERNESS IS GRANTED HERE.

THE LODGEPOLE HAS BEEN THERE FOR MORE THAN A DECADE. EVERY YEAR, MORE OF IT FALLS TO THE GROUND WHERE IT ROTS AND THOSE THAT HAVEN'T FALLEN YET DRIES. BOTH PRESENT VERY NATURAL, BUT EXTREMELY VOLATILE POTENTIAL FOR NATURE UNCHECKED.

THE DEAD WOOD THAT ROTS, PARTICULARLY IN AMOUNTS AS GREAT AS THE BEETLE-KILLS PROVIDE, BREED INFESTATION AND DISEASE. BOTH OF THOSE CONDITIONS CAN QUICKLY SPREAD TO GOOD TIMBER NEARBY, IN OR OUT OF WILDERNESS.

AS THE WOOD DRIES, IT PROVIDES THE BEST FUEL FOUND IN THE WORLD FOR FIRE. IT'S ESTIMATED THAT EVERY ACRE OF LODGEPOLE PINE HOLDS THE POTENTIAL OF UP TO 100-TONS OF FUEL, ROUGHLY THE EQUIVALENT OF THE FIRST ATOMIC BOMB EXPLODED IN WORLD WAR II.

IMAGINE THE FIRE THAT CAN BE CREATED WITH 40, 000 ACRES OF THAT FUEL, A LIGHTNING STORM AND A LITTLE WIND. IN 1961, THE BITTER ROOT NATIONAL FOREST IN MONTANA, ALSO FILLED WITH LODGEPOLE REMAINING FROM A BEETLE-KILL IN THE 30'S, BURNED UNCONTROLLED FOR TEN STRAIGHT DAYS BEFORE WEATHER PUT IT OUT. IT WAS WELL BEYOND THE ABILITY OF MAN TO PUT OUT.

LODGEPOLE STAND FIRES BURN WITH A FIERCE INTENSITY; SO FIERCE, IN FACT, THAT THE DESTROYS ALL ORGANIC MATERIALS IN THE FOREST, LEAVING BEHIND ASHES SIMILAR TO THOSE CREATED WITH THE ERUPTION OF MT. ST. HELENS WHICH NOT ONLY WON'T SUSTAIN LIFE, BUT ARE DECIDEDLY TOXIC.

THE ASHES SLIP INTO STREAMS, CAUSING SIGNIFICANT FISHKILLS.

BUT EVEN WITHOUT FIRE, THE DEAD WOOD OFTEN FALLS INTO THOSE SAME STREAMS WHERE FISH MIGRATION IS BLOCKED, WATER QUALITY RAPIDLY DETERIORATES AND SOIL EROSION CAN BECOME DEVASTATING. WHERE IT FALLS ON THE GROUND, THE UNDERGROWTH THAT FEEDS THE RODENTS THAT FEED THE BIG GAME, THE VERY START OF THE NATURAL FOOD CHAIN, IS KILLED.

HUMAN MANAGEMENT, IN THIS CASE U.S. GYPSUM CLEARING AWAY THE POTENTIAL FUEL OF FIRE AND PESTILENCE, TURNS OUT TO BE BETTER FOR WILDLIFE THAN NATURE ITSELF. THE ADDED BONUS IS OBVIOUS: WE HAVE HELPED NATURE AND CREATED JOBS FOR OURSELVES FROM NATURE'S WASTE PRODUCT.

IF IT'S NOT CLEARED AWAY, THE NORTH FORK AREA IS A TIME-BOMB TICKING WELL INTO THE NEXT CENTURY. THE NORTH FORK IS NOT ALONE; THE SAME BEETLE-KILL HIT MANY OF OREGON'S FORESTS AND ROADLESS AREAS UNDER CONSIDERATION HERE. WE COULD CONCEIVABLY DESIGNATE THEM AS WILDERNESS TODAY AND LOSE THEM TOMORROW. WHO WOULD IT BENEFIT THEN?

WHILE I'M DISCUSSING FOREST MANAGEMENT, I ASK YOU TO CONSIDER WHAT HAPPENS IN THE BEST OF CIRCUMSTANCES: WHEN THERE IS NO FIRE AND NO INFESTATION, ONLY THE UNCHECKED GROWTH OF FORESTS IN NATURE.

SIMPLY SAID, THE TREES GROW UNTIL THEY GROW INTO ONE ANOTHER AT THE TOP. THEY CREATE A DENSE "CANOPY" THAT CAN PREVENT SUNLIGHT FROM EVEN REACHING THE GROUND.

AT THAT POINT, THE UNDERGROWTH THAT PROVIDES NOURISHMENT TO SO MUCH OF THE FOREST'S WILDLIFE BEGINS TO DISAPPEAR. THEN THE WILDLIFE BEGINS TO DISAPPEAR, OR AT THE VERY LEAST, TO NEED MORE AND MORE ACREAGE TO SUSTAIN ITSELF.

THE MYTH EXISTS, AND ITS PERPETUATED, THAT TIMBER HARVESTS NECESSARILY LEAD TO THE DESTRUCTION AND DISPLACEMENT OF ALL THAT IS NATURAL. SPECIFICALLY, YOU'LL HEAR THAT THE STEELHEAD SALMON IS JEOPARDIZED BY LUMBERING OPERATIONS. WILDERNESS ADVOCATES HERE TODAY WILL POINT TO THE REDUCED CATCHES OF STEELHEAD SALMON IN OREGON AND TELL YOU IT'S THE RESULT OF BIG, BAD TIMBER COMPANIES.

KEEP IN MIND THAT IN RECENT YEARS THE ALASKAN SALMON INDUSTRY HAS TAKEN COMMAND FROM THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES' PACIFIC NORTHWEST, THAT DEMAND HAS REMAINED RELATIVELY CONSTANT FOR THE PRODUCT, AND THAT REDUCED TAKES IN OREGON WERE CAUSED BY DECISIONS BY OREGON PRODUCERS.

I ASSURE YOU, THE SALMON ARE STILL THERE EVEN AFTER YEARS OF LUMBERING OPERATIONS. THEY'VE MANAGED TO FLOURISH OVER ALL THESE YEARS AND WE EXPECT THEM TO CONTINUE TO DO SO, MOST

OFTEN WITH IMPROVED OPPORTUNITY TO SURVIVE BECAUSE OF THE MANAGEMENT OF RESOURCES BY HUMANS.

THIS MANAGEMENT, BUY THE WAY, MIGHT WELL SURPRISE YOU IN ITS EFFICIENCY. THIS CONGRESS NEEDS TO REALIZE THAT WE ARE NO LONGER THE AMERICA OF THE 19TH CENTURY, WILLING TO BUY TODAY'S INDUSTRIAL PROSPERITY BY CASHING IN AND RAVAGING TOMORROW'S RESOURCES.

TODAY'S FOREST MANAGEMENT IS PREMISED ON THE UNITED STATES' FOREST SERVICE'S SOLID RESOLUTION TO PRESERVE AND PROTECT. AND IT'S BASED ON THE TIMBER INDUSTRY'S OWN PROGRAMS FOR TIMELY AND PLANNED HARVEST, IN THE KNOWLEDGE THAT WHAT THEY DON'T PROTECT TODAY WILL NEVER PRODUCE FOR THEM TOMORROW.

H.R. 1149 DOES NOT TAKE THESE FACTORS INTO CONSIDERATION. NOR, IN THE COLEMAN RIM AREA OF LAKE COUNTY, FOR INSTANCE, DOES THE BILL CONSIDER THAT THE WILDERNESS PROPOSED INCLUDES AN AREA OF 40% HIGH, AND AN ADDITIONAL 38% VERY HIGH YIELD TIMBER LAND. IN THE SAME COUNTY, THE FREMONT NATIONAL FOREST, BY COMPARISON, IS RATED AT ONLY 28% HIGH YIELD.

I ASKED THE PEOPLE BEHIND ME TO GIVE ME THEIR OWN PERSPECTIVE ON THE BILL, AND MUCH THAT I'VE NOTED SO FAR HAS COME FROM THEIR PAINSTAKING RESEARCH IN THEIR OWN HOME AREAS. MAYBE WE SHOULD MENTION WHAT THEY ARE FACING.

TODAY, FULLY 52% OF THE STATE OF OREGON'S LAND IS OWNED BY, CONTROLLED BY OR MANAGED BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT. INDEED, THERE ARE VAST STRETCHES OF IDLE, ROADLESS, NEARLY IMPASSABLE LAND. BUT IT'S LAND FOR WHICH THERE ARE PLENTY OF POTENTIAL USES.

MOST PRODUCTIVE OF THOSE USES ARE TIMBER PRODUCTION AND AGRICULTURAL. IN THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF THE STATE, IN WALLOWA COUNTY, WE, MEANING THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, HAS ALREADY SET ASIDE MORE THAN 350,000 ACRES OF WILDERNESS, NEARLY 30% OF ALL THE WILDERNESS REGION IN THE ENTIRE STATE AND FULLY ONE-THIRD OF ALL U.S. FORESTS IN THAT COUNTY.

I DON'T NEED TO REMIND EACH MEMBER OF THIS COMMITTEE WHAT IT MEANS TO HAVE LAND ON UNCLE SAM'S TAB. IT MEANS NO PROPERTY TAXES, NOTHING TO HELP BUILD AND MAINTAIN ROADS OR SCHOOLS, EXCEPT WHAT UNCLE SAM WANTS TO TOSS YOUR WAY. IT MEANS EVERY PRIVATE CITIZEN IN THE COUNTY MUST CONTRIBUTE CORRESPONDINGLY MORE TO THE TREASURY TO KEEP PUBLIC FUNCTIONS UNDERWAY.

NOW IT'S TIME TO TALK ABOUT "FAIR SHARE" AND JOBS.

THE WALLOWA COUNTY DESIGNATION IN H.R. 1149 WOULD IMMEDIATELY TAKE ONE-SIXTH OF THE REMAINING MULTIPLE-USE LANDS IN THE COUNTY OUT OF THE PRODUCTIVE REACH OF WALLOWA COUNTY RESIDENTS.

AT THE SAME TIME, MORE AND MORE STRINGENT FOREST SERVICE DECISIONS ARE PARING BACK THE ALLOWABLE CUT IN PRODUCTIVE

STANDS. A RECENT SALE IN THE LAGRANDE WATERSHED, FOR INSTANCE, WAS LIMITED TO ONLY 58 MILLION BOARD FEET SOLD OUT OF A POTENTIAL 118 MILLION.

WHILE THERE IS, AND PROBABLY WILL CONTINUE TO BE, SPECULATION ABOUT HOW MANY JOBS WILL BE LOST TO THE WILDERNESS DESIGNATIONS CONTAINED IN THIS BILL, WE CAN PROVIDE A SOLID DENIAL OF THE CLAIMS THAT TIMBER JOBS CAN BE TRADED FOR TOURISM AND RECREATION JOBS.

DR. FREDERICK OBERMILLER OF OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY, USING 1981 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY STATISTICS FOR WALLOWA COUNTY, DEMONSTRATED THE MYTH OF THE ONE-FOR-THE-OTHER PROPOSITIONS. CERTAINLY, IF ANY COUNTY WILL BENEFIT BY TOURISM/RECREATION ACTIVITY, IT SHOULD BE A COUNTY WITH AS HIGH A CONCENTRATION OF WILDERNESS AS WALLOWA.

BUT DR. OBERMILLER POINTED OUT THAT RECREATION INCOME RANKED A DISTANT THIRD IN ITS CONTRIBUTION TO THE ECONOMY. TIMBER ACCOUNTED FOR 21.8% OF THE COUNTY'S INCOME. FARMING CREATED ANOTHER 18.5%; AND RECREATION AND TOURISM BROUGHT IN ONLY 6.4% OF THE TOTAL.

JUST AS CERTAINLY, THERE ARE PLENTY OF AREAS IN OUR STATE WHERE RECREATION AND TOURISM CONTRIBUTE SIGNIFICANT SHARES TO THE LOCAL ECONOMY, AND PLANS ARE UNDERWAY FOR EVEN MORE OF THOSE.

BUT ONE OF THE LONGEST TO DEVELOP, AND TODAY ONE OF THE MOST PROMISING, THE PELICAN BUTTE AREA 25 MILES NORTHWEST OF KLAMATH FALLS WHICH WAS TO BE A DOWNHILL SKI AREA, IS CLOSE ENOUGH TO PROPOSED WILDERNESS THAT ACCESS THROUGH OR NEAR CLOSED REGIONS COULD BE BECOME A SERIOUS HINDRANCE TO DEVELOPMENT.

YET ANOTHER DEVELOPMENTAL PROMISE, IN UNION COUNTY WHERE HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER IS BEING NEWLY-PRODUCED IN AMOUNTS SUFFICIENT TO SHARE WITH ADJACENT STATES, ACCESS TO DAMS VITAL TO THE OPERATION STAND TO BE EITHER TOTALLY DENIED OR LIMITED TO WALK-IN, HAND TOOL SERVICE.

WHILE WE'RE ON THE SUBJECT OF RESOURCE MANAGEMENT, IT'S VITAL AS WELL TO TAKE ABOUT YET ANOTHER RESOURCE WE CLOSE OFF WITH THIS WILDERNESS BILL: MINERALS.

SINCE 1979, THE PRICES OF RAW MINERALS IN THE WORLD HAS SHOT SKY HIGH AND THE AVAILABILITY OF MANY HAS DWINDLED TO CREATE PREMIUM MARKETS. THE NEED FOR PRECIOUS METALS, AS WELL AS INDUSTRIAL AND STRATEGIC MINERALS, HAS CREATED A RUSH TO OREGON UNLIKE ANY SINCE GOLD WAS DISCOVERED IN THE CASCADES. GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, TUNGSTEN, ZINC, NICKEL, CHROMITE, DIATOMITE, MERCURY, EVEN URANIUM, HAVE BEEN LOCATED IN OREGON.

BUT, IN DIRECT OPPOSITION TO EXISTING LAWS THAT DEMANDS FULL GEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF ALL GOVERNMENT LANDS FOR VITAL

MINERALS, YOU'RE BEING ASKED HERE TO TURN OVER THE GATE KEYS TO 1.2 MILLION ACRES WITHOUT EVER HAVING DONE A FULL EVALUATION.

CONSIDERING THAT MANY OF THE MOST IMPORTANT MINERALS WE USE TODAY, INCLUDING THE STRATEGIC CHROMIUM WE ARE FORCED TO BUY FROM THE SOVIET UNION, IT SEEMS FOLLY TO ABANDON PRODUCTIVE MINING AREAS SUCH AS THE RED BUTTES OF JACKSON AND JOSEPHINE COUNTIES AND ITS GOLD,. SILVER, COPPER AND CHROMITE WITHOUT EVEN A THOROUGH STUDY.

JOSEPHINE COUNTY IN THE SOUTHWEST AND BAKER COUNTY IN THE NORTHEAST BOTH HOLD AN AVERAGE OF MORE THAN ONE ACTIVE MINERAL CLAIM PER SQUARE MILE, THE HIGHEST DENSITY OF ACTIVITY IN THE STATE, YET RED BUTTES IS PROPOSED FOR LOCK-UP TO WILDERNESS. SO ARE STRAWBERRY, NORTH AND SOUTH AREAS WITH GOLD AND CHROMITE AND GLACIER MONUMENT AREAS.

WITH A SIMILAR DISREGARD FOR THE EXTREMELY HIGH LEVELS OF INVESTMENT NECESSARY SIMPLY FOR EXPLORATION AND IDENTIFICATION OF CRITICAL MINERAL DEPOSITS, MANY OF THE PROPOSALS IN H.R. 1149 WHICH DON'T DIRECTLY SETTLE ON TOP OF MINES SETTLE SO CLOSE TO THEM THAT FULL DEVELOPMENT WILL BE AN IMPOSSIBLE CHORE.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE, THE PERSPECTIVES I'VE TRIED TO OFFER HERE TODAY CAN ALL BE FOUND, INDIVIDUALLY AND WELL-DOCUMENTED, IN THE TESTIMONY OF THE OREGON NEIGHBORS BEHIND ME HERE TODAY WHO HAVE NOT BEEN GIVEN THE OPPORTUNITY TO SPEAK. I URGE THAT YOU CAREFULLY REVIEW THE WORK THEY HAVE DONE, AND THAT YOU PAY HEED TO THE NEED TO EXTENSIVELY REVISE THIS BILL BASED ON THE COMMON SENSE AND THE VERY PERSONAL AND COMMUNITY CONCERNS THEY SHARE WITH US.

CERTAINLY, THEIR FINDINGS ARE FAR MORE COMPREHENSIVE THAN ANY ANALYSES YET PROVIDED TO THE CONGRESS. AND THEY ARE FAR MORE ELOQUENT THAN ANY OF MY ATTEMPTS TO COMPACT THEM IN MY LIMITED TIME BEFORE YOU HERE TODAY.

THESE ARE THE PEOPLE WHO MUST LIVE WITH THE CONSEQUENCES OF YOUR ACTIONS. THEY HAVE COME HERE IN THE SPIRIT OF RELUCTANT COMPROMISE, TO OFFER SOME RHYME AND REASON TO A BROADENING OF WILDERNESS IN OREGON, IF WILDERNESS MUST BE BROADENED. THEIR DOCUMENTS CONTAIN RESTRICTED, ALTERNATIVE PROPOSALS THAT DESERVE, I BELIEVE, TO BE THE STARTING POINT FOR ANY FINAL OREGON WILDERNESS BILL.

I ASK YOU TO COMPARE THEIR COOPERATIVE APPROACH WITH ANY OTHER YOU'LL SEE OR HEAR TODAY. THEY ARE TRYING TO HELP IN A REALISTIC WAY, BY OFFERING YOU AN ESCAPE FROM THE ALL-OR-NOTHING ATTITUDE ON EITHER SIDE OF THIS QUESTION. THEY DESERVE THE GREATEST ATTENTION YOU CAN PROVIDE.

BY WAY OF SUMMARY, THOUGH, PLEASE ALLOW ME TO CLOSE WITH THESE THOUGHTS.

**FIRST:** NOT ENOUGH TIME, STUDY OR EFFORT HAS BEEN INVESTED BY THIS CONGRESS ON THE QUESTION OF THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF THIS BROAD BILL. IF YOU CAN'T SAY HOW MUCH IT'LL COST IN JOBS OR HUMAN ANGUISH, YOU CAN'T, IN GOOD CONSCIENCE, APPROVE H.R. 1149.

**SECOND:** THERE IS NO COMPELLING REASON TO RUSH TO ACTION TODAY. YES, THERE'S A STRONG DESIRE ON THE PART OF EVERY RESIDENT OF OREGON TO HAVE THIS MATTER SETTLED. BUT NOT AT THE PRICE OF A POTENTIALLY DEVASTATING "QUICK FIX" WITH SUCH A LOP-SIDED RESOLUTION.

**THIRD:** NOT ALL "NATURAL" REMEDIES ARE GOOD; NOT ALL "DEVELOPMENTAL" SOLUTIONS ARE BAD.

I URGE YOU TO CONSIDER THE EXTENSIVE GOOD FOR NATURE THAT CAN BE FOUND IN PROPER LAND MANAGEMENT: AND AT THE SAME TIME, THE EXTENSIVE POTENTIAL FOR DESTRUCTION THAT IS NATURE IN HER TIMES OF WRATH.

**FOURTH:** ALL OF THE TOOLS THAT ARE NEEDED FOR COMPLETE, PROPER MULTIPLE-USE MANAGEMENT OF EVERY ONE OF THESE WILDERNESS PROPOSAL AREAS ALREADY EXIST WITH THE FOREST SERVICE. NO NEW PEOPLE OR DRAMATICALLY INNOVATIVE PLANS WOULD BE NEEDED TO MAKE THESE AREAS RECREATIONALLY-UTILIZED OR ACCESSIBLE TO HANDICAPPED, ELDERLY OR LIMITED-VACATION TIME FAMILIES.

**FIFTH:** A FIT OF "ENVIRONMENTALISM" TODAY MAY COST US STRATEGIC ENERGY AND MINERAL RESOURCES FOR THE FUTURE IF WE LOCK MORE THAN A MILLION ACRES AWAY IN A VAULT AND THROW AWAY THE KEY.

**LAST:** I WANT TO LEAVE YOU WITH A THOUGHT THAT COMES FROM AN OLD WESTERN FABLE. IT'S SOMETHING THAT YOU CAN THINK ABOUT WHEN THE TEMPTATION ROLLS ACROSS TO VOTE WITH ONCE-FASHIONABLE TRENDS INSTEAD OF COMMON SENSE.

THE FABLE IS ABOUT A LITTLE BIRD, WINGING SOUTH WITH THE FLOCK FOR THE WINTER.

ONE MORNING, AFTER A REST FROM HIS LONG JOURNEY, HE WOKE TO FIND THAT IT HAD TURNED BITTER COLD THE NIGHT BEFORE AND THE BIRD WAS NEARLY FROZEN STIFF.

AS HE LAY THERE, CLOSE TO DEATH, A COWBOY RODE BY ON A CATTLE DRIVE. SEEING THE LITTLE BIRD SHIVERING TO DEATH, HE PICKED HIM UP AND STICK HIM — RIGHT UP TO THE BEAK — IN A FRESH AND STEAMING COWPIE. THE COWBOY THEN RODE ON TO CATCH UP WITH THE HERD.

WELL, AFTER A LITTLE WHILE, THE WARMTH OF THE COWPIE DID ITS WORK. THE LITTLE BIRD STARTED TO REGAIN HIS STRENGTH. AND HE WAS SO HAPPY, HE STARTED TO CHIRP AT THE TOP IF HIS LUNGS.

NOT FAR AWAY, A HUNGRY COYOTE HEARD THE CHIRP. HE FOLLOWED IT TO THE LITTLE BIRD, PLUCKED HIM FROM THE COWPIE AND ATE HIM.

NATURALLY, THERE'S A MORAL TO THE STORY, JUST AS THERE IS IN ALL FABLES. AND SINCE THIS IS AN OREGON FABLE, THERE'S REALLY THREE MORALS.

THE FIRST IS: NOT EVERYBODY WHO PUTS YOUR IN THE PIE IS YOUR ENEMY.

THE SECOND IS: NOT EVERYBODY WHO PULL YOU OUT OF THE PIE IS YOUR FRIEND.

AND THE THIRD, VERY IMPORTANT MORAL IS: WHEN YOU'RE UP TO YOUR BEAK IN IT, DON'T SING.

ALL IS NOT AS IT MIGHT FIRST APPEAR.

THANK YOU FOR THIS OPPORTUNITY TO SPEAK WITH YOU.

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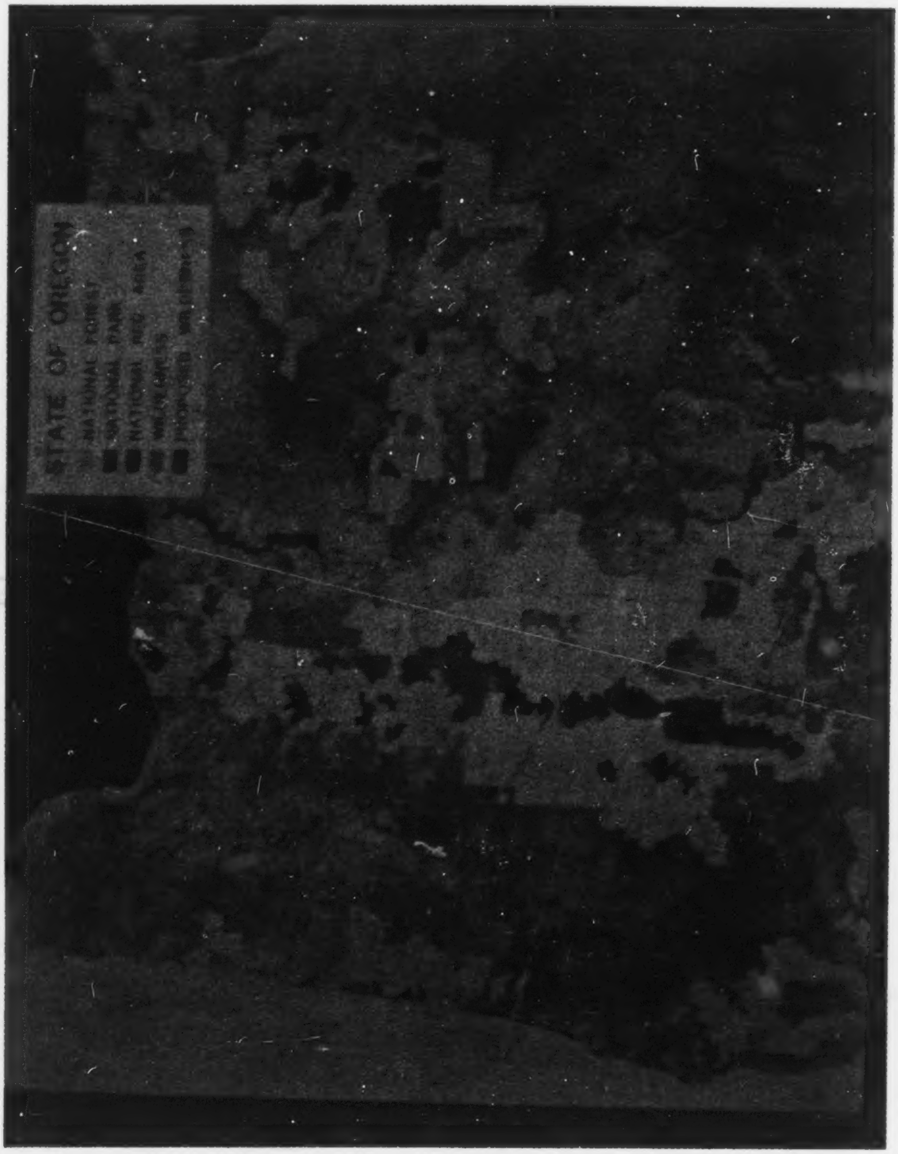
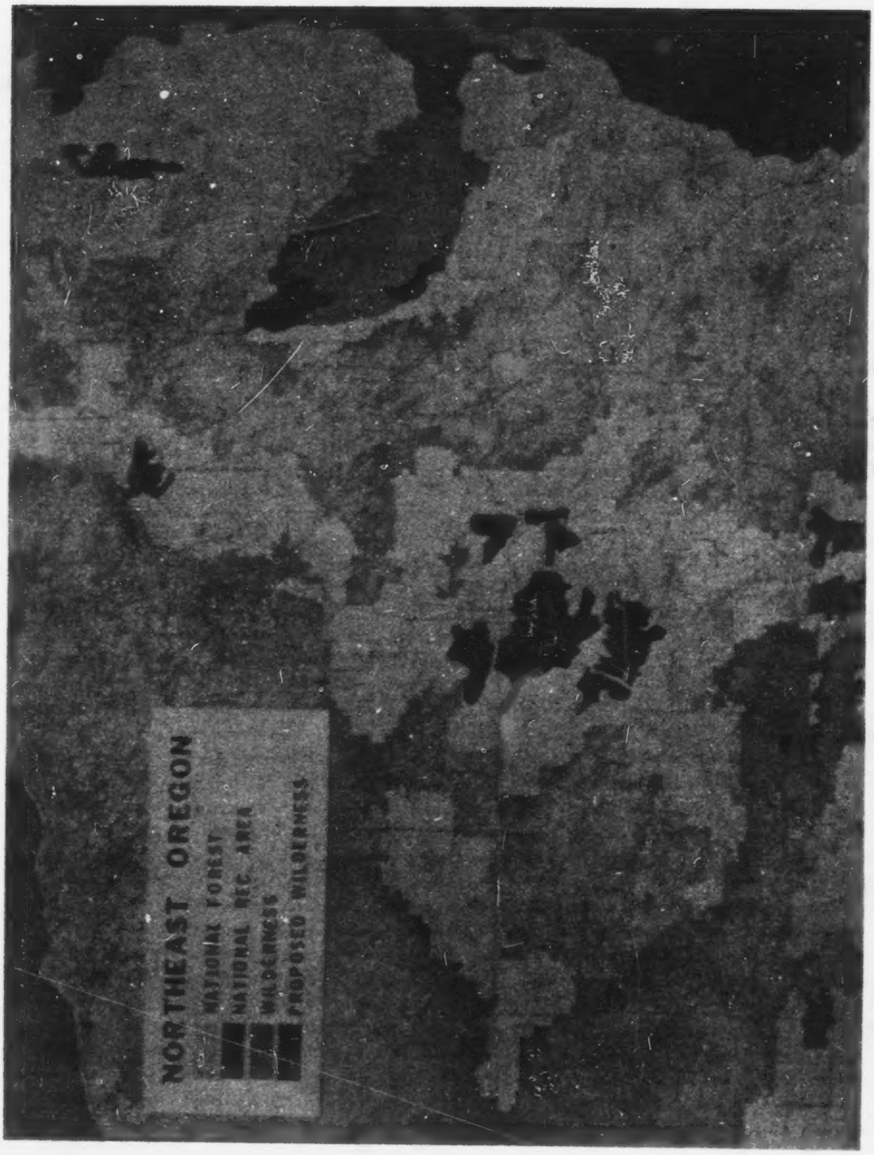
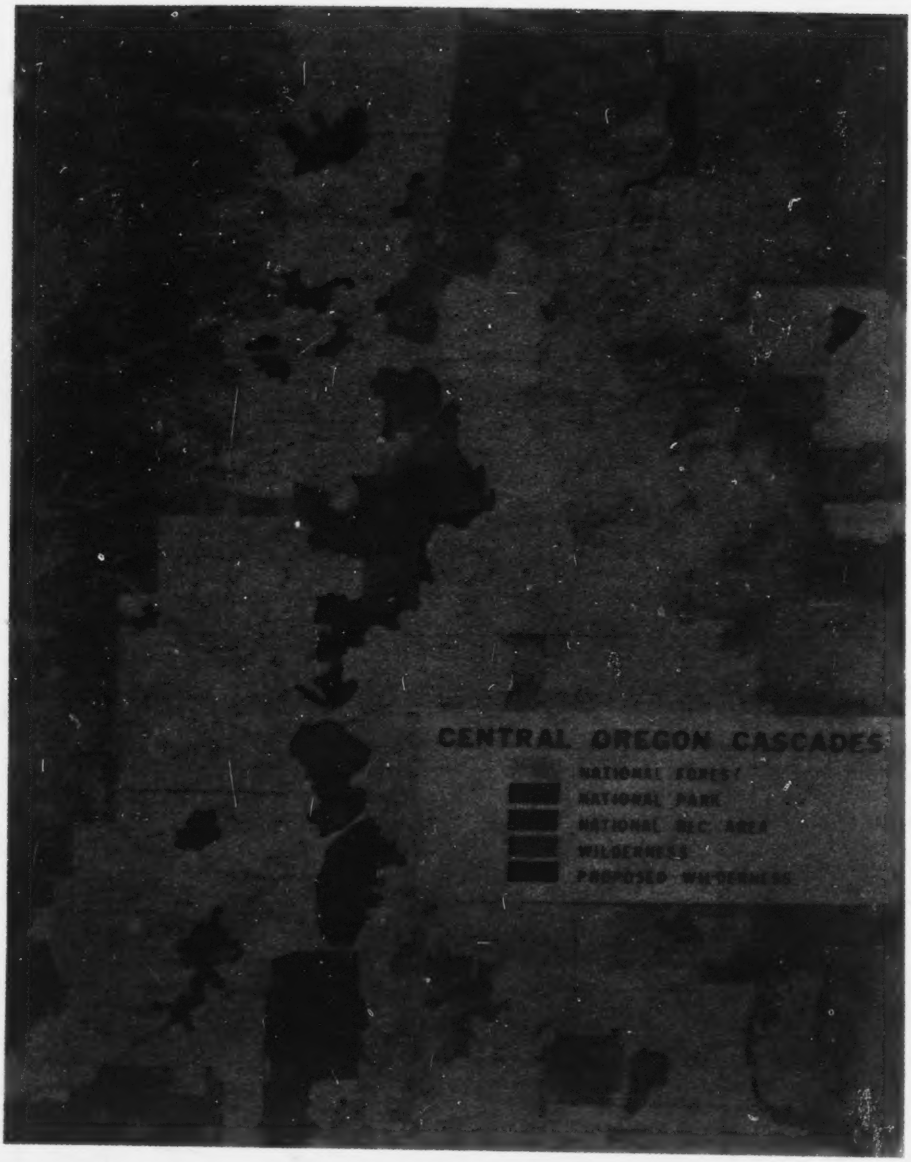
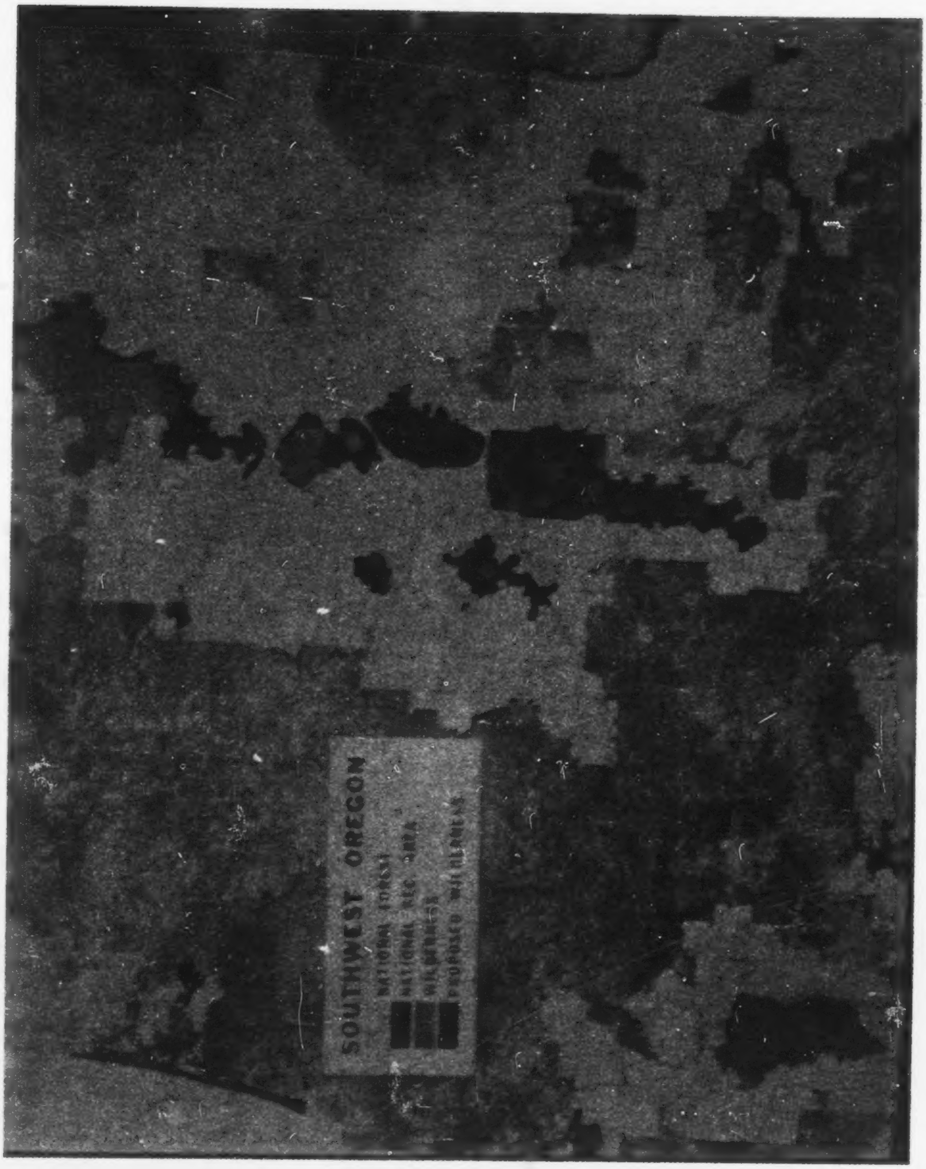

STATE OF OREGON
NATIONAL FOREST
NATIONAL PARK
NATIONAL REC AREA
WILDERNESS
PROPOSED WILDERNESS


NORTHEAST OREGON
NATIONAL FOREST
NATIONAL REC. AREA
WILDERNESS
PROPOSED WILDERNESS


CENTRAL OREGON CASCADES
NATIONAL FOREST
NATIONAL PARK
NATIONAL REC. AREA
WILDERNESS
PROPOSED WILDERNESS


SOUTHWEST OREGON
NATIONAL FOREST
NATIONAL REC. AREA
WILDERNESS
PROPOSED WILDERNESS

## THE IMPACTS ON HR 1149 ON NORTHEAST OREGON

## THE ISSUES: ECONOMIC SURVIVAL, COMMUNITY STABILITY, DISTRIBUTIVE EQUITY, AND ECOLOGICALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT OF RESOURCES

### ECONOMIC SURVIVAL AND COMMUNITY STABILITY:

Our Northeast Oregon counties contain critical mineral deposits and important forage, wildlife, fisheries, recreation, and timber resources. These productive renewable resources provide nearly the sole foundation for economic stability for our resource-dependent communities. It is imperative that the wilderness decision considers the local economic stability.

Timber: Nearly 85% of the available timber inventory with the counties is on National Forest lands, according to the Oregon Timber Supply Assessment. Approximately 78% of the acreage proposed for wilderness by HR 1149 in these counties is classified as productive forestland. This translates out to an annual loss in the programmed harvest of about 57 million board feet of timber.

Timber stands need to be managed for insect and disease control in the stand itself, and to prevent spread to adjacent areas. We need the capability of harvesting insect-killed trees.

The loss of this size in the timber industry will affect more than just Northeast Oregon. Based on the USDA implan system, the gross loss to economic activity to the Northeast Oregon counties will be around $38,000,000. Considering interactions with other areas of the state, the loss to the entire state could be $85,000,000. Obviously, the resources of Northeast Oreton can be of more importance to the entire state than they are to this region. Nearly half of the regional loss ($15,000,000), is represented by loss in annual household income.

Mineral: Northeast Oregon contains a historic mining industry, dating from the 1860's. Several thousand hardrock mineral claims are located within areas proposed for wilderness by HR 1149. Within the last several years several major mining companies have done exploratory work within Northeast Oregon, investing several million dollars in testing and locating. A band of geologically favorable formations underlies several of the proposed wilderness areas. These areas have not been inventoried for their mineral potential, an inventory which should certainly be undertaken before excluding mineral entry entirely. Among the mineral located within the proposed wilderness areas that we know are gold, silver, copper, antimony, cobalt, molydbenum, tungsten and chrome.

Forage: Most of the ranching operations within Northeast Oregon depend for summer pasture on Taylor Grazing allotments on the National Forest. Much of the land proposed for wilderness contains such allotments. This could seriously impact the local beef industry. Managed stands produce more forage for domestic grazing and wildlife than do unmanaged stands.

## DISTRIBUTIVE EQUITY

Of Oregon's present wilderness, 40% is now located within Northeast Oregon. In Wallowa County alone, nearly 35% of the total land area is presently designated wilderness and National Recreation Area. Much of the proposed wilderness is in Northeast Oregon. Yet, by anyone's evaluation, the present wilderness is underutilized; no plans by the USDA call for any increase in use of either present or proposed wilderness.

Northeast Oregon contains 5.5% of the state's population. Yet this region will suffer 16% of the total household income loss.

## ECOLOGICALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT OF RESOURCES

In order to insure the presence of our natural, renewable resources for future generations, we need to manage them wisely now. Wilderness is a form of management, in which we opt to not manage, but let "nature" take its course. Nature manages by fire, disease, and old age, or decay. However, our years of management have interfered with nature. In unmanaged stands, where we have supressed fires, there is an increased fuel load on the forest floor. Where we have restricted cutting there are dense stands of timber, weakened by crowding and disease. Stopping any management now could adversely affect these resources.

The wildlife and fisheries resources within Northeast Oregon depend on the wise management of all the resources--water, soils, timber, and forage. Areas that have been managed well show the greatest productivity in wildlife.

## TO SUMMARIZE......

Wilderness has its place in our National Forests. We need to consider as wilderness those places that have special features and unique characteristics. All the natural resources need to be considered in the light of management for their optimum use consistent with the good of the resource itself and the economic survival of dependent communities. The ad hoc group in Northeast Oregon, composed of local government and representatives for mineral, timber, and agriculture, as well as wildlife and recreation, would like to work with Congress in determining new boundaries for wilderness. For the good of us all.

## Alternative

## Wilderness Proposal for Eastern Oregon

An ad hoc group representing county government, Chambers of Commerce and resource interests have developed an alternative to Congressman Weaver's Oregon Wilderness Bill. This effort is a consensus of all groups who have an interest in enlightened resource management, the well-being of communities dependent on their natural resource base and the quality of life associated with rural eastern Oregon.

It is a consensus. It does not fully meet everyones goals, but trade-offs were made so all groups could support this proposal.

It is realistic. The question is not whether there should be a wilderness bill but how much additional can be added without employment loss and community instability. Current designated wilderness was considered. Wilderness use and projection of future use was made along with the needs of the community and its dependence on commodity resources.

It is comprehensive. Unfortunately, wilderness management is not independent from the management of multiple use lands. Fire, insects, wildlife and disease do not recognize land allocation boundaries. The consolidated or comprehensive management of all lands was considered so decisions now would not create long term problems on managed lands.

Wilderness attributes were considered. The roadless areas which are recommended for wilderness have wilderness attributes and represent a wilderness environment.

The areas are suitable for wilderness. The question of suitability changes from person to person. But using the 1964 Wilderness Act as a foundation, it is possible to develop a consensus with reasonable people on the suitability of each area. The areas recommended do have these suitability attributes.

Each area recommended for wilderness is described as follows:

McGraw Creek (6292) Wallowa-Whitman National Forest

| Total Acres | AUM's | CFL Acres | Annual Harvest MMBF | WARS Rating | Mineral Rating |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5,900 | 300 | 2,154 | .1 | 21 | |

This 5,900 acre area is entirely within the Hells Canyon National Recreation Area. Approximately 290 acres are in private ownership. The area is adjacent to the Hells Canyon Reservoir. It abuts the southern end of the West Side Reservoir Face wilderness study area and almost all of McGraw Creek drainage is included.

Most of the area is steep, broken by a series of midslope benches. Some of the 290 acres of private land are located on one of these benches. The main drainage, McGraw Creek, contains a narrow alluvial deposit. This topographic variety supports a variety of vegetation. Tree species include pine, Douglas-fir, white fir, western larch and quaking aspen. Forest stands are broken by large expanses of bunchgrass. Rimrock formations of basalt occur at upper elevations. Most of the wildlife species indigenous to the NRA can be found in this roadless area. It is a winter range for deer and elk. No threatened or endangered plant or animal species occur. Generally speaking, there is little opportunity for improvements within this roadless area. No producing or proven mineral resources are known to occur within the area although it does have favorable geology. The area is withdrawn from further mineral entry.

Like most of the NRA roadless areas, it has been extensively grazed in the past. The area still has an ongoing grazing permit for 300 AUM's. Recreation use consists primarily of big game hunting and backpacking.

The area is very natural in appearance except for buildings located on private lands and associated fences. The overall wilderness attribute rating is 21 which is relatively high.

This area is recommended for wilderness with the following reservations:

Access to private lands and grazing rights must be fully protected even in wilderness classification. The Forest Service recommend this area for wilderness in the Final EIS for the Hells Canyon NRA.

West Side Reservoir Face (6293) Wallowa-Whitman National Forest

| Total Acres | AUM's | CFL Acres | Annual Harvest MMBF | WARS Rating | Mineral Rating |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14,900 | 50 | 2,712 | .02 | 20 | |

All 14,900 acres are within the Hells Canyon NRA. There are 168 acres in private ownership. This area is immediately adjacent to Hells Canyon Reservoir. It extends south from Hells Canyon dam to Spring Creek. It abuts the McGraw Creek roadless area.

The area has distinct topographic features. The immediate face above the reservoir is a large midslope bench with a second face rising to the ultimate rim of the Hells Canyon. The lower face is characterized by nearly verticle rock cliffs. Bunchgrasses predominate with occassional trees. The benches are predominately bunchgrass while the stream courses in north aspects are densely forested. The Squaw Creek bench is an exception. It is dense forest, having been burnt over the last 20 years. The upper face is characterized by steep rimrock basalt formations with scattered trees and grass.

A unique limestone formation in the form of an immense "W" is located between Spring Creek and Deep Creek. This is the site of many caves, some of which have been charted. Waterfalls are found in Steamboat and Thirty-Two Point Creeks.

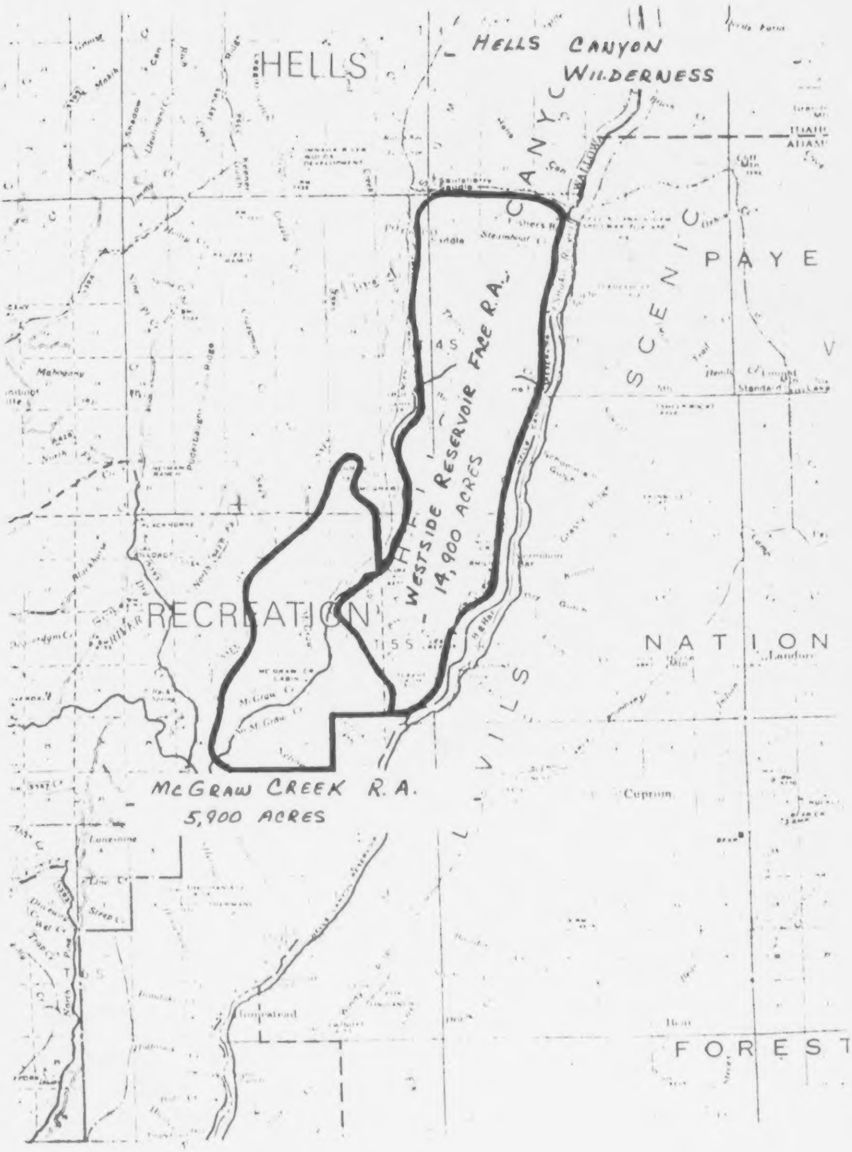
The area includes most of the wildlife species indigenous to the NRA and is a winter range for deer and elk. Big Horn Sheep were reintroduced in this area in the early 1970's.

Proven reserves of limestone (cement quality) totaling 50 million tons are located in the area. Additional possible mineral resources may occur. The area is adjacent to the Homestead mining area and has favorable geology but has been withdrawn from further mineral entry.

The area has been grazed and is currently within a grazing allotment. A small parcel of land on the bench above Lynch Creek was homesteaded in the late 1800's. Another homesteaded parcel exists at the mouth of Steamboat Creek. The powerline from Hells Canyon dam to Pallette Ranch is the northern boundary of the area. It was constructed almost entirely by helicopter. Recreational visitor use is primarily fall hunting.

The area is generally natural in appearance and a variety of scenery exists. The wilderness attribute rating is relatively high at 20.

This area is recommended for wilderness, however, in any legislation provision must be made to guarantee access to the 168 acres of private land and protection of the current grazing permittee.


HELLS CANYON WILDERNESS
HELLS
CANYON
RECREATION
SCENIC
PAYE
NATION
FOREST
DEVILS
WESTSIDE RESERVOIR FACE R.A.
14,900 ACRES
McGRAW CREEK R.A.
5,900 ACRES
IDAHO
ADAMS
Cuprum
Homestead
Lonepine
Mahogany

Lostine River Wallowa-Whitman National Forest

| Total Acres | AUM's | CFL Acres | Annual Harvest MMBF | WARS Rating | Mineral Rating |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2,000 | 0 | 750* | 0 | 20* | |

This 2,000 acre area abuts the existing Eagle Cap wilderness for nearly 10 miles. It is a long narrow sliver beginning at the Lostine River and extending to the existing wilderness boundary. This proposal conforms to the topography of the area which allows for a more manageable wilderness boundary.

The area is generally steep terrain with a gentle forested bench adjacent to and extending along the Lostine River. The area supports a variety of vegetation due to the extreme topographic variations. Most of the wildlife indigenous to the general area occurs in this roadless area. Big Horn sheep were reintroduced in the early 1970's.

The Lostine River drainage east of the proposed wilderness area is a developed recreational area with a trail head for wilderness users. The area has generally favorable mineral geology but no active exploration is occurring.

The wilderness attribute rating is estimated at 20. It is relatively high because of the terrain features and a proximity to the existing wilderness.

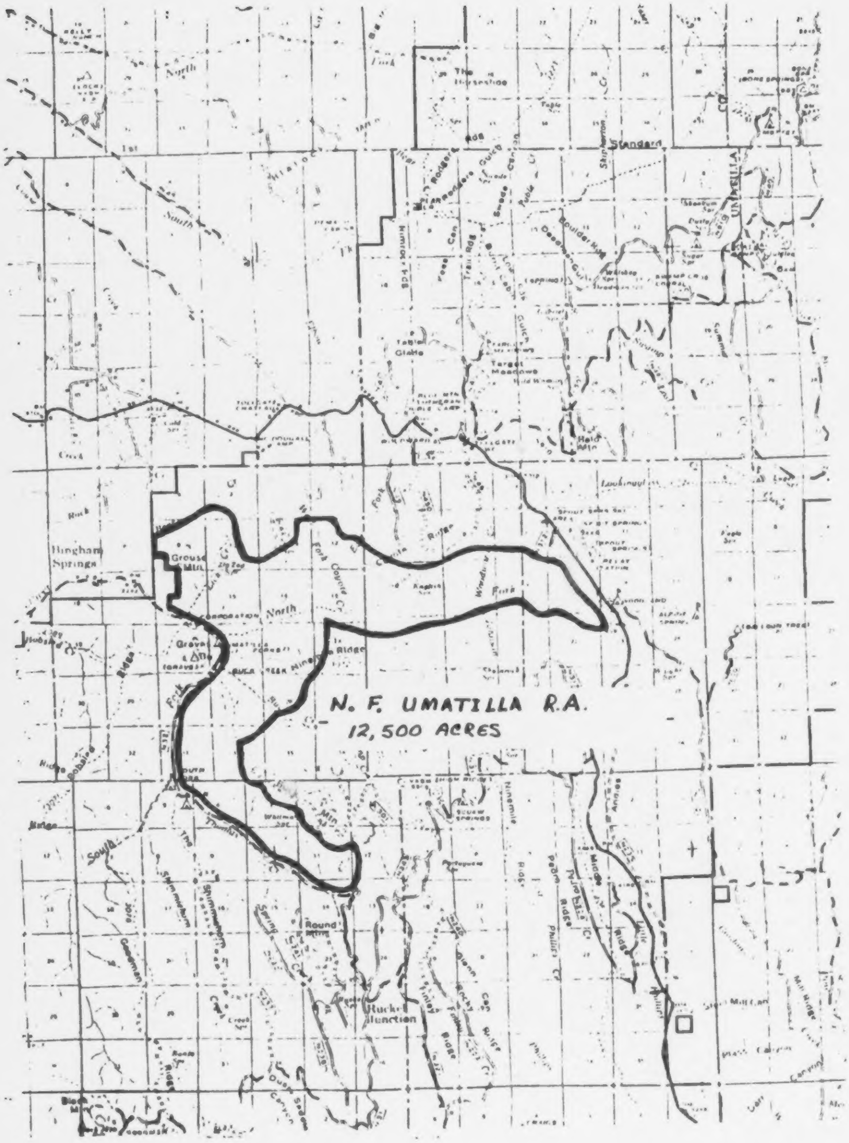
This area is recommended for wilderness designation to provide for more manageable boundaries. The existing access to trail heads and developed recreational facilities should be reserved as presently used in the legislation.

* Estimated

Park (6287) Wallowa-Whitman National Forest

| Total Acres | AUM's | CFL | Annual Harvest MMBF | WARS Rating | Mineral Rating |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 640 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19 | |

This roadless area is adjacent to the Eagle Cap wilderness. It has low commodity value and will never be developed because of its proximity to a recreational area and terrain features. It has a relatively high wilderness attribute rating. For these reasons it is recommended for addition to the wilderness system.


N. F. UMATILLA R.A.
12,500 ACRES
The Horseshoe
Standard
Target Meadows
Bingham Springs
Grouse Mtn
North
Ridge
Round Mtn
Rucker Junction
South
UMATILLA

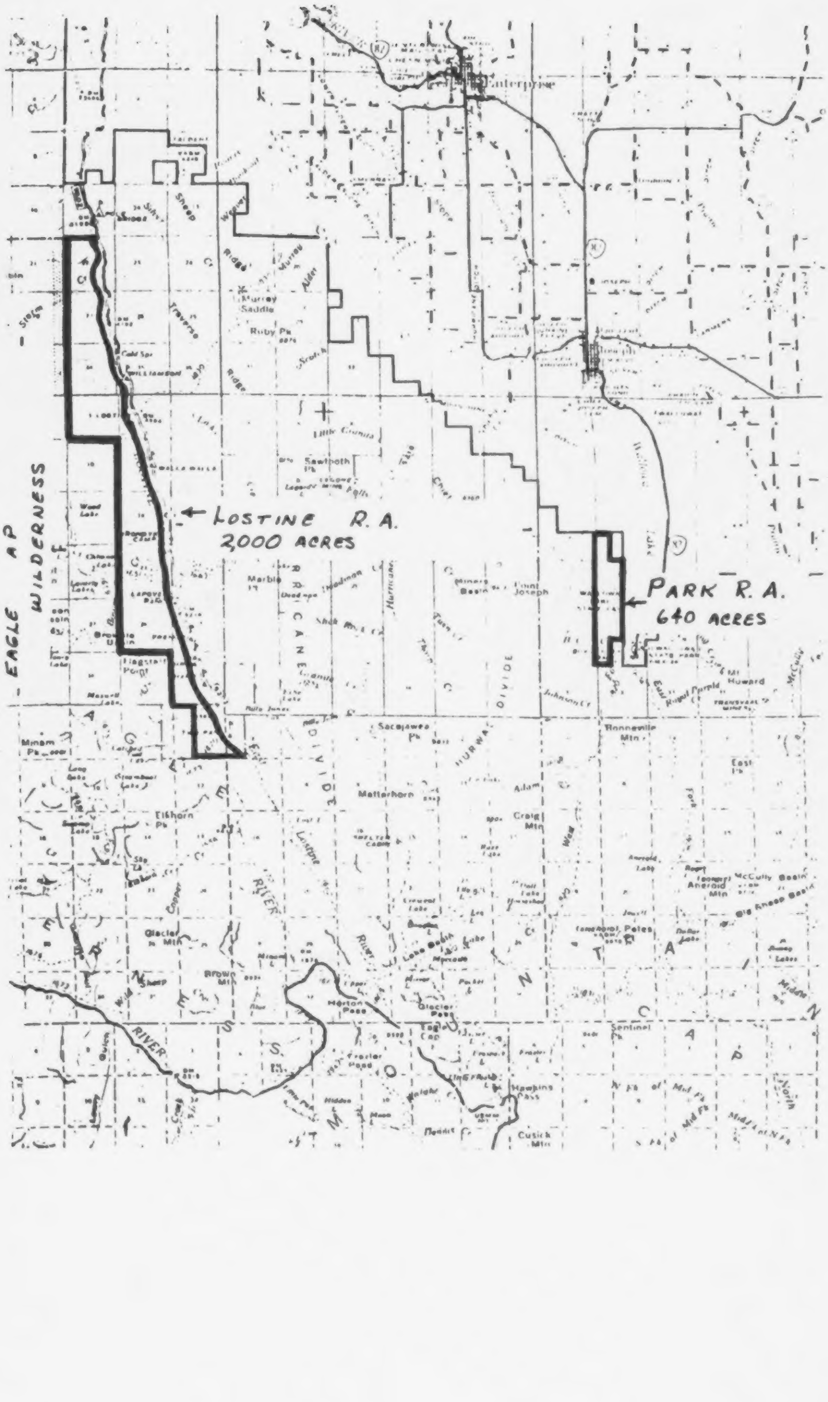
North Fork Umatilla (6263) Umatilla National Forest

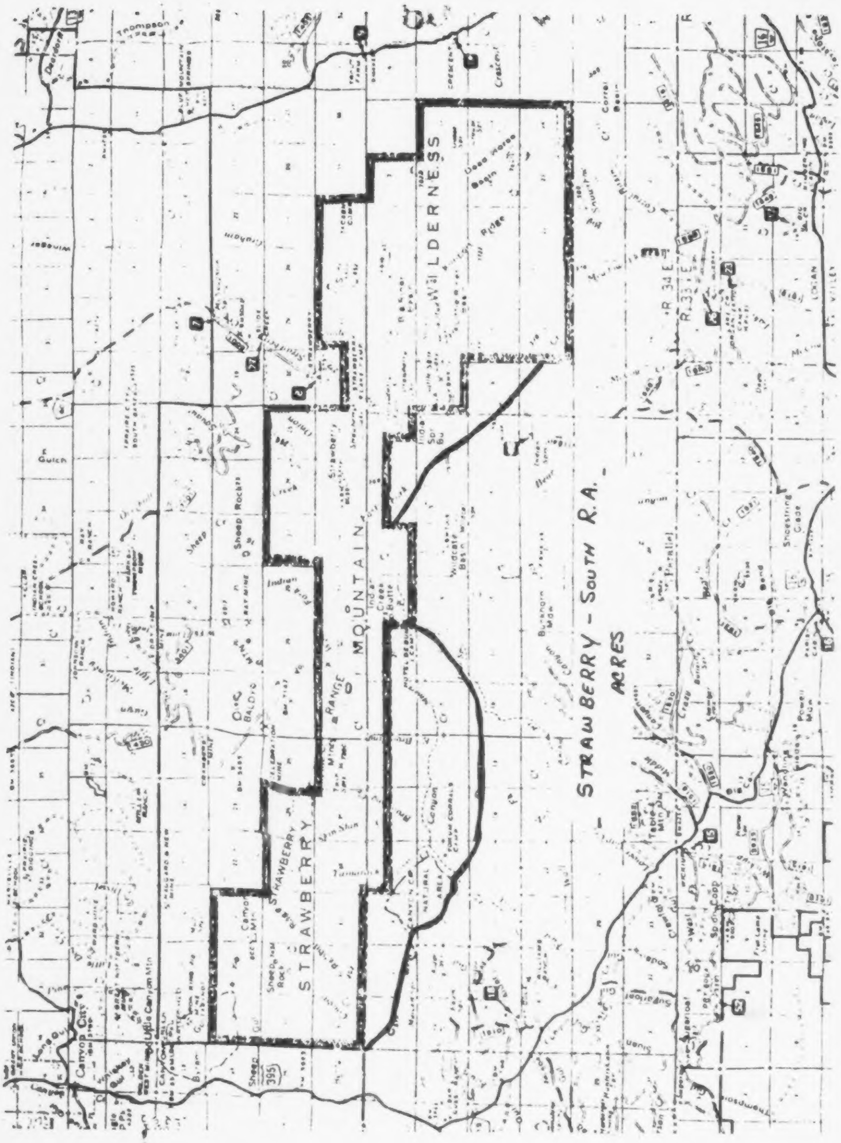
| Total Acres | AUM's | CFL Acres | Annual Harvest MMBF | WARS Rating | Mineral Rating |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12,500 | 300 | 4,900 | 1. | 19 | |

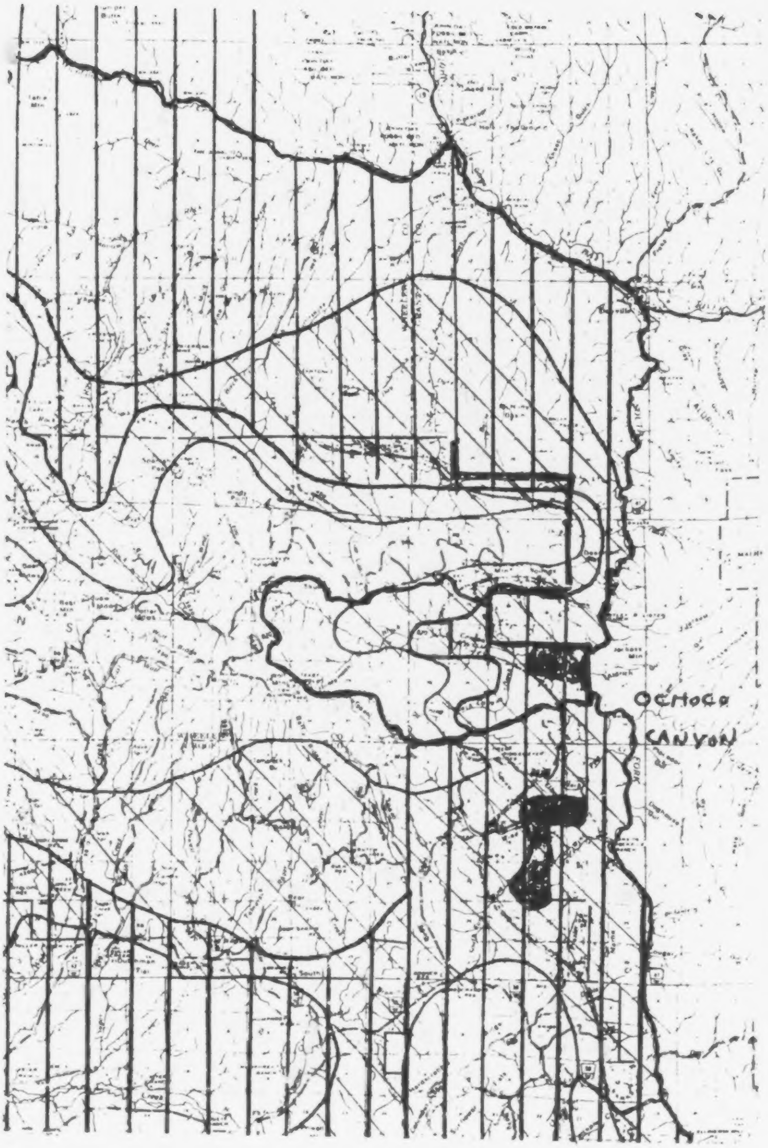
This 12,500 acre area is in North Fork of the Umatilla River. It is east of Corporation Guard Station and south of the Tollgate highway. It includes portions of Coyote and Buck Creek. Most of the area is generally steep terrain with the north facing slopes heavily timbered with associated species. Wildlife includes most species found in the general Blue Mountain area. It is a winter range for both deer and elk. No known threatened or endangered plant or animal species occur.

The area has been extensively grazed by livestock. The trail along the North Fork of the Umatilla is used for hiking, horseback riding and by fishermen. Although the area has no outstanding terrain features, it is natural in appearance.

The boundaries have been altered from the Oregon Wilderness Bill proposal to exclude heavily timbered stands of commercial forest, but fully protect the water and fisheries resource. Boundaries adjacent to private lands have been changed to protect private interests and improve wilderness solitude. With these boundary changes, this area is recommended for wilderness.

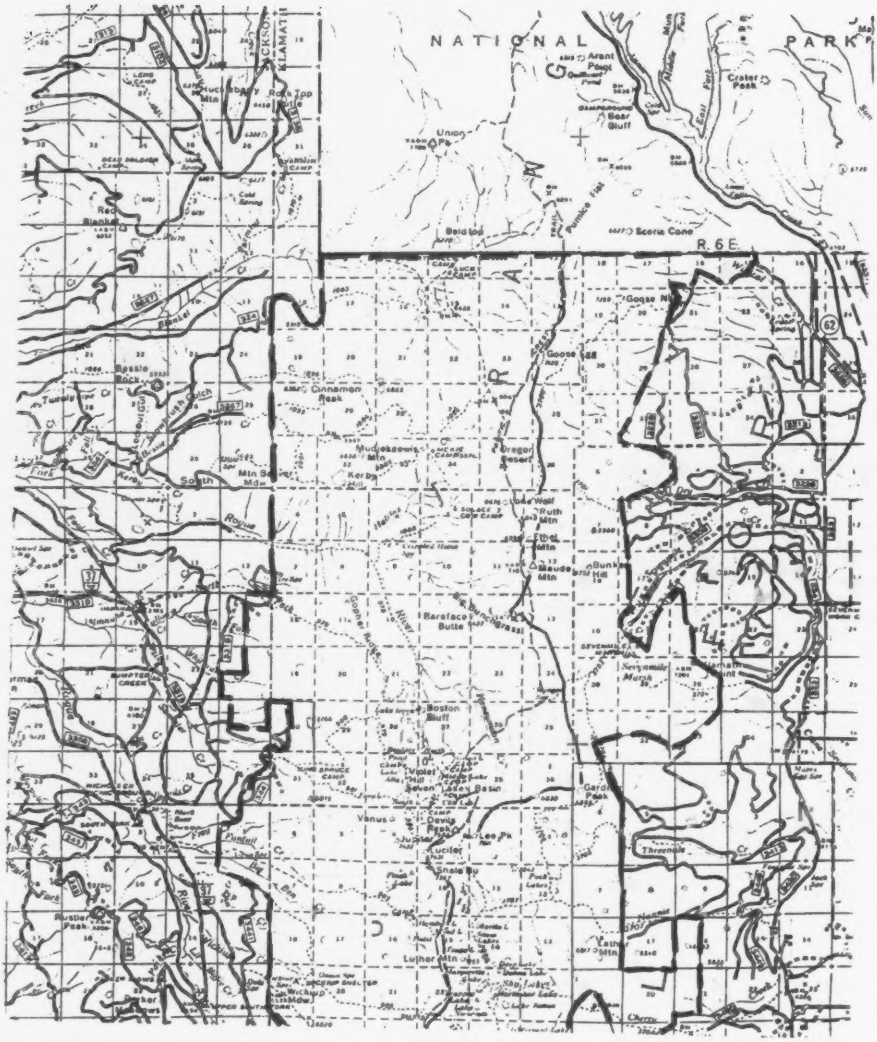

LOSTINE R.A.
2,000 ACRES
PARK R.A.
640 ACRES
EAGLE CAP
WILDERNESS
Enterprise
Joseph
Murray Saddle
Ruby Pk
Sawtooth Pk
Marble Pt
Point Joseph
Flagstaff Point
Sacajawea Pk
Bonneville Mtn
Matterhorn
Craig Mtn
Elkhorn Pk
Glacier Mtn
Aneroid Mtn
McCully Basin
Horton Pass
Glacier Pass
Sentinel
Hawkins Pass
Cusick Mtn
HURRICANE DIVIDE
LOSTINE RIVER
EAGLE CAP
MINAM RIVER

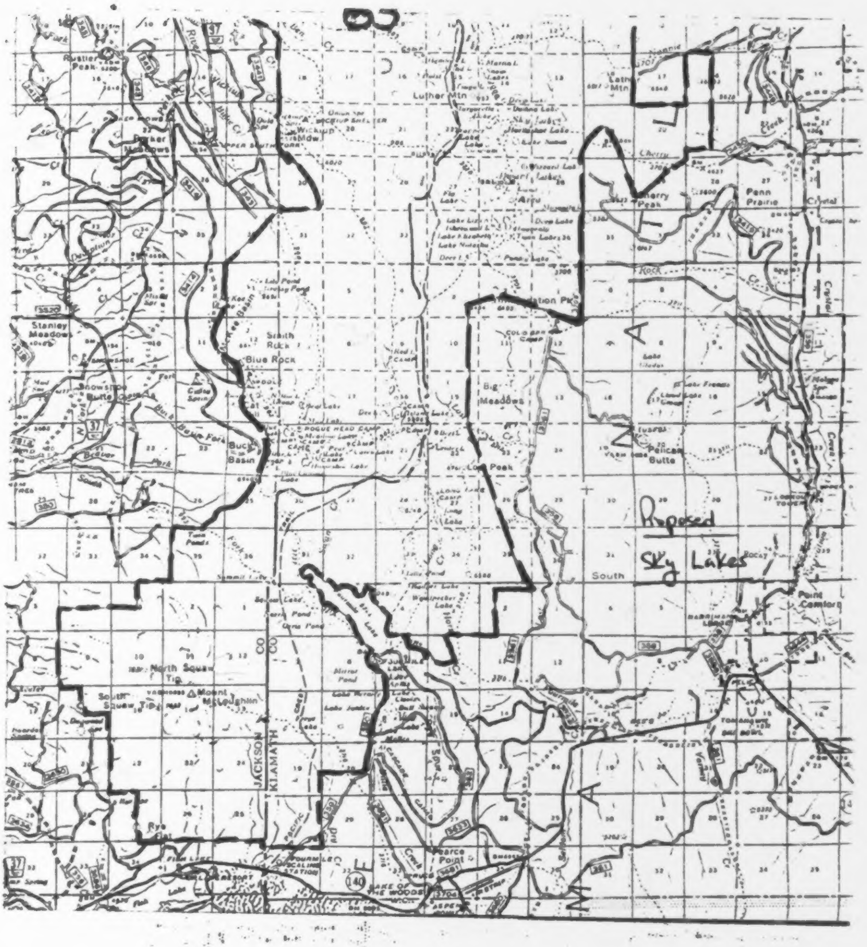

STRAWBERRY MOUNTAIN WILDERNESS
STRAWBERRY RANGE
STRAWBERRY - SOUTH R.A.
ACRES
Canyon City
Canyon Mtn
Little Canyon Mtn
Sheep Rock
Baldy
Indian Creek Butte
Strawberry
Dead Horse Basin
Wildcat Basin
Buckhorn Mdw
Table Mtn
Shoestring
Corral Basin
Crescent
Thompson
Gulch
R.33 E.
R.34 E.
Logan Valley
395


OCHOCO
CANYON

SKY LAKES

H.R. 1149 PROPOSED BOUNDARY
(APPROXIMATE)


NATIONAL
PARK
Arant Point
Crater Peak
Bear Bluff
Union Pk
Pumice Flat
Scoria Cone
Bald Top
R. 6 E.
Huckleberry Mtn
Rocky Top Butte
Red Blanket
Bessie Rock
Goose Nest
Goose Egg
Cinnamon Peak
Mudjekeewis Mtn
Kerby Hill
Oregon Desert
Lone Wolf
Ruth Mtn
Ethel Mtn
Maude Mtn
Bunker Hill
Barefoot Butte
Sevenmile Marsh
Boston Bluff
Violet Hill
Seven Lakes Basin
Venus
Devils Peak
Lee Pk
Jupiter
Lucifer
Shale Bu
Luther Mtn
Gardner Peak
Threemile
Cathedral Mtn
Rustler Peak
Wickiup Mdw
Mtn Sevier Mdw
South
Rogue
River
62
37


Proposed
Sky Lakes
Rustler Peak
Parker Meadows
Wickiup Mdw
Luther Mtn
Cherry Peak
Penn Prairie
Crystal
Stanley Meadows
Snowshoe Butte
Smith Rock
Blue Rock
Buck Basin
Big Meadows
Pelican Butte
South
Point Comfort
North Squaw Tip
South Squaw Tip
Mount McLoughlin
JACKSON
KLAMATH
Pearce Point
LAKE OF THE WOODS

Senator **Hatfield**. At this point in the record I'd like to include on behalf of Congressman Denny Smith of Oregon statements on this issue, and on this particular bill that he has provided us both statements that he made in Oregon, and here for the hearing this morning. He was unavoidably detained with other business. The statement will be placed in the record at this point.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Smith follows:]

TESTIMONY
BY

CONGRESSMAN DENNY SMITH
on
HR 1149, THE OREGON WILDERNESS ACT OF 1983
Before The
SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER
October 20, 1983

MR. CHAIRMAN, I appreciate the opportunity to comment on H. R. 1149, the Oregon Wilderness Act of 1983. As is clear from my previous statements on this legislation, I am opposed to the bill as it is presently drafted.

Since more than 50 percent of the state is controlled by the U. S. Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management, Oregonians have a big stake in how our public lands are managed. I hope the field hearings held this past summer and this hearing today will help this committee learn firsthand that there are many questions to be answered about H. R. 1149. Is the acreage proposed excessive? Is "wilderness" the proper designation for the lands specified in H. R. 1149? Is the release language in Oregon's best interest?

--Is the acreage proposed excessive?-- This bill is significantly different than any previously considered Oregon Wilderness bill. It represents three times the acreage recommended by the Carter Administration after years of costly and extensive study under RARE I and II, and it is twice the acreage provided in a previously passed Senate bill. Nearly 80 percent of the acreage designated lies within the congressional districts of Congressman Bob Smith and myself...we both oppose H. R. 1149.

--Is "wilderness" the proper designation for the lands specified in H. R. 1149?-- I ask the committee to refer back to the Wilderness Act of 1964 and make sure that the areas designated in H. R. 1149 meet the strict wilderness criteria set forth in the original Act. This does not appear to be the case with many of the areas outlined in H. R. 1149. There are many beautiful, pristine areas in Oregon which must be protected, but indiscriminate and inappropriate use of wilderness designations adversely impacts us all and does not follow the intent of the original Act.

--Is the release language in Oregon's best interest?-- I want to remind this committee that it is imperative we restore study areas that have been rejected under RARE II to full multiple use management, not just for the planning cycle, but in perpetuity.

We have a responsibility to resolve this wilderness issue. The uncertainty of forest planning has been detrimental to those whose jobs are tied to the wood products industry. No one questions the need to resolve the long-standing controversy over roadless areas, but should that solution be at the expense of excessive wilderness acreage that will have a severe impact on Oregon communities and families for generations to come?

The National Wilderness Preservation System was instituted to provide for the preservation of areas on our public lands which were already being administered to preserve their wilderness character. Setting aside a portion of our federal lands to remain in their primitive condition does serve an important purpose. However, locking up lands indiscriminately, without consideration of other uses, is why I strongly oppose H. R. 1149. This bill is a wholesale attempt to acquire as much acreage for wilderness as possible without any regard for its suitability. As many of you know, the definition of "wilderness" as stated in the Wilderness Act of 1964 is "an area where the earth and its community of life are untrammeled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain" and further "an area of undeveloped Federal land retaining its primeval character and influence, without permanent improvements or human habitation." Many of the areas being recommended for wilderness in H. R. 1149 do not meet the definition of wilderness and therefore, were not recommended by the Forest Service under RARE II for that designation. I hope this committee will follow those recommendations.

Earlier this year, Governor Atiyeh, Congressman Bob Smith, and I requested the House Subcommittee on Public Lands and National Parks hold hearings in Oregon on H. R. 1149. The request was denied. I applaud this Senate subcommittee and the efforts of Senator Hatfield for taking the initiative to arrange field hearings this summer in Bend and Salem, Oregon. Last spring, I held two public meetings in my district and invited comments from my constituents on the Oregon Wilderness Bill. Groups and individuals testified five-to-one against this bill, and a summary of their comments is submitted for the record. Another indication of the interest in my district is the participation on day trips into the national forests I have arranged to acquaint Oregonians with management techniques that protect the economic and aesthetic benefits of our public lands for future generations.

Oregon is the nation's leading timber producer and it is important that Oregonians participate in the decision making which affects our most valued assets. These people realize we must not take our resources for granted and that it is our responsibility to resolve the controversy before us and continue to be good stewards of our public lands.

If land is truly wilderness, and that is the highest and best use of the land, then I see no reason to oppose an area for that designation; but I cannot support declaring an area wilderness if it does not meet the specifications. Unrealistic additions in Oregon to the Wilderness Preservation System will further cripple Oregon's sensitive economy. There is valuable timberland in these areas. The Forest Service has testified that over 70 percent of the acres in H. R. 1149 are commercial forest land capable of sustaining an annual harvest of 232 million board feet. Also, some of these areas have the probability of mineral deposits.

There will be a loss of jobs if we double Oregon's wilderness areas...estimates range from 5000 to 8000 jobs. Loss of revenue to the state would be significant... estimates are that Oregon's economic activity would be reduced by over $600 million annually and that the state, local, and federal treasuries would forfeit over $380 million annually if this bill is enacted as currently drafted. This bill would also give a crushing blow to counties...estimated to be millions in revenues to schools and roads.

Congress should know the impact changes in federal land policy have on local jobs before it enacts legislative proposals. We have spent considerable time this Congress debating whether or not the Oregon Wilderness Act of 1983 would cost up to 8000 jobs in the timber and service-related industries or create 2000 jobs by enhanced fisheries. It's time Congress has an independent body determine the impact such legislation has on local employment. A bill has been introduced in the House, the Federal Land Job Security Act, which would serve just that purpose. Congress already requires the Congressional Budget Office to assess the budgetary impact of each legislative initiative. This bill, H. R. 2450, would provide the same type of information about the impact on jobs. The jobs impact statement would be compiled by the Department of Labor and would include:

**immediate impact on current federal, state, local and private employment directly attributable to the bill or resolution;
**the long term economic effects of enactment of the bill or resolution; and
**the extent and nature of any employment opportunities created by enactment of the bill or resolution and its possible economic benefits.

I know this hearing today is not to discuss a bill separate from the Oregon Wilderness Act; but I think it is important to mention this legislation and know that consideration should be given to H. R. 2450 before this Congress continues to address wilderness legislation. H. R. 2450 would allow us to make educated decisions in the management of federal lands.

I don't intend to use this statement as a recommendation for specific areas which should or should not be designated as wilderness. I just ask that this committee answer the three questions mentioned earlier in this statement before making any judgments about the economic future of my home state and the livelihood of a great many Oregonians. I will repeat those questions once again...

5105

--Is the acreage proposed excessive?--

--Is "wilderness" the proper designation for the lands specified in H. R. 1149?--

--Is the release language in Oregon's best interest?--

I appreciate the opportunity to present this testimony before this committee.

Senator HATFIELD. I'd like to invite now Mr. Douglas MacCleery, the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Natural Resources and Environment of the U.S. Forest Service.

## STATEMENT OF DOUGLAS W. MacCLEERY, DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY, NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE; ACCOMPANIED BY LAMAR BEASLEY, FOREST SERVICE DEPUTY CHIEF FOR PROGRAMS AND LEGISLATION

Mr. MACCLEERY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I'm pleased to have this opportunity to present the administration's views on H.R. 1149. With me today is Lamar Beasley, Forest Service Deputy Chief for Programs and Legislation.

Senator HATFIELD. Welcome.

Mr. MACCLEERY. As I mentioned at the September 30 hearing for this subcommittee, this administration fully supports the concept of wilderness as an important use of Federal lands. We recognize that wilderness provides important recreational, scientific, and social values.

Since it took office the administration has supported 2.9 million acres, or over 4,500 square miles of additions to the national forest portion of the national wilderness preservation system.

We do believe, however, that the need for more wilderness must be balanced with society's need for other resources which are limited, or precluded by wilderness designation.

We've heard strong support here for the concept of wilderness, and for the concept of balance. However, there's a strong difference of opinion over what constitutes an appropriate balance.

The administration feels strongly that H.R. 1149 does not provide an appropriate balance between the need for more wilderness, and the need for resources that would be precluded by wilderness.

Before I deal with the specifics of our position on the legislation, I'd like to deal with some background information.

About 52 percent of Oregon's land area is administered by the Federal Government. The national forest system's land total about

15.6 million acres, or one-quarter of the entire State. And almost identical acreages administered by the Bureau of Land Management.

There are about 1.2 million acres of land in Oregon already in the national wilderness preservation system, and an additional 160,000 acres in Crater Lake National Park, much of which is unroaded and undeveloped.

About 8 percent of the national forest system in the State of Oregon is currently in wilderness. This represents a significant acreage already devoted to wilderness.

A fact not often appreciated is that about 53 percent of existing wilderness in Oregon is acreage identified as productive forest reserved. These are lands which would otherwise be classified as commercial forest lands were they not withdrawn for wilderness.

About 62 percent of the areas recommended by this administration for wilderness in Oregon are also classified as productive forests. This should effectively respond to the often repeated notion that both existing wilderness and administration recommended wilderness are nothing but high elevation lands. or so-called rocks and ice.

As I mentioned in the September 30 hearing, those who advocate large increases in wilderness often state that wilderness is needed to prevent the national forest from being managed intensively for timber production, or turned into tree farms. The reality is that much of the national forest land outside of wilderness will never be intensively managed for timber production, even though it may be classified as commercial forest land.

Some of this land will be managed primarily, although not exclusively, for nontimber objectives such as wildlife habitat, stream protection, diverse recreation, or protection of sensitive view zones.

Other national forest lands classified as commercial forest lands will not be managed intensively for timber production for economic reasons, or because of environmental problems such as high potential for erosion or slope stability problems.

In many cases wilderness designation will severely restrict or prevent achievement of important nontimber objectives such as motorized recreation, wildlife habitat improvement, fisheries enhancement, protection from insects or fire, and other similar objectives that require access and active management to accomplish.

Existing national forest land management plans use land classifications called special, marginal, and unregulated, to refer to forested areas where timber management is limited by the need to achieve other resource objectives, or because of areas—the areas support unmerchantable timber species.

About 58 percent of Oregon's National Forest land is classified as special, marginal, or unregulated, or is not commercial forest land.

Let me emphasize this; 58 percent of the national forest system in Oregon is already in land classifications where nontimber objectives are paramount, or where timber production is permitted only if it is consistent with other primary resource objectives.

These figures should refute the claim that wilderness designation is necessary to prevent lands from being managed only for timber values.

I'd like to now compare H.R. 1149 with the RARE II recommendations.

During RARE II approximately 3 million acres of roadless lands in the national forest in Oregon were studied. The RARE II final environmental impact statements recommended that 368,000 acres be recommended for wilderness; 400,000 acres identified for further planning; and 2.2 million acres allocated to uses other than wilderness.

The wilderness recommendations of H.R. 1149 are approximately three times the acreage recommended for wilderness in RARE II. We feel strongly that the RARE II recommendations did constitute a well balanced approach, and looked at both wilderness values, and nonwilderness values in coming to an appropriate recommendation.

The 1.1 million acres proposed in H.R. 1149 includes seven areas which are identical to the RARE II recommendations; six areas that exceed RARE II wilderness recommendations by 282,000 acres; 14 areas which were recommended for nonwilderness uses, or for further planning by RARE II, and two areas which were not in the RARE II inventory.

Portions of 14 areas not recommended for wilderness in RARE II, and of the 6 areas that exceed the RARE II recommendations, were allocated to uses other than wilderness because of their significant nonwilderness values.

H.R. 1149 would double the present Oregon wilderness acreage, and would result in a total of 34 national forest system wildernesses in Oregon, having a total of 2.3 million acres, and would comprise 15 percent of the national forest system in the State.

RARE II areas recommended for wilderness in Oregon contain about 5 billion board feet of saw timber growing stock. This represents a total of about 0.5 billion.

Add the wilderness, and wilderness study areas included in H.R. 1149 and—that are over and above the RARE II recommendations, would cause the figure to quadruple to $2 billion worth of timber which would never be harvested if the bills were enacted.

If enacted, H.R. 1149 would have a substantial adverse consequence to existing and future resource management activities. The wilderness, and wilderness study area designations included in the bill would result in a reduction in planned timber sales in upcoming fiscal years, of approximately 200 million board feet per year in perpetuity.

The reduction represents about 6 percent of the present annual timber sale program of the National Forest in Oregon, and represents approximately 50 timber sales per year that would not be made.

We estimate that the annual returns to the U.S. Treasury from the sale of timber would be about $35 to $40 million less than projected using RARE II recommendations. This would mean the losses to counties from 25 percent receipt funds would be about $10 million annually.

The resultant loss of jobs both direct and indirect would be between 3,000 and 3,500 jobs, which would be especially significant in the predominantly rural areas where the existing job base is already quite limited.

Senator HATFIELD. Would you let me interrupt at this point, Mr. Secretary.

Mr. MACCLEERY. Certainly.

Senator HATFIELD. Do you have a raw data base for these figures that you're now using as the impact on employment?

Mr. MACCLEERY. Yes, we do.

Senator HATFIELD. That we could have available?

Mr. MACCLEERY. They're based on county by county information that we have related to the——

Senator HATFIELD. That would be very helpful, if you could, which represents really what you're saying, as I understand it, is the economic impact on the local communities, rather than taking the State as a whole——

Mr. MACCLEERY. That's right.

Senator HATFIELD [continuing]. Or taking the acreages as a whole, or the board feet as a whole. Is that correct?

Mr. MACCLEERY. Yes. We could relate this to a county by county situation with county—or local figures as to what—how many jobs are produced by so much economic activity.

Senator HATFIELD. This is where we get into a lot of—on thin ice when we begin to talk in these broad general percentages, broad general acreages, and broad general board feet.

Mr. MACCLEERY. That's correct.

Senator HATFIELD. I always resist this numbers game that seems to be the ploy of so many of the people on this issue, wilderness, both for and against wilderness.

Mr. MACCLEERY. The significance of these areas is—are primarily the impacts on local economies, rather than on the regional economy.

Senator HATFIELD. Right.

Also, at the same time could you provide the committee with what you would have on an area by area breakdown of programed harvest potential annual yield. We will give you a list of these.

Mr. MACCLEERY. Yes, we could.

Senator HATFIELD. Estimation of mineral values, the estimated foregone county receipts, estimated job impact with justification for and explanation of numbers utilized, timber sales plan for the next 5 fiscal years. If you could provide this information, as well, for the 1979 Senate passed bill and the administration's recommendations we would have a comparative base there. It is very important to have the economic input here or the economic data input.

Mr. MACCLEERY. I would be glad to work together with your staff to put together whatever you wish.

Senator HATFIELD. Thank you for letting me interrupt you.

Mr. MACCLEERY. The ability of the national forests in Oregon to meet other important resource targets would also be jeopardized by H.R. 1149. A number of the proposed wildernesses would significantly reduce opportunities for a great variety of dispersed recreation activities in a number of areas such as the Diamond Lake area, which is one of the most heavily used snowmobiling areas in the State. There are a number of mining cabins and mining claims which are reached by off-road vehicles in the North Fork of the John Day area. Grassy Knob and many other areas have heavy concentrations of mining claims. Mill Creek is a favorite gem stone area to which access is by off-road vehicles.

The wilderness designations in H.R. 1149 are excessive in area because of the resources which would be foregone by their designation are extremely valuable. These resources would contribute significantly in future years to income for the U.S. Treasury, through shared receipts to the local counties. Those same resources will also provide a significant contribution to future local employment. And for these reasons we strongly oppose enactment of the bill.

We believe that the 330,000 acres recommended for wilderness outlined in the RARE II Environmental Impact Statement represents a reasonable and a balanced approach. We do concur with the Limpy Rock proposal and the Umpqua Split proposal. Circumstances which have taken place since they were recommended, make their designation less important.

We support the inclusion of release and sufficiency concepts in any wilderness bill, especially in the Oregon bill, but oppose release language of the kind contained in H.R. 1149. We strongly recommend a long-term or permanent form of release. Such release is necessary to insure that there is a broad range of uses and management in the areas which is necessary to assure for a certainty that the planning and reliance of the local communities is built on a dependable and long-term economic base.

Mr. Chairman, that completes my statement. I have summarized my statement and I would request that the entire statement be inserted.

Senator HATFIELD. The entire statement will be placed into the record, Mr. Secretary.

I thank you very much. You have been very helpful this morning. We will get together with staff to put into more specific detail the requests we are making of you this morning on that data.

Mr. MACCLEERY. Very good. I look forward to working with you on that data.

[The prepared statement of Mr. MacCleery follows.]

STATEMENT OF
DOUGLAS W. MACCLEERY, DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY
FOR NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Before the Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water
Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
United States Senate

On H.R. 1149, a bill to designate certain National Forest System lands in the State of Oregon for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

OCTOBER 20, 1983

MR. CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE:

I am pleased to have this opportunity to present the Administration's views on H.R. 1149, a bill that would expand the National Wilderness Preservation System in the State of Oregon. As I mentioned at the September 30, 1983, hearing before this Subcommittee on S. 837, this Administration fully supports the concept of wilderness as an important use of Federal land. Wilderness provides important recreational, scientific, and social values. Since it took office, this Administration has supported 2.9 million acres, over 4,500 square miles, in additions to the National Forest portion of the National Wilderness Preservation System. We do believe, however, that the need for more wilderness must be balanced with society's need for other resources which are limited or precluded by wilderness designation. This requires a case-by-case evaluation of the wilderness characteristics of a roadless area, evaluation of the existence of other high-quality wilderness areas in the surrounding region, evaluation of the area for uses which would be limited or precluded by wilderness designation, and by other considerations. We feel strongly that H.R. 1149 does not provide an appropriate balance between more wilderness and the need for resources that would be precluded by wilderness designation. Before I deal with the specifics of the legislation before us, I would like briefly to set the stage with some background information regarding wilderness in the State of Oregon.

## WILDERNESS DESIGNATION IN THE STATE OF OREGON

About 52 percent of Oregon's land area of 61.6 million acres is administered by the Federal Government. National Forest System lands total about 15.6 million acres, or one-quarter the land area of the State. Lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management total 15.7 million acres. Most of the remaining approximately 1 million acres of Federal land in the State are administered by other agencies of the Department of the Interior.

There are about 1.2 million acres of land in Oregon in the National Wilderness Preservation System. An additional 160,000 acres are in Crater Lake National Park, much of which is unroaded and undeveloped. About 8 percent of the National Forest System land in the State is currently in wilderness. This represents a significant acreage already devoted to wilderness.

A fact not often appreciated is that about 53 percent of existing wilderness in Oregon is acreage identified as "productive forest (reserved)." These are lands that would otherwise be classified as "commercial forest lands" were they not withdrawn for wilderness. About 62 percent of the areas recommended by this Administration for wilderness in Oregon are also classified as productive forest land. This should effectively respond to the often stated notion that the Administration recommended wildernesses are nothing but high elevation lands---so called "rocks and ice."

As I mentioned at the September 30 hearing, those who advocate large increases in wilderness often state that wilderness is needed to prevent the National Forests from being managed intensively for timber production or turned into tree farms. The reality is that much of the National Forest land outside of wilderness will never be intensively managed for timber production even though it is classified as "commercial forest land". Some of this land will be managed primarily, though not exclusively, for non-timber objectives, such as wildlife habitat, stream protection, dispersed recreation, or protection of sensitive view zones or recreation areas. Other National Forest lands classified as "commercial forest land" will not be managed intensively for timber production for economic reasons or because of environmental problems, such as high potential for erosion or slope-stability problems. In many cases, wilderness designation will severely restrict or prevent achievement of important non-timber objectives, such as motorized recreation, wildlife habitat improvement, fisheries enhancement, protection from insect or fire outbreaks, and other similar objectives that require access and active management.

Existing National Forest land management plans use land classifications called "Special, Marginal and Unregulated" to refer to forested areas where timber management is limited by the need to achieve other resource objectives, or because the areas support unmerchantable timber species. It is only on lands referred to as the "standard component" that timber management will not be limited significantly by the need to achieve other non-timber objectives and where full timber yields can be expected. Even there, though, timber production must be coordinated with other multiple-use objectives. Land management plans currently being prepared will use different classification terminology, but the effect will be the same.

Under existing plans, lands in the "standard component" amount to only 42 percent of total National Forest System lands in Oregon or about 58 percent of the National Forest commercial forest land. If the Administration's recommendations are adopted, another 80-100 thousand acres of "standard component" lands would be taken out of production. These figures should refute the charge that wilderness designation is necessary to prevent lands from being managed for only timber values.

## PROVISIONS OF H.R. 1149

H.R. 1149 would designate 22 new wildernesses and would make additions to 8 existing wildernesses for a total of 1,128,875 acres of additional wilderness in the State of Oregon. The bill would also designate three new wilderness study areas totaling 98,000 acres. The Secretary is directed to review these study areas for their wilderness suitability and to forward his report to the President, who would then submit his recommendation to Congress no later than 3 years from date of enactment.

The bill also includes a provision that would terminate all existing timber sales in the proposed Middle Santiam, Grassy Knob, Salmon-Huckleberry, Joseph Canyon, Bridge Creek, and Hardesty Mountain Wildernesses and would require substituting contracts of equal volume and value.

Approximately 8,600 acres named in the bill are lands administered by BLM, including the 5,500-acre Table Rock area. We defer to the Department of the Interior for comment on impact of those acreage designations.

The bill provides, with respect to National Forest System lands in the State of Oregon, that the second Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE II) Final

Environmental Impact Statement not be subject to judicial review and that areas not recommended by RARE II for wilderness, not placed by RARE II in further planning status, or not designated by Congress for wilderness study, be released from further review and evaluation as wilderness for purposes of initial land management plans. During the next planning cycle these released areas would not need to be managed for protecting their suitability for possible future wilderness designation. In addition, the bill directs the Department of Agriculture not to conduct any further state-wide evaluation of National Forest lands for determining their possible suitability for wilderness designation.

## COMPARISON WITH RARE II

During RARE II, approximately 3 million acres of roadless and undeveloped lands on the National Forests in Oregon were studied. In the RARE II Final Environmental Impact Statement, 368,000 acres were recommended for wilderness, 400,000 acres were identified for further planning, and approximately 2.2 million acres were allocated to multiple uses other than wilderness. Approximately 30,000 acres of the lands recommended for wilderness were included in legislation modifying the boundaries of Crater Lake National Park during the 96th Congress. The wilderness recommendations of H.R. 1149 are approximately three times the acreage recommended for wilderness in the RARE II Final Environmental Impact Statement. The 1.1 million acres proposed in H.R. 1149 includes:

- Seven areas - 220,000 acres that are identical to the RARE II recommendations.
- Six areas - 385,000 acres that exceed the RARE II wilderness recommendations for those areas by 282,000 acres.
- Fourteen areas - 467,000 acres that were recommended for uses other than wilderness or for further planning in RARE II.

° Two areas - 53,000 acres which were not in the RARE II inventory.

° One Bureau of Land Management area totaling 5,500 acres and an additional 2,600 acres of Bureau of Land Management lands.

The portions of the 14 areas not recommended for wilderness in RARE II and of the 6 areas that exceed the RARE II recommendations by 282,000 acres were allocated to uses other than wilderness because of their significant nonwilderness values. I will discuss these resources in greater detail later in my statement. Two areas, Limpy Rock and Umpqua Spit, which were recommended for wilderness as a result of RARE II, are not among the wilderness designations in H.R. 1149. The two areas total 9,000 acres.

H.R. 1149 would double the present Oregon wilderness acreage, and would result in a total of 34 National Forest System wildernesses in Oregon having a total of 2.3 million acres; they would comprise 15 percent of the National Forest System lands in the State.

## RESOURCE IMPACT OF PROPOSED WILDERNESS DESIGNATIONS

The RARE II areas recommended for wilderness in Oregon contain about 5 billion board feet of sawtimber growing stock. At a modest average value of $100 per thousand board feet, this represents a total value of about one half billion dollars. The added wilderness and wilderness study areas included in H.R. 1149 that are over and above RARE II would cause that figure to be quadrupled to 2 billion dollars worth of timber which would never be harvested if the bill were enacted.

If enacted, H.R. 1149 would have substantial adverse consequences to existing and future resource management activities. The wilderness and wilderness study designations included in H.R. 1149 would result in a reduction in planned timber sales in upcoming fiscal years of approximately 200 million board feet per year in perpetuity. The reduction represents about 6 percent of the present annual timber sales program on the National Forests in Oregon and represents approximately 50 timber sales each year that would not be made.

We estimate that annual returns to the U.S. Treasury from the sale of timber would be about $35 to $40 million less than projected using the RARE II recommendation. This would mean that losses to counties from 25 percent receipt funds would be about $10 million annually. These estimates are based on anticipated average stumpage values of $200 per thousand board feet. This is greater than the current market ($130 per thousand board feet), but does not approach levels previously experienced ($373 per thousand board feet, FY 80). The resultant loss of jobs both direct and indirect would be between 3,000-3,500 jobs which is an especially significant loss of employment in predominantly rural areas where the existing jobs base is already limited.

There are 14 already existing timber sale contracts in 6 of the proposed wildernesses; these contracts include approximately 79 million board feet. Two of the proposed wildernesses have existing road contracts to build approximately 5 miles of road in each case.

We strongly oppose the provision to substitute equal volume and value for any sales terminated in newly designated wildernesses as it would be extremely complex, expensive, and time-consuming. Negotiating substitute timber sales is complicated by difficulties in agreeing on equal values. Variability in timber stands is such, especially in the Douglas-fir old growth forests of Oregon, that attempting to balance the volume and value would be very difficult. Substitution would also impact planned sale programs by increasing costs and disrupting the planned sale program.

The ability of National Forests in Oregon to meet other important resource targets would also be jeopardized by the enactment of H.R. 1149. A number of the proposed wildernesses would significantly reduce opportunities for a great variety of dispersed recreation activities in a number of areas such as the Diamond Lake area--which is one of the most heavily used snowmobiling areas in the State. There are a number of mining cabins and mining claims which are reached by off-road vehicles in the North Fork John Day area. Grassy Knob and many other areas have heavy concentrations of mining claims. Mill Creek is a favorite gem-stone area to which access is by off-road vehicles.

The wilderness designations in H.R. 1149 are excessive in area because the resources which would be foregone by their designation are extremely valuable. Those resources would contribute significantly in future years to income for the U.S. Treasury and, through shared receipts, to the local counties. Those same resources also will provide a significant contribution to future local employment. Therefore, we strongly oppose enactment of H.R. 1149.

We believe the 330,000 acres recommended for wilderness outlined in the RARE II Final Environmental Impact Statement represents a reasonable and well-balanced proposal. We concur with deleting the 6,700-acre Limpy Rock proposal and the 2,370-acre Umpqua Spit proposal. Neither of the areas is included in H.R. 1149. We recommend deleting the 530-acre Red Butte proposal in Oregon.

Of the remaining 320,000 acres, we have serious doubts concerning the desirability of Sky Lakes and Black Canyon for wilderness designation. Had we now the opportunity to reevaluate these areas, it is likely the Forest Service would recommend these areas for nonwilderness uses because of their high resource values. However, at this time, we support the RARE II recommendations for the 320,000 acres.

We support the inclusion of the release and sufficiency concepts in any wilderness bill, especially the Oregon wilderness bill, but oppose the release langua contained in H.R. 1149 as inadequate. We strongly recommend again a long-term or permanent form of release. Such release would assure a broad range of uses and management of the released lands, resulting in more dependable community and economic stability in the State of Oregon.

5126

Mr. Chairman, this completes my statement. I would be happy to respond to your questions.

Senator **Hatfield**. I would like to invite the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the State Legislature of Oregon, the Honorable Gratton Kerans.

We welcome you this morning, Mr. Speaker. It is a great pleasure to have you and I know you traveled a long distance for this hearing this morning.

## STATEMENT OF HON. GRATTON KERANS, SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE STATE OF OREGON

Mr. **Kerans**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. As speaker of the Oregon House of Representatives and the district 39 representative from West Eugene, I want to take this opportunity to express my support for H.R. 1149, the Oregon wilderness bill. In my estimation, the bill represents a reasoned approach to both preserving Oregon's unique scenic resources and insuring the viability of the State's good product industries.

Daily contact with my constituents and other concerned citizens throughout the State has further convinced me of the gravity of Oregon's economic downturn. It is absolutely essential that a solution is found with regard to the classification of those lands which were studied during the RARE II process. Otherwise Oregon's economy could deteriorate even more severely.

An Oregon legal challenge of the RARE II process based on the ninth circuit court of appeals finding could immediately stop all timber sales on 3 million acres of Oregon's Federal timberland. Such a termination in the already beleaguered timber industry could plunge Oregon back into the depths of a recession and would result in unemployment for an additional thousands of Oregonians.

By resolving the adequacy of the RARE II process, H.R. 1149 removes a very major threat for economic recovery help. Certainly the protection of Oregon jobs and the guarantee of an adequate timber supply for the future was addressed during the six hearings that the House conducted in the field on this issue plus the two hearings in Washington, D.C., along with your recent field hearings in Oregon.

That is why I, along with many of my colleagues in both the house and the senate in Oregon have been dismayed by the question of timber supply that has become the central issue in the wilderness debate in Oregon since official Forest Service figures make it clear that Oregon wilderness bill would reduce future timber supplies by less than 2½ percent. Those who object to that 2½ percent do so at a time when Oregon loggers already have 16 billion board feet under contract for roughly a 4-year supply of timber.

In addition to the timber already under contract, another 4½ million board feet will be sold this year by the Forest Service BLM. It seems clear to me that current timber sales levels are not being cut back due to the Oregon wilderness bill. Coupled with the argument regarding timber supplies is the threat that the House passed version of the Oregon wilderness bill will cost Oregon jobs.

The record is very clear on this issue. Thousands of Oregonians lost their jobs in the wood products industry as a result of a drastic decline in homebuilding. This reduction in Oregon's timber industry work force can in no way be attributed to a potential lack of timber caused by the possible passage of this bill.

I would answer those who make the claim that this bill will cost Oregonians jobs due to a shortage of timber by suggesting that more wood product jobs can be created by intensifying the management for commercial timberlands. A recent study by the Office of Technology and Assessment entitled, "Wood Use, Competitiveness and Technology," not only points out the concerns over a possible timber shortfall are no longer justified, but that the ability of intensive timber management to stretch timber resources has probably been underestimated.

According to recent Forest Service research figures in western Oregon alone, there are over 2.2 million acres that are understocked and could be improved immediately. Of the 24 million acres of commercial timberland in Oregon, over 1.3 million acres, approximately the same amount of acreage that is contained in H.R. 1149, are nonstock. In western Oregon over 1.7 million acres could benefit immediately from timber-stand improvement and over 300,000 acres are understocked in eastern Oregon. With these figures in mind, it would seem obvious that we should certainly increase our yield in the present commercial timberland that has been roaded, rather than looking at the timber that is contained in this bill.

We recognize the importance of this issue in Oregon. On Tuesday, October 18, I announced the creation of an Oregon House Task Force on Reforestation and the Utilization of Hardwoods, a task force which I shall chair. One of the charges of that task force will be to make recommendations on how we can increase production of our commercial timberland and how to finance the reforestation of both public and private lands throughout Oregon.

It is my belief that by intensive management of potentially productive land, we will increase employment and help further guarantee our timber supply in the future. Let me add parenthetically there, Mr. Chairman, I believe the need is for a partnership, mutual benefit between government both State and the Federal level and with the industry to do better for both than to continue what I would say is a brutal and valueless fight over the lands contained in this bill.

One final note on the question of timber supply: I want to point out that any time we can increase Oregon's timber supply by reducing the volume of timber we now export. The amount of unprocessed timber currently exported from Oregon each year is almost three times the volume that could be cut from all lands contained in the Oregon wilderness bill.

Let me emphasize here that not only is the timber industry affected, but an impact is felt in other industries when the question of wilderness is put forward. As you know Oregon's fisheries resources have dwindled over the last two decades. That is due in large part to poor logging practices which have degraded our coastal salmon spawning habitat. That is why commercial and sport fishing groups join conservationists in support of more Oregon wilderness.

In the past, the overall economic benefits of the salmon fishery has been estimated to be as high as $400 million annually in Oregon. That figure has been drastically reduced. I will not argue that there are many reasons that our commercial fishermen face bankruptcy and our sport fishermen are not catching salmon as frequently as they used to. But one thing is clear. Our salmon habitat has been savaged by careless logging practices and there are fewer and fewer salmon.

Few commercial fishermen have survived the previous fishing season. There is little hope the future will be any brighter. This bill would help provide some job protection for wild salmon and steelhead fishermen and will help guarantee a future for them in an industry that has historically stood side by side with the timber industry as one of the parts of Oregon's economic backbone. Setting aside these areas will help guarantee the future for salmon habitat.

Oregonians are trying to diversify their economy and we are aggressively trying to attract new industry to the State. One of the many things that we can offer a corporation is our quality of life. Recently, Mitsubishi Westinghouse considered Salem, Oreg. as a prime spot for a technology industry location. Sadly, Oregon finished second among 26 possible sites for a high technology plant, weeding out, I might add, cities in Texas, Colorado, Virginia, South Carolina, and Alabama, but losing North Carolina.

According to a staff report prepared by Joseph Cortright, executive officer of the Oregon Joint Legislative Committee on Trade and Economic Development, Oregon and North Carolina were the final two choices largely because of their quality of life, especially when compared to the Silicon Valley of California.

Cortright states, "Quality of life played a crucial role in making Oregon and North Carolina the two top picks among the 26 sites reviewed." Masakatsu Odagiri of Mitsubishi, the chief executive of that firm, is quoted in the report as saying, "Many semiconductor engineers do not like the Silicon Valley and would like to come to Oregon because of its beauty." Certainly by adding more land to our present wilderness system, new businesses will not be shying away from locating in Oregon, but instead will probably be looked upon favorably for showing our commitment for maintaining the high standards that Oregonians have set for themselves with regard to conservation.

Continuing to insure the preservation of our elk habitat, preservation of our elk and deer population, protecting endangered species of flora and fauna and protecting other areas that concern rare geological and other formations that are irreplaceable and contribute to Oregon's tourism and the recreation of our citizens are insured with the passage of H.R. 1149.

The passage of this bill will address the things I have stated. I believe it will help the State's image as we continue to diversify our economy.

For all the reasons I have stated, the fact that this bill will not hurt or threaten our future timber supply, a fact that our fishing industry will reap benefits, guaranteed salmon habitat, helping to preserve the few jobs that are left in that industry today and the fact that new businesses and industries will look at Oregon and know that we intend to keep Oregon Oregon, certainly merit your consideration for the passage of H.R. 1149.

I hope, along with many of my colleagues in the Oregon legislature, and many of the people of Oregon, that you will give favorable consideration to H.R. 1149. Mr. Chairman, thank you.

Senator HATFIELD. Thank you, Mr. Kerans.

Your reference to your task force interests me. And, I want to offer any help or support I can to you. Back in 1971, I introduced what was called the American Forestry Act. We held hearings—public hearings in Portland, Syracuse, and Atlanta.

The idea behind that was to try to set up some kind of a basic format by which we could not only maintain the reforestation of public lands, but the great potential which, perhaps, ranges over 50 percent of our cutover commercial forest lands, nonindustrial forest lands, privately held and small woodlots, and various other units.

We had tried to work out a balance between giving the public access to those privately held lands for recreational purposes and other such public purposes, in return for a portion of support for the reforestation activity on those private lands, to be recovered at the time of harvest, and, to be brought under a sustained field harvest program; sort of like a bank that they would deposit such lands in for this kind of support.

I won't go into a lot of detail, because I'm sure there are other formulas. What we were trying to develop was a dependable reforestation financial base, rather than relying on the annual appropriation process which, as you know as a member of the Oregon Legislature, is not always a predictable way to try to plan 60-year cycles, or whatever else you may be growing in the way of trees.

We, of course, didn't get very far with the proposal. It was a little bit radical for some, with both sides of the issue, the industrial professional forestry areas and the environment groups, and so forth. But, I do think you have really put your finger on one of the most significant resource management problems that we have today.

When I went on the Appropriations Committee, I discovered to my dismay that we had over 4 million acres of Federal lands that had not been reforested, just accumulating each year. So many more, as we cut those lands, that did not reforest. At that time, Wendell Wyatt from our congressional delegation, who was then on the House Appropriations Committee and I on the Senate side, put ourselves together in a 10-year plan to pick up those unreforested lands in an added amendment procedure for financial resources, to get them caught up. We have them caught up now.

But, again, we find ourselves having to add amendments to the administration's budgetary request to maintain that level of reforestation. And again, by chance and by seniority that I sit there, but we should have a system that doesn't depend on an individual who comes from an area or who has a commitment for reforestation. We should have a system which maintains that kind of stewardship, in my view.

So, if you can come up with the magical formula or answers, let me tell you, you will have contributed a major part of the history of resource management in this country, and I wish you well. Now, we have those hearings available, and all the data base that we used in the development of that bill. And, if it can be of any value or any help to you, you're certainly welcome to them.

Mr. KERANS. Senator, I'm sure they would be very helpful. I realize the global nature of the task before such a legislative task force in Oregon. But, the—as you state, that is the major problem that we face. Turning Oregon's public and privately held commercial timberlands into brush production, as opposed to fiber production. And, simply abandoning our natural resource base. I think there's far more fruitful work to be done in a cooperative venture of whatever mode, through whatever financing mechanism is possible to create a partnership, as opposed to an antagonism, so that both public and private commercial timberlands can be stocked and we can afford for our future, a dependable supply of valuable fiber. Yes, that is our goal. I understand the global nature of it. But, admitting that doesn't mean that we cannot try.

Senator HATFIELD. Absolutely. Better to fail in trying than fail in not trying. Congratulations to you.

Mr. KERANS. Thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to testify.

Senator HATFIELD. Now, I'd like to invite the first panel to come to the table to testify. Mr. Brock Evans, the vice president of national issues, National Audubon Society. Mr. Peter Coppelman, director of the forest wilderness programs of the Wilderness Society. I believe they have some people accompanying them, Jean Durning, northwest regional director. Pat Parenteau and David Conrad.

Mr. EVANS. Good morning, Mr. Chairman.

Senator HATFIELD. Good morning. How are you today, Mr. Evans?

Mr. EVANS. Fine, thank you.

Senator HATFIELD. We will have your—we have your statements here. And, as I've indicated to previous witnesses, we will incorporate your full printed text, and you may proceed to handle it as you wish. You may summarize or highlight it or read it. Whatever you like.

Mr. EVANS. Thank you. I will go first, as we are, in the order and will, indeed, want to summarize—just highlight a few points, because I know the time problem here.

I can't help observing, though, you were just speaking to the previous witness about the 1971 hearings. I was there, too, through all those. And, we remember well.

Senator HATFIELD. Yes, I remember.

Mr. EVANS. And, here we are, back again, and still worrying about reforestation. And, we agree with you—couldn't agree with you more that this is something we really need to work on more. And, we'd like to try to help, again. Maybe it's time to try to get back at this again, because it would solve a lot of the problems we're implicitly talking about here today.

You've sat through many hearings on this subject, and probably know more of the competing concerns and values that we're talking about here today than anyone else in the Senate. So, I'm just going to highlight, and not try to get into too much of it.

## STATEMENT OF BROCK EVANS, VICE PRESIDENT FOR NATIONAL ISSUES, NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY

Mr. EVANS. I am Brock Evans, vice president for National Issues of the National Audubon Society. And, I'm speaking here today on behalf of our 500,000 members nationally and, more specifically, the members of our 12 Oregon chapters, who are very active.

As you know, I'm here with a lot of interest and concern, because I spent 15 years working and living in the Pacific Northwest; and many of the areas we're talking about here today are places that I know very well, places very near and dear personally.

Wilderness, as we see it, is simply one more aspect of forest management. We see it as a diminishing multiple use resource, but one which is necessary to maintain, if we're going to have these full spectrum of forest values. In the 20 years that I've been intimately involved with forest management issues in the Northwest, I've come to the view, as many of us do, than more than any other part of the country, our Northwest has taken the brunt of roadbuilding and logging activity on private and public lands. The threats of increased logging and roadbuilding are placing the last remaining wilderness areas in jeopardy. If we're going to do something, we have to do it now.

We all know the numbers. About half of Oregon is forested. Only—less than 2 percent, 1.2 million acres, is part of the Wilderness System now.

Of the 31 million acres of forestland, only 4.5 million remain as undisturbed but unprotected de facto wilderness. We all know the multiple uses of undisturbed watersheds, wildlife habitat, backcountry recreation, hunting and fishing, and others we're going to talk about, too, that are associated with these values. Conversely, almost 25 million acres, or more than 80 percent of Oregon's forests, have now been roaded and altered, and are currently used primarily for wood production and other development kinds of activities.

Of this 4.5 million acres, as you know, conservation and sportsmen organizations hope to see about 3.4 million acres classified as wilderness. This still leaves over 85 percent of Oregon's forestlands available for developed uses and, more significantly, leaves over 95 percent of Oregon's timber-producing capability for industrial purposes.

Now, we don't want to play a numbers game, either. I agree with you that the impact both on the wilderness, the places people love and use, and also the local communities, is a significant issue here. But still, if we're talking about balance, the numbers make sense to us. And, that's why you keep hearing from us again and again on those numbers. There ought to be some left. And, of course, as we all know, it's how much, not whether some. And, the numbers seem overwhelming right now against more protection of wilderness. And, that's why we're concerned about it.

I've attached a complete list of areas by geographic region that we've endorsed for protected status, these 3.4 million acres which you and your staff, of course, know about. While they're still of sufficient size to provide aesthetic and ecological integrity, Oregon's remaining roadless areas have already been chopped into literally dozens of individual units over the years by development activities.

At a minimum, we would like to see wilderness designation for the areas in the House bill, with the important additions of Drift Creek, Deadhorse Rim, Lookout Mountain, Murderers Creek, Wapiti, and Grande Ronde Canyon wilderness areas. Additionally, Mr. Chairman, there are many other places, such as the Metolius Breaks, Maiden Peak, Hellhole, Chief LookingGlass, Wild Rogue and Kalmiopsis additions, the Malheur Canyons, Aldrich Mountains, and others that should be considered for protection. We think these areas are as deserving of wilderness status as any wilderness anywhere in the Nation.

We respectfully urge this committee to consider their wilderness values now, before this resource may be lost, too. That their values may never be totally considered before they are released to timber companies, we think, is one of the greatest tragedies and concerns of this process that we're going through right now.

Just a few comments on the economic situation. We know the market is severely depressed at this time. Most analysts do not anticipate it to fully recover. Sixteen billion board feet are now sold not being cut, as the previous witness said, and we're hearing more and more of this term "demand shrinkage."

Coupled with the fact that we export more wood every year than the roadless areas could ever provide, and that over 3 million acres of high-site industrial timberlands in western Oregon still remain in brushfields, it's difficult in our view to make a logical or sound argument for needing more roadless area timber, especially when we realize that they produce jobs, too, in fishing, recreation and so on.

Oregon—the other witness already talked about Oregon's livability, so I won't go into that again, and the economic diversification. We think this is important, if we're maintaining and diversifying our economic base in the State of Oregon. Others, I think, will speak to the arguments for protecting these areas in terms of fisheries and wildlife and diversity, and other values, too.

The areas we've chosen for protection have all been carefully and painstakingly picked out to represent the best of all values discussed above. They weren't picked by throwing darts, as you well know, Mr. Chairman. They were agonized over. And, as we see it, we want a 3.4 million acres. We're supporting the present bill, which is only about a third of what we wanted, and it was not easy. It's been very painful to do this. We'd still like to see more, and urge you to consider some of these areas.

But, I want to finish up by touching on one other resource not mentioned today. And, that's Oregon's last remaining old growth forests. The Audubon Society considers protection for major representative samples of Oregon's old growth forests to be of very great importance. Research conducted by Dr. Jerry Franklin of the U.S. Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station and published last year provides compelling evidence that the old growth stage is one of the two most diverse stages in forest succession. Dr. Franklin's studies show that Douglas Fir ecosystems are dynamic and self-perpetuating. That the existing old growth trees will survive for centuries longer if we permit them to do so. Other trees will take their place if we don't convert all our forests to even age tree farms. Trees that do die provide important nesting and feeding habitats to dozens of bird and mammal species whose habitat requirements are not met in managed forests. Downed logs, for example, provide additional wildlife benefits and are among the most important components affecting the physical structure and biological richness of our forest rivers and streams. They are essential for Salmon's survival.

I quote, on page 6, from more of these documents that I won't go into right now in the interest of time. But, these documents and others address our specific concern that Oregon's existing forest wilderness, while highly worthy of preservation, is largely high elevation area, half of which would doubtfully produce more than 20 cubic feet per acre per year.

I know that Mr. MacCleery said—cited the numbers on the productive forest, most in the timber industry, who would have to make a living cutting these trees don't—wouldn't consider them productive forest on a long-term, sustained-yield basis. And, we don't, either.

A much greater system of low elevation old growth, found in the proposed areas of Drift Creek, Gassy Knob, Hardesty Mountain, the Old Cascades, and the Middle Santiam, we feel, must be protected as wilderness if we're really to save the diverse ecological values of these last remaining old growth forests.

Current research on the coastal range Siuslaw Forest raises questions about whether sufficient old growth habitat remains to support old growth obligate species, such as the marten. Less than 2 percent of the range as we know now remains roadless, and only 1 percent of this area's forests are populated by the fast-vanishing giant trees.

That's why one of the areas that we in Audobon care most about on the coast is the Drift Creek Wilderness. It's designated now, as you know, a wild fish stream by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife. It provides the best example of old growth left in the coastal range.

Other places that are very important, for some of these same reasons, are the Middle Santiam, which is renowned all over the

State for its huge trees. The Grassy Knob area, which has remnant stands of Port Orford-cedar, now threatened with extinction. The Grassy Knob Trail offers a scenic hike and tremendous views of the surrounding country, including the Pacific Ocean.

The Wassen Creek wilderness is the wildest place left in the Oregon coast range right now.

We're also concerned about the Old Cascades, which has been described as a string of pearls, each of outstanding and unique value, and includes the only wilderness rock-climbing area in the State.

The Waldo Lake additions to the Three Sisters Wilderness includes the land around this incredibly pure lake, as well as countless trails, lakes and ridges. Its lower elevation forest would provide an ecological compliment to the existing wilderness.

And, in eastern Oregon, I want to just highlight the Joseph Canyon Wilderness, among many that we care about that. It has only one like remnants of forest existing to provide critical habitat to the elk and other inhabitants of the canyon. That the Forest Service would even suggest removing the minute amounts of timber in these canyon stringers, as they're doing with two timber sales, to us represents a height of hypocrisy in any claim that it practices multiple use on its lands.

Well, to sum up, Mr. Chairman, these forested areas that I have described are parts of the real Oregon, in our view, as much a part as the timber camps, the large cities, the managed forests that are an important part of our Nation's economy and the high, snow-crested mountains. With their development will be the loss of a significant portion of Oregon's beauty, a national treasure, we feel, that belongs to everyone.

While our news documentaries accuse other nations of accelerating species extinction by rapidly destroying the world's tropical rainforests, others might well accuse us of bringing about the same situation by liquidating our old growth forests, the most significant feature of our northwestern temperate forests.

We believe we have an obligation to all who come after us to leave some of this richness and diversity for them. I believe we have the same obligation of stewardship over the irreplaceable resources we find in our remaining old growth forests as do the other countries of the world when we urge them to protect their treasures for the rest of us.

Mr. Chairman, often in our national life, we debate the trade offs. And, in questions we're talking about now, the same arguments are made of jobs versus other values. In the case of the Olympics, the North Cascades, the Bob Marshall Wilderness, the Alaska Lands Bill, each time we evaluate these arguments in this committee and other people did. And, thank goodness, we finally acted in favor of protecting the richness and diversity of what remains of this beautiful country of ours. Now, we have them as treasures that we can all enjoy, and we all cherish. And, we have our economies, too, in spite of the arguments that were made. We say that we can do this here, too. We've done it before many times, and you've sat in this committee and so acted. We urge you, please, to do it again.

Thank you very much.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Evans follows.]

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TESTIMONY OF BROCK EVANS

VICE PRESIDENT FOR NATIONAL ISSUES

NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY

BEFORE THE PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER SUBCOMMITTEE

SENATE ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE

October 20, 1983

I am Brock Evans, Vice President for National Issues of the National Audubon Society. I am speaking today on behalf of our 500,000 members, and more specifically, the Audubon members in our 12 Oregon chapters. I testify at this hearing today with great interest and concern because I spent 15 years working and living in the Pacific Northwest; many of the areas we are talking about today are places that I know very well, places that are near and dear to my heart. I am happy to be here today to speak on behalf of forest wilderness in the most forested of all states, the great tree state of Oregon.

Wilderness is simply one aspect of forest management. It is a diminishing multiple use resource necessary to maintain the full spectrum of forest values. For over 20 years I have been intimately involved with forest management issues in the Pacific Northwest. More than any other part of the country, our Northwest has taken the brunt of roadbuilding and logging activity on both private and public lands. The threats of increased logging and roadbuilding are placing the last remaining wilderness areas in dire jeopardy.

Oregon, which has less designated wilderness than almost any other western state, is about 62 million acres in size. About half of Oregon, or a little more than 31 million acres, is forested. Only 1.2 million acres, less than 2 percent of the entire state, are protected as part of the National Wilderness System.

Of Oregon's 31 million acres of forestland, only 4.5 million acres remain on federal lands as undisturbed but unprotected "de facto" wilderness. The multiple uses associated with wilderness (undisturbed watersheds, wildlife habitat, backcountry recreation, quality hunting and fishing, research and education, and others) depend on those 4.5 million acres of undeveloped lands. Conversely, almost 25 million acres, more than 80 percent of Oregon's forests, have been roaded and altered and are currently used primarily for wood production and other developed kinds of activities.

Of the 4.5 million acres of de facto wilderness, Oregon conservation and sportsmen organizations hope to see about 3.4 million acres classified as wilderness. This still leaves over 85 percent of Oregon's forestlands available for developed uses, and more significantly, leaves over 95 percent of Oregon's timber-producing capability for industrial purposes.

Attached is a complete list of the areas, by geographic region, that the National Audubon Society has endorsed for protected status, totaling 3.4 million acres. While still of sufficient size to provide aesthetic and ecological integrity, Oregon's remaining roadless areas have been chopped into literally dozens of individual units over the years by development activities.

The National Audubon Society seeks, at a minimum, wilderness designation for the areas contained in the House bill with the important additions of Drift Creek, Deadhorse Rim, Lookout Mountain, Murderers Creek, Wapiti, and Grande Ronde Canyon wilderness areas. Additionally, there are many other places, such as Metolius Breaks, Maiden Peak, Hellhole, Chief Lookingglass, Wild Rogue and Kalmiopsis additions, Malheur Canyons, Aldrich Mountains and others that should be considered for protection. These areas are as deserving of wilderness status as any existing wilderness anywhere in our nation. We respectfully urge this Committee to carefully consider their wilderness values so that this fast-vanishing resource is not lost forever to logging. These areas are as deserving of wilderness status as any existing wilderness anywhere in our nation. That their vlaues may never be totally considered before they are released to timber cutting is indeed the greatest tragedy of this process of wilderness designation and elimination.

Before we address the proposals specifically, I would like to provide some background to the Committee concerning projected impacts on the timber resources as a result of enactment of Oregon wilderness legislation.

The timber problem in the Pacific Northwest is one of demand, not supply. Let us examine some particular aspects of the timber economy in the Northwest. Currently attempts are being made legislatively in the Senate to rescue a segment of the industry from its own speculative bidding practices. The so-called "timber contract relief bill" would forgive these contractual arrangements and provide reductions in the bid prices for certain companies, because they can't now afford to log high-priced timber that no one wants to buy.

It is of interest to note that after long-term sales were granted extensions earlier this year, extensions have been granted for cutting many of the newer, short-term timber sales which were designed to provide interim relief to the timber and housing industries. The market is severely depressed at this time, and most analysts do not anticipate the market to ever fully recover. "Demand shrinkage" is a term commonly heard now. Coupled with the fact that we export more wood every year than the roadless areas could ever provide, and that over three million acres of high-site industrial timberlands in western Oregon remain in brushfields, it is difficult to make a logical or sound argument for needing roadless area timber, especially when we realize that wilderness also produces jobs in commercial fishing, recreation and sports hunting. It also produces pure water vital to maintain our agricultural base.

But Oregon is not just a tree-producing state -- Oregon's liveability and economy depend on protecting our last wilderness vestiges. Economic diversification in Oregon can occur only if we maintain a resource base that supports timber management and provides the potential for increased tourism, commercial and sport fishing, hunting and higher education. The quality of life offered by Oregon is a key factor in attracting a diversity of new industries. Lengthy arguments can be made for protecting these proposed areas in terms of fisheries, wildlife, ecological diversity, cultural and other values. For example, watershed and habitat for diminishing fish stocks must be retained if we are to protect important salmonid gene resources. The roadless areas, natural production areas, can be likened to a system of natural hatcheries. If we hope to keep certain fish and wildlife species off the Endangered Species list, healthy and productive habitat must be protected. Wilderness designation for these critical areas is the most cost-effective way to accomplish that goal.

The areas proposed for protection have all been carefully and painstakingly chosen to represent the best of all the values discussed above. But there is one other resource that I have not mentioned today -- Oregon's last remaining old growth forests. The National Audubon Society considers protection for major representative examples of Oregon's old growth forests to be of very great importance. Research conducted by Dr. Jerry Franklin of the U.S. Forest Service Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experimental Station and published last year in Characteristics of Old Growth Douglas-fir Forest provides compelling evidence that the old growth stage is one of the two most diverse stages in forest succession. Dr. Franklin's studies show that Douglas fir forest ecosystems are dynamic and self-perpetuating -- existing old growth trees will survive for centuries longer if we permit them to survive, and other trees will take their place if we don't convert all our forests to even age tree farms. Trees that do die provide important nesting and feeding habitat essential to dozens of bird and mammal species whose habitat requirements are not met in managed forets. Downed logs provide additional wildlife benefits andd are one of the most important components affecting the physical structure and biological richness of our forest rivers and streams. They are essential for salmonid survival.

The Wildlife Management Institute as part of their 47th North American Wildlife and Natural Resources Conference (1982) published a paper entitled Patterns of Old Growth Harvest and Implications for Cascades Wildlife by Larry D. Harris, Chris Maser and Arthur McKee. In that publication, these noted biologists mentioned that:

> Short rotation forests that do not include the last two successional stages (large sawtimber and old growth) will not provide primary habitat for 36 species of amphibians, reptiles, and mammals. Although some of these species may use the short rotation forest as secondary habitat, they require that old-aged stands or specific patches of primary habitat be maintained within the short rotation forest. Unfortunately, the two mid-successional stages of least value to wildlife dominate about 60 percent of the standard rotation time (80 years).

The Harris, Maser and McKee paper goes on to state:

> To date, old growth harvesting has been particularly intense at lower elevations. Conversely, wilderness areas, parks and old growth setaside areas occur disproportionately at high elevations....Maintenance of communities intrinsically rich in vertebrate species over long periods of time will require protection of low elevation sites in addition to the present system of high elevation refuges.

This addresses our specific concern that Oregon's existing forest wilderness, while highly worthy of preservation, is largely high elevation areas, half of which would doubtfully produce more than 20 cubic board feet per acre per year. A much greater system of low elevation old growth, found in the proposed areas of Drift Creek, Grassy Knob, Hardesty Mountain, the Old Cascades and the Middle Santiam, must be protected as wilderness if the diverse ecological values of low elevation old growth forests are to be saved.

Current research on the coastal range Siuslaw National Forest raises questions about whether sufficient old growth habitat remains to support old growth obligate species, such as the marten. This concern is heightened by the fact that less than 2 percent of the coast range remains roadless and only 1 percent of this area's forests are populated by the fast-vanishing giant trees.

One of the areas along the coast that Oregon Audubon chapters have actively supported protecting is the 11,260 Drift Creek wilderness. Drift Creek, designated a wild fish stream by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, provides the best example of old growth left in the coast range.

The following is a brief description of several areas included in the House bill, HR 1149, for protection. We ask this Committee to carefully consider each area for wilderness designation.

The Middle Santiam is the best example of old growth Douglas fir left in Oregon;

The North Fork John Day Wilderness Complex is an outstanding example of the wealth of resources that are maintained by wilderness designation. Although HR 1149 contains only about half the acreage we have proposed, it does include most of the upper North Fork John Day watershed and its benefits to fisnermen is significant;

The Grassy Knob proposal contains remnant stands of Port Orford-cedar, which is threatneed with extinction by logging and road building. The Grassy

Knob Trail offers a scenic hike and tremendous views of surrounding country, including the Pacific Ocean;

The Wassen Creek wilderness area is the wildest place left in the Oregon coast range;

The Red Buttes wilderness hosts an extraordinary combination of plants at the edge of their ranges from the north, south and east, and is well known for its spectacular glacial valleys;

The Coleman Rim wilderness, along with the Deadhorse Rim wilderness, contains the last major pileated woodpecker, marten and fisher habitat on the Fremont National Forest;

The Eagle Cap additions include low elevation forest, and protection of the Bear Creek-Lower Minam, Imnaha and other rivers;

The Joseph Canyon wilderness contains a large, highly scenic canyon, where only snake-like remnants of forests exist to provide critical habitat to elk and other denizens of the canyon; that the Forest Service would even suggest removing the minute amounts of timber in these canyon stringers (as they are doing with 2 timber sales) represents the height of hypocrisy in any claim that it practices multiple use on its lands.

Glacier-Monument wilderness includes an extensive trail system, as well as habitat for bear, wolverine and a large Rocky Mountain elk herd;

Table Rock wilderness is a very popular backyard attraction for people in Clackamas County and a valuable ecological island in a heavily developed area;

Hardesty Mountain wilderness is an important recreational resource for the Eugene-Springfield area and includes ecologically valuable old growth forest;

The Old Cascades have been described as a string of pearls, each of outstanding and unique value, and they include the only wilderness rock-climbing area in the state;

The Waldo Lake additions to the Three Sisters Wilderness includes the land around this incredibly pure lake, as well as countless trails, lakes and ridges. Its lower elevation forest would provide an ecological compliment to the existing wilderness;

The forested areas that I have described are part of the "real" Oregon, as much a part as the timber camps, the large cities, the managed forests that are an important part of our nation's economy and the high, snow-crested mountains. With their development will be the loss of a significant portion of Oregon's beauty, a national treasure that belongs to everyone.

While our news documentaries accuse other nations of accelerating species extinction by rapidly destroying the world's tropical rainforests, others might well accuse us of bringing about the same situation by liquidating our old growth forests -- the most significant feature of our northwestern temperate forests.

I believe we have an obligation to all who come after us to leave some of this richness and diversity for them. I believe we have the same obligation of stewardship over the irreplaceable resources we find in our remaining old growth forests as do the other countries of the world when we urge them to protect their treasures for the rest of us.

I think Russ Peterson put it best in his speech before the Global Tomorrow Coalition Conference:

> The scientists warn us that the gradual loss of biological diversity would be every bit as serious over the long run as the sudden cataclysm of nuclear war, occurring not with one big bang, but as the result of numerous nibbles on the earth's fabric of life -- in rivers and lakes, in the corn fields, in the coral reefs and in our own back yards. A million nibbles today, even more nibbles tomorrow, the cumulative impact growing until the fabric of our planet is rendered tattered and useless. Listen

carefully. Almost everywhere you go you can hear the gnawing and the crunching away at the biological diversity of our planet. The welfare of future generations requires that we listen. To make our planet inhospitable for human life is certainly no legacy we would wish to leave our children and grandchildren.

The National Audubon Society appreciates the opportunity to present our views here and we respectfully ask this Committee to carefully weigh and balance the values of these areas and recommend protection for them.

National Audubon Society
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## POLICY ON OREGON FOREST WILDERNESS CLASSIFICATION

### CASCADES

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Columbia Gorge Wilderness | Mount Hood NF | 73,900 acres |
| Mount Hood Wilderness Additions | Mount Hood NF | 17,191 |
| Badger Creek Wilderness | Mount Hood NF | 25,940 |
| White River Canyon Wilderness | Mount Hood NF/Prineville BLM | 15,320 |
| Salmon-Huckleberry Wilderness | Mount Hood NF | 67,550 |
| Roaring River Wilderness | Mount Hood NF | 27,000 |
| Table Rock Wilderness | Salem BLM | 5,443 |
| Hidden Wilderness | Mount Hood/Willamette NF | 51,142 |
| Mount Jefferson Wilderness Add. | Mout Hood/Willamette/Deschutes | 27,354 |
| Middle Santiam Wilderness | Willamette NF | 29,918 |
| Old Cascades Wilderness | Willamette NF | 47,795 |
| Metolius Breaks Wilderness | Deschutes NF | 10,900 |
| Mount Washington Wilderness Add. | Willamette/Deschutes NF | 14,629 |
| Three Sisters Wilderness Add. | Willamette/Deschutes NF | 215,000 |
| Century Lakes Wilderness | Deschutes NF | 34,640 |
| McLennen Mountain Wilderness | Willamette NF | 13,353 |
| Chucksney Mountain Wilderness | Willamette NF | 12,046 |
| Hardesty Mountain Wilderness | Willamette/Umpqua NF/Eugene BLM | 9,091 |
| Maiden Peak Wilderness | Willamette/Deschutes NF | 39,500 |
| Fairview Peak Wilderness | Umpqua NF/Eugene BLM | 12,381 |
| Boulder Creek Wilderness | Umpqua NF | 21,873 |
| Diamond-Thielsen Wilderness | Willamette/Deschutes/Umpqua/Winema NF | 161,371 |
| Sherwood Forest Wilderness | Umpqua/Rogue River NF | 11,077 |
| Rogue-Umpqua Divide Wilderness | Umpqua/Rogue River NF | 65,141 |
| Crater Lake Wilderness | Crater Lake National Park/Umpqua/Rogue River/Winema | 171,583 |
| Sky Lakes Wilderness | Rogue River/Winema NF | 141,013 |
| Brown Mountain Wilderness | Rogue River/Winema NF | 9,337 |
| Mountain Lakes Wilderness Add. | Winema NF/Medford BLM | 5,293 |
| Soda Mountain Wilderness | Medford BLM | 5,640 |

### COAST RANGE

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mount Hebo Wilderness | Siuslaw NF/Salem BLM | 32,849 |
| Drift Creek Wilderness | Siuslaw NF | 14,500 |
| Coast Creeks Wilderness | Siuslaw NF | 16,715 |
| Windy Peak Wilderness | Eugene BLM | 5,100 |
| Wassen Creek Wilderness | Siuslaw NF/Coos Bay BLM | 16,215 |
| Oregon Dunes Wilderness | Siuslaw NF | 25,840 |

### SISKIYOU-KLAMATH MOUNTAINS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Grassy Knob Wilderness | Siskiyou NF/Coos Bay BLM | 35,030 |
| Wild Rogue Wilderness Add. | Siskiyou NF/Medford BLM | 107,057 |
| Kalmiopsis Wilderness | Siskiyou NF/Medford BLM | 250,000 |
| Pistol River Wilderness | Siskiyou NF | 21,291 |
| Squaw Mountain Wilderness | Siskiyou NF | 10,824 |
| Red Buttes Wilderness | Siskiyou/Rogue River/Medford BLM/Oregon Caves NM | 26,887 |

### LAVA UPLANDS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Gearhart Mountain Wilderness Add. | Fremont NF | 4,730 |
| Fremont Rims Wilderness | Fremont NF | 22,560 |
| North Warner Wilderness | Fremont NF/Lakeview BLM | 39,706 |
| Chewaucan Wilderness | Fremont NF | 10,720 |
| Yamsay Mountain Wilderness | Winema/Fremont NF | 21,413 |
| Chief Paulina Wilderness | Deschutes NF | 32,800 |

### BLUE MOUNTAINS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mill Creek Wilderness | Ochoco NF | 17,600 |
| Lookout Mountain Wilderness | Ochoco NF/Prineville BLM | 16,577 |
| Bridge Creek Wilderness | Ochoco NF | 12,907 |
| Ochoco Canyons Wilderness | Ochoco NF/Burns BLM | 38,932 |
| Murderers Creek Wilderness | Malheur NF/Burns BLM | 33,343 |
| Aldrich Mountains Wilderness | Malheur NF | 25,000 |
| Strawberry Mountain Wilderness Add | Malheur NF/Burns | 45,725 |
| Malheur Canyons Wilderness | Malheur NF/Burns/Vale BLM | 42,000 |
| Glacier-Monument Wilderness | Malheur/Wallowa-Whitman NF | 52,091 |
| North Fork John Day Wilderness Complex | Malheur/Umatilla/Wallowa-Whitman NF/Vale BLM | 400,000 |
| Wapiti Wilderness | Umatilla NF/Burns BL | 51,904 |
| Hellhole Wilderness | Umatilla/Wallowa-Whitman NF | 73,500 |
| North Fork Umatilla Wilderness | Umatilla NF | 22,053 |
| Chief Lookingglass Wilderness | Umatilla NF | 21,800 |
| Wenaha-Tucannon Wilderness Add. | Umatilla NF | 14,000 |
| Grande Ronde Canyon Wilderness | Umatilla/Wallowa-Whitman NF/Vale BLM | 24,258 |
| Joseph Canyon Wilderness | Wallowa-Whitman NF/Vale BLM | 31,204 |
| Hells Canyon Wilderness Additions | Wallowa-Whitman NF/Vale BLM | 293,085 |
| Eagle Cap Wilderness Additions | Wallowa-Whitman NF | 163,988 |

| | |
|---|---|
| TOTAL ACRES | 3,411,625 |

Senator **Hatfield**. Thank you, Mr. Evans. Your comprehension is always well demonstrated of this subject when you come and testify. It's always a pleasure to have a professional here.

Who is next?

## STATEMENT OF PETER D. COPPELMAN, DIRECTOR OF FOREST WILDERNESS PROGRAMS AND COUNSEL, THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY; ACCOMPANIED BY JEAN DURNING, NORTHWEST REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVE

Mr. **Coppelman**. Mr. Chairman, I am Peter Coppelman, director of forest wilderness programs of the Wilderness Society. With me is Jean Durning, who is our northwest regional representative.

We are pleased to be here this morning to testify on this important issue. I will summarize my statement, which, as you can see, is quite lengthy.

Senator **Hatfield**. We'll include your entire statement.

Mr. **Coppelman**. We support H.R. 1149 as passed by the House though, along with Brock, we feel that additions would be appropriate. Of particular importance to us in that bill are the release provisions which we strongly support. And, we commend you and Senator Packwood for your efforts to resolve the RARE II issue in Oregon. Particularly you, Mr. Chairman. You've been working at this for a very long time.

We come before you to discuss a concept which has come under renewed challenge recently. That is the concept of wilderness. Congress is wrestling with a myriad of complex issues posed by a number of State wilderness bills. Perhaps as many as 24 bills will be before the Congress this session in response to the Forest Service's RARE II study.

Increasingly, we have found that there is talk among the State delegations of trying to resolve some of these knotty problems by using designation categories less restrictive in various ways than wilderness. They've been called national recreation areas, special management areas, backcountry, and so on.

Before we go down that road, Mr. Chairman, we believe it is appropriate to reexamine the case for wilderness and to restate it as forcefully as we can. We believe that there are sound reasons for sticking with wilderness and not seeking refuge from the storm in other categories as a substitute for wilderness.

The concept of wilderness set forth in the Wilderness Act of 1964 was developed gradually by the Forest Service and by Congress over a period of more than 30 years. It has met the test of time, we believe, and cannot be discarded without ripping up a long and difficult chapter in American history.

In my testimony, I go into that history in some detail. But, I won't do that this morning.

Since the passage of the Wilderness Act, there have been many unsuccessful attempts to establish intermediate categories for land, under such names as primitive area, backcountry area or wild area, as substitutes for wilderness. But, each time, Congress has recognized the value and the importance of keeping the wilderness system intact by not establishing lesser category of protection.

Further, Congress has made it clear that alternative categories are not necessary, in part because wilderness is a flexible management tool. In the 1970's, Congress took the Forest Service to task for adopting a purity definition of the concept of wilderness and of wilderness management which would have disqualified a lot of de facto roadless areas from further wilderness study. The Congress pointed out that the Wilderness Act permits hunting, fishing, trails, bridges, trail signs, whatever measures are needed to combat fire, insects and disease, even cabins, where appropriate, and sanitary facilities.

Where Congress has been unable in a particular bill to make all of the wilderness/nonwilderness decisions, it often creates wilderness study areas. In these areas, existing uses continue, but the lands are otherwise managed to preserve Congress discretion to designate them as wilderness in later legislation. This is the approach which was taken in the Colorado and New Mexico RARE II bills in 1980, and it appears to be successful, as they are now ready for another round of looking at the lands that are studied. And, we endorse this approach.

We are concerned that if Congress strays from the concept of wilderness, it will face, really, a Hobson's choice. Either it will use broad generic language which fails to provide sufficiently stringent guidelines to assure the desired level of protection, or it will enter the morass of writing specific and detailed management prescriptions to meet the particular problems of each area under consideration. The former approach of general language is typified by the language governing national recreation areas. That language typically provides no real bar to uses which would alter drastically the natural character of the land, such as timber and mineral extraction and extensive roadbuilding. The only limit to national recreation area language is that the activities "will not substantially impair the purposes for which the recreation area is established." This standard is so loose as to be virtually no standard at all.

The alternative is to hand-tailor language to meet every situation and the needs of each area. The question is, does Congress really want to haggle endlessly over the language necessary to create areas such as caribou management areas, cougar/mule deer preserves, spotted owl management valleys, native fish management areas, limited access areas, summer-only wilderness areas, recreation near-wilderness areas, and so on. The possibilities, we submit, are endless. And, is it really the role of Congress to become bogged down in specific management direction for each area of the public domain? Further, once Congress has acted, then the nightmare of dealing with a myriad of different prescriptions falls on the Forest Service.

One reason for not deviating from wilderness which is compelling to us and other national organizations is, paradoxically, the one which appears to be least persuasive to State delegations fashioning RARE II legislation. That is, the problem of creating precedents in one State which will come back to haunt us in another. Those who believe that each State can devise its own solutions to its own problems do not acknowledge that while each RARE II bill is different, each is also part of a seamless web.

Precedential problems are posed by release provisions, and by alternative designations to wilderness which, in one respect, are even more serious. Whereas release provisions concerns how much wilderness may or may not be enacted in the future, alternative designations to wilderness may substantially reduce the amount of acreage added to the wilderness system now in the legislation pending before Congress.

Our fear is not speculative. In many cases, in the States of Washington, Vermont, Alabama, and others, they are considering alternative classifications to wilderness in their deliberations. In Oregon, there are areas of controversy, undoubtedly, proposed for wilderness designation. Some of these areas, such as the Middle Santiam and the North Fork John Day, have particularly high wilderness values. We strongly urge you to resolve the controversy in favor of wilderness.

We are concerned that this problem of alternatives to wilderness as a substitute will grow if it is not contained.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, our fundamental concern is, as it has been for many years, that the concept of wilderness will be eroded. That there will be a substitute system of land preservation established on an incremental State-by-State basis. That there will be a lower common denominator established for the protection of wild and roadless public lands.

We should keep in mind the words of Bob Marshall.

> The universe of wilderness, all over the United States, is vanishing with appalling rapidity. It is melting away like the last snowbank on some south-facing mountainside during a hot afternoon in June.

We urge Congress not to hasten the disappearance of wilderness. As Aldo Leopold said, "Wilderness is a resource which can shrink but not grow."

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator **Hatfield**. Mr. Coppelman, we obviously disagree on the thesis of your testimony. And, it will be manifest in the Senate version. You talk about not going down that road, we're already down that road. And, we're going to continue down that road at every accelerated speed, and as long as the Wilderness Society and groups like yourself refuse to face up to the necessity of having some alternative classification.

Let me just ask you one question. Would you rather have no designation at all than to have an alternative to Wilderness which recognizes a value that should be preserved?

Mr. **Coppelman**. Mr. Chairman, I realize this is a difficult problem. We are—what I have tried to do is express our concern with what will happen if it is done in Oregon and it is done in other States. I've tried to, as an advocate, state the case for wilderness.

We urge Congress, to the maximum extent possible, to make the decision between wilderness and nonwilderness.

Senator **Hatfield**. What would you say about those areas of the House bill that we're considering here today that have roads, bridges, clearcuts included in them, which clearly do not represent the untrampled by man concept of the Wilderness Act of 1964? And yet, they have values there that should be preserved. We're not going to include them in the Senate bill, because I think they're open to challenge. And, we're not going to get ourselves into court action for not having subscribed to the law.

Now, would you rather just leave them in multiple use than to try to seek out some kind of a protection, like we have with the Cascade Head as a national scenic research area? I believe you supported that in that action that we took to preserve that very unique part of the Oregon coast.

Mr. COPPELMAN. Mr. Chairman, my understanding of what the House did and what other delegations, again, are doing is that they are approaching the areas and trying to figure out what is wilderness and what should not be wilderness. And, they are trying to draw boundaries, to take out areas that should be mined, where snowmobile use should be permitted. They're trying, primarily through the issue of drawing boundaries, to deal with the problem of roads, clearcuts, and that sort of thing.

There's another question that you raised that is a difficult question. And, that is this. What about areas that have had some use, a mining road that's no longer used, a clearcut that's regenerating, a road that could easily be regenerated if it's closed? Now, in those situations, Congress has often closed the road. And, in some of the areas in the House bill, some roads will be closed. In other areas, the roads will be drawn out so that vehicular traffic can continue.

We think that the House has done a good job with the areas that were proposed. The conservationists, as you know, proposed 3.4 million acres. It's down to 1.2 million acres. And, we would hope that as much—that that 1.2 million acres would remain in the wilderness.

Senator HATFIELD. Well, let me ask you. We have units A, B, and X in the House bill that I refuse to include in a wilderness classification, because they don't qualify. They don't qualify, according to our legal counsel and to our staff.

Now, would you rather have those left unclassified as far as protection is concerned, or would you be willing to accept this odious thing of less than a wilderness classification and more than a multiple use classification, of special protection for the values that are so evident they should be preserved? Yes or no? Either or.

Do you want no classification, or do you want some protection classification?

Mr. COPPELMAN. We would urge you to reconsider your refusal to put them in the wilderness system. The House——

Senator HATFIELD. No, they don't qualify. They just don't qualify. So, we're not going to put them in. Now, do you want no classification for protection, or do you just want to stay with your doctrinaire position?

Mr. COPPELMAN. As I said, Senator, it's a difficult problem. And, the reason that I was making the arguments that I'm making is that I—that you have heard arguments this morning that none of these areas qualify for wilderness.

Senator HATFIELD. That's right.

Mr. COPPELMAN. And, everybody has a different opinion on what—

Senator HATFIELD. But, I reject that, too.

Mr. COPPELMAN. But, I think if—but, aren't you concerned—with all due respect, if I could ask you a question in response to your question. Aren't you concerned——

Senator HATFIELD. You haven't answered my question yet. And, I'll answer your question when you answer mine.

Mr. COPPELMAN. OK. Aren't you concerned that—I know that in your 1979 bill, there was one area that was a national conservation area. Now, we've heard about areas like the North Fork John Day, the Middle Santiam. I mean, in this legislation and in legislation that is now facing the Congress in many States where the areas that everybody agrees on should be wilderness have been designated as wilderness and we're down to the—we're at the more difficult stage, isn't the Senate, then, the Congress, going to run into the problem of, all right. In the diamond fields, we'll do this. We'll create a wilderness. But, we will specifically allow timber cutting for insect-killed trees. We will specifically allow snow mobiles in this, that and the other place.

As you start looking, can't you look at all of the areas in the Oregon bill, or in any other bill? Isn't the problem going to be that we will be here forever dealing with those kinds of problems and trying to solve those kinds of problems, with specific solutions that deal with specific areas?

Senator HATFIELD. I think that is, in part, due to the fact we don't have alternatives. Let me remind you that in the Gospel Hump Wilderness that Senator Church introduced for Idaho, he specifically provided for the use of snowmobiles. I fought that.

Mr. COPPELMAN. That's right.

Senator HATFIELD. And, we got it deleted in the conference. Because I believed it was in violation of the Wilderness Act.

Mr. COPPELMAN. That's right.

Senator HATFIELD. And, we had it deleted. But, the point was, there was a very important segment of the Idaho constituency that used that area, and there is a very—as you know, a growing constituency of snowmobile and other motorized vehicle kind of recreations.

Now, perhaps there are areas where that would be very appropriate for them to have access and to utilize them. And yet, there is still a value there that should not be open to general multiple use of timber harvesting, and so forth. We're trying to balance interests, and trying to balance groups that have rights of access to public lands. Inherent rights like any other citizen. And, my problem is trying to deal with those who say no wilderness. And, every 563,000 acres that I have authored in the Oregon Wilderness today, I had those same arguments, that it was going to throw people out of work. It's going to put the State into an economic tailspin, or some community. For every one of those acres, practically, that I authored. As I sat through those hearings myself.

And so, I reject that doctrinaire position. But equally, I think, when you come and tell us that it's wilderness or nothing, that that is as unrealistic. Or, there are these areas that we may call back country. The Lincoln Backcountry in Montana, or that we may call the scenic and research area of Cascade Head, Oreg. Or, that we have as national recreation areas that should be preserved, and yet, they may not qualify under, at least, this committee's interpretation of the wilderness criteria, under the Wilderness Act of 1964.

Now, you're not talking to the president of XYZ Timber Co. You're talking to someone who has authored half of the wilderness of Oregon, practically. And, I consider myself a wilderness supporter.

By the same token, we have to look at the Wilderness Act as such, and we have to look at the alternatives, when we have values that should be preserved that may not classify or qualify under the Wilderness Act.

Now, I know that we have been in this colloquy before. And, we're not going to resolve it this morning. But, do you want it protected or not protected if it doesn't qualify for wilderness?

Mr. COPPELMAN. If it doesn't qualify for witness——

Senator HATFIELD. If there's a value there that should be protected.

Mr. COPPELMAN. And, we can agree on a particular area, that it doesn't qualify for wilderness, I think, in this bill, we would have substantial disagreements. Then, obviously—I mean, we do not oppose national recreation areas in all situations. If areas do not qualify for wilderness, then other protective devices are appropriate. What we are concerned about is taking areas that do qualify for wilderness, and in order to solve conflicts like snowmobiling and so on, that something less than wilderness is done with those areas. That is the standard, I think, that we would apply. I think, then, we can discuss particular areas in the light of that standard.

Senator HATFIELD. Don't you think that's far better than making exceptions to a wilderness classification, such as snowmobiles in Gospel Hump?

Mr. COPPELMAN. Yes.

Senator HATFIELD. Thank you. You've been very helpful.

Mr. COPPELMAN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Coppelman follows:)

THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY

FOUNDED IN 1935

## STATEMENT OF PETER D. COPPELMAN AND JEAN DURNING REPRESENTING THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY BEFORE THE PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE SENATE ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE ON H.R. 1149, THE "OREGON WILDERNESS ACT OF 1983", OCTOBER 20, 1983.

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Mr. Chairman, I am Peter D. Coppelman, Director of Forest Wilderness Programs and Counsel of The Wilderness Society. With me today is Jean Durning, our Northwest Regional Director.

The Wilderness Society is a non-profit conservation organization, founded in 1935, dedicated to the proper management of public lands and the preservation of wilderness areas. The Society has a national membership of 85,000, including 1,500 in Oregon. We appreciate the opportunity to address this Subcommittee on the important issue of wilderness preservation in Oregon. We have supported the acreage in H.R. 1149, passed by the House, as a hard-fought compromise, though additions would be appropriate. Of particular importance to us are the release provisions of H.R. 1149 which we strongly support. We commend Senators Hatfield and Packwood for their efforts to resolve RARE II in Oregon.

Mr. Chairman, we come before you today to discuss a concept which has come under renewed challenge recently. We speak of the concept of wilderness, defined in the Wilderness Act of 1964 as "an area where the earth and its community of life are untrammeled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain."

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The Congress is wrestling with a myriad of complex issues posed by various state wilderness bills in response to the Forest Service's RARE II study -- how much land to designate as wilderness, "hard" versus "soft" release, sufficiency language, and now RARE III. There may be as many as 24 bills considered during this Congress. Increasingly there is talk among state delegations of trying to solve some of the knotty problems by using designation categories less restrictive than wilderness -- variously called national recreation areas, special management areas, backcountry, or other appellations. Before we go down that road, it is appropriate, we believe, to restate the case for wilderness as forcefully as we can. There are sound reasons for sticking with wilderness and not seeking refuge from the storm in other categories as a substitute for wilderness.

## Wilderness: A Concept Years in the Making

We believe that Congress should not depart from the concept of wilderness set forth in the Wilderness Act of 1964. That concept was developed gradually by the Forest Service and Congress over a period of more than 30 years, and it has withstood further assaults in succeeding years. It has met the test of time, and cannot be discarded without ripping up a long and difficult chapter in American history.

### A. Development of the Concept of Wilderness by the Forest Service

Although the idea of wilderness preservation appears as early as 1851 when Henry Thoreau said "in wildness is the preservation of the world," it remained for two others, Aldo Leopold and Robert Marshall -- both young foresters, and both among the founders of The Wilderness Society -- to give substance to the wilderness ideal and to persistently prod for the first government actions that would put wilderness preservation on the road to reality. Perhaps more than any others, these men -- Leopold for nurturing a national "land ethic" and Marshall for his activism -- were the driving forces behind the concept of managing federal lands in their natural state for their wilderness values.

Leopold, a Forest Service employee, was responsible for establishment of the 574,000 acre Gila Wilderness in New Mexico, the first dedication of public lands specifically for wilderness preservation in the world. There was as yet no planned approach to management of the Gila or any other wildlands that might similarly be set aside. Leopold recognized that shortcoming and argued that if wilderness was to be protected, there would have to be more systematic planning and more clearly defined guidelines for its management.

The result was Forest Service Regulation L-20. Regulation L-20 authorized the Chief Forester to establish and for the first time to give official sanction to "primitive" areas in national forests that were to be managed to maintain natural conditions "for purposes of public education and recreation."

Since the new regulation continued to allow resource development, such as logging, thought then not to be incompatible with wilderness, L-20 was hardly considered a triumph by champions of the wilderness ideal. Nonetheless, Regulation L-20 was a bellwether of bigger and more important events.

As early as the 1930s, Robert Marshall pressed for wilderness preservation, not just by administrative protection but by Congressional legislation. Throughout the 1930s, the Forest Service established a system of "primitive" areas under Regulation L-20 -- in all, a total of 75 tracts covering some 14.2 million acres in 10 western states -- many at the instigation of Marshall who, by 1937, had been appointed Chief of the Recreation and Lands Division of the Forest Service.

Spurred by Marshall, the Forest Service in September, 1939 issued the so-called U Regulations to define wilderness more clearly and to tighten protection of these lands. The U Regulations revoked and replaced Regulation L-20 and carried wilderness preservation another major step forward. Under the new regulations, National Forest wild areas were given three designations:

(1) Wilderness, areas of not less than 100,000 acres, established by the Secretary of Agriculture;

(2) Wild areas between 5,000 and 100,000 acres, designated by the Forest Service Chief;

(3) Roadless areas, principally for recreation, established by the Agriculture Secretary if more than 100,000 acres, or by the Forest Service if smaller.

Timber harvesting, road building, motor travel and permanent development were prohibited within the areas, but mining, grazing, hunting, fishing, and camping were allowed. The Forest Service, under the Department of Agriculture, had no final administrative authority over mining and mineral leasing laws which, then as now, were administered by the Department of Interior.

## B. The Wilderness Act of 1964: A Hard-Won Compromise

The "baby boom" and prosperity of the post-war years brought pressure on the Forest Service to lift the administrative regulatory protection of wilderness and to open some of these lands to timber cutting and development. This prompted, in 1956, the introduction by Senator Hubert Humphrey of the nation's first wilderness bill, drafted largely by the late Howard Zahniser, former executive director of The Wilderness Society.

Over the next eight years, Congress held 18 hearings on wilderness legislation. The wilderness preservation movement at last had the nation's attention, and public support expressed through the media and letters to members of Congress brought the Wilderness Act to a vote in April, 1963 in the Senate, where it passed 73 to 12. In July of the next year, the bill passed the House of Representatives -- with only one dissenting vote but with an amendment that allowed prospecting and mining and mineral leasing in wilderness areas until December 31, 1983, a concession exacted by Representative Wayne Aspinall of Colorado who fought the wilderness bill from its inception. In the difficult Senate-House Conference Committee, Aspinall insisted on a leasing window in the law and the conferees were forced to accept it as the price for final enactment.

The National Wilderness Preservation System designated 54 units of wilderness, totalling 9.1 million acres, that the Forest Service had classified administratively as "wilderness," "wild," or "canoe". Also, Congress directed that 10-year reviews be conducted by the Forest Service to determine the wilderness suitability of 5.4 million acres in 34 areas that still remained under "primitive" classification, and by the Interior Department to study roadless lands within the National Park and Wildlife Refuge systems for possible inclusion in the wilderness system.

As a result, most of the "primitive" areas were subsequently added to the wilderness system, though 9 units, about 957,000 acres, are still managed as "primitive areas". And Congress designated 3 million acres of national park wilderness and 652,000 acres in wildlife refuges in the contiguous United States.

### C. The Uses of Wilderness under the Wilderness Act

The Wilderness Act of 1964 describes wilderness as:

> An area of undeveloped federal land retaining its *primeval character* and influence, without permanent improvements or human habitation, which is *protected and managed so as to preserve its natural condition* and which (1) generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the *imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable*; (2) has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; (3) has at least 5,000 acres of land or is of sufficient size as to make practical its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition; and (4) may also contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value. (Emphasis added.)

Once an area has been added to the wilderness system, the Wilderness Act governs use of the area. Prohibited uses include commercial enterprises, timber harvesting, permanent roads, use of motorized vehicles, and the building of structures or installations. These prohibitions are, however, subject to numerous exceptions. The following uses are expressly permitted in designated wilderness areas:

1. Continued grazing and uses of aircraft and boats where established prior to the effective date of the Act;
2. Actions to control fire, insects and disease;
3. Any activity, including prospecting, to gather information about mineral or other resources (if carried out in a manner consistent with the wilderness environment);
4. Continued application of the United States mining and mineral leasing laws until December 31, 1983 (after that date, mineral development can continue on valid existing claims and leases);
5. Water resource development authorized by the President if he determines such use will better serve the country's interests than its denial (can include reservoirs, power projects, transmission lines, etc.).

Wilderness performs a number of vital multiple-use functions, including:

- protection of watersheds to prevent destructive flooding and to maintain both the quantity and quality of water supplies for industrial, agricultural and domestic consumption;
- providing a continuing natural laboratory for baseline ecological research; this helps scientists understand the complex functioning of healthy ecosystems and aids in the restoration of degraded ecosystems elsewhere;
- providing essential habitat for plant and animal communities dependent upon wilderness or climax ecosystems for their continued survival;
- maintenance of a natural and diverse gene pool to support agricultural and wood fiber production and the discovery and manufacture of a vast array of pharmaceuticals;
- helping meet the nation's increasing demand for outdoor recreation activities, such as hunting, fishing, hiking and camping;
- safeguarding cultural and historical resources.

## D. After the Wilderness Act: Resisting Changes

The issue we confront today is not new. Since the passage of the Wilderness Act, there have been many unsuccessful attempts to establish intermediate categories for the land, under such names as primitive area, backcountry area or wild area, as substitutes for wilderness. Congress, in enacting the Eastern Wilderness Act in 1975, rejected a proposal to designate "wild" areas and declared that the National Wilderness Preservation System would remain one system. In 1980 in the Alaska Lands Act, Congress rejected a proposal for nine "Special Management Areas" that would revert to timber harvest after ten years, and designated them all as wilderness. Each time, Congress recognized the value of keeping the wilderness system intact by not establishing a lesser category of protection.

Congress has made it clear that alternative categories are not necessary because wilderness is a flexible management tool. In the 1970's, Congress took the Forest Service to task for adopting a "purity" definition of the concept of wilderness which would have disqualified most de facto roadless areas from further wilderness study. For example, the Forest Service imposed a "sights and sounds" test which downgraded any roadless areas subject to the sights and sounds of civilization many miles away. As the House Interior Committee Report on the Endangered American Wilderness Act, House Report 95-940, 95th Congress, 2nd Session, July 27, 1977 made clear, this approach did not implement the intent of Congress in enacting the Wilderness Act. The Committee pointed out that the Wilderness Act permits hunting, fishing, trails, bridges, trail signs, whatever measures are needed to combat fire, insects, and disease, cabins (where appropriate), and sanitary facilities.

Where Congress has been unable to make all the wilderness/non-wilderness decisions in a given bill, it often creates wilderness study areas. In these areas existing uses continue (even if not compatible with wilderness), but the lands are otherwise managed to preserve Congress' option to designate them as wilderness in later legislation. That is the approach taken in the Colorado and New Mexico RARE II bills passed in 1980, and it appears to be successful. We endorse this approach. It is reflected in the House-passed Oregon and California bills, both of which contain some wilderness study lands.

The False Promise of Alternatives to Wilderness

We are concerned that if Congress strays from the concept of wilderness, it will find that it faces a Hobson's choice: either it will use broad generic language which fails to provide sufficiently stringent guidelines to assure the desired level of protection; or it will enter the morass of writing specific and detailed management prescriptions to meet the particular problems of each area under consideration. The former approach is typified by the language governing activities within national recreation areas. NRA's are administered pursuant to broad guidelines, such as the following contained in the Arapaho National Recreation Area, established by Public Law 95-450, 92 Stat. 1095:

> 4(b) The Secretary shall administer the Arapaho National Recreation Area, in accordance with the laws and regulations applicable to the national forests, in such a manner as will best provide for
>
> (1) public recreation and enjoyment;
>
> (2) the conservation and development of the scenic, natural, historic, and pastoral values of the area;

> (3) the management, utilization, and disposal of natural resources such as timber, grazing, and mineral resources so that their utilization will not substantially impair the purposes for which the recreation area is established; and
>
> (4) the management of water quality in the recreation area consistent with the development of needed water supply and waste-water systems, including the control of aquatic vegetation in the streams, lakes, and reservoirs within the recreation areas. (Emphasis added)

This language provides no bar to uses which would alter the natural character of the land, such as timber and mineral extraction and extensive road building. The only limit is that such activities "will not substantially impair the purposes for which the recreation area is established." (Emphasis added). This standard is so loose as to be virtually no standard at all. For those who wish to permit ORV use, but not timbering (as is the case in many areas), this language is useless.

The alternative is to hand-tailor language to meet the particular needs of each area. That approach was taken in S. 96, the Lee Metcalf wilderness bill, which created an area to be administered essentially as wilderness, but with snowmobile use permitted. The language was a source of continual dispute and was rewritten a number of times in an attempt to meet the particular problems of that area. The question is: does Congress really want to haggle endlessly over language necessary to create areas such as caribou management areas, cougar/mule deer preserves, spotted owl management valleys, native fish management areas, limited access areas, summer-only wilderness areas, recreation near-wilderness areas, and so on. How much, if any, timbering, mining, mineral leasing, roadbuilding, road closures (temporary or permanent), habitat manipulation is to be allowed in each area? The possibilities are endless. Is it really the role of Congress to become bogged down in specific management direction for each area of the public domain? Furthermore, once Congress has acted, the nightmare of dealing with a myriad of different prescriptions falls on the Forest Service.

## The Problem of Precedent

One reason for not deviating from wilderness which is compelling to The Wilderness Society, as a national conservation organization, is paradoxically one which appears to be the least persuasive to state delegations fashioning RARE II legislation; that is, the problem of creating precedents in one state which will come back to haunt us in another. The last thing a Senator wants to hear when he is trying to resolve a specific conflict between backpackers and off-road vehicle users in a given area is that he shouldn't try to split the difference because to do so would set a precedent which could undermine wilderness designation for areas in another state. The reaction we have received to such an argument ranges from indifference to anger. Similar reactions have greeted our insistence on the "soft" release formula for each state on the grounds that release language must be consistent from state to state.

However, those who believe that each state can devise its own solutions to its own problems do not acknowledge that while each state RARE II bill poses its own problems, each is also a part of a seamless web. A vivid example is H.R.4047, introduced in the last Congress, which would have not only enacted hard release on a nationwide basis, but also would have specifically repealed soft release language already passed by Congress in six state wilderness bills.

The precedential problems posed by alternative designations to wilderness are equally troublesome. Indeed, in one respect the problem is even more serious: whereas release language concerns how much wilderness may or may not be enacted in the future, alternative designations may substantially reduce the amount of acreage added to the wilderness system now in the legislation pending before Congress.

The fear that site-specific solutions in one state will come back to haunt us in others is not at all speculative. In Oregon, there are areas of controversy proposed for wilderness designation. Some of these areas, such as the Middle Santiam and North Fork John Day, have such high wilderness values. We strongly urge you to resolve the controversy in favor of wilderness. We are aware that delegations in Washington, Vermont, Alabama, and other states are considering alternative classifications to wilderness in their deliberations. The problem will grow if it is not contained.

## Conclusion

Mr. Chairman, to a significant degree The Wilderness Society, since its founding in 1935, has viewed itself as a keeper of the flame of wilderness. Many of the key people involved in the development and implementation of the concept of wilderness were officers of The Society, from Bob Marshall through Howard Zahniser and up to the present. Though Bob Marshall died of a heart attack at age 38 in 1939, two of his brothers still sit on the Governing Council of The Society. And we are The Wilderness Society, not the National Recreation Society, the Backcountry Society or the Special Management Society.

Our fundamental concern is, as it has been for many years, that the concept of wilderness will be eroded, that there will be an alternate system of land preservation established on an incremental state-by-state basis, and that there will be a lower common denominator established for the protection of wild and roadless public lands. We should keep in mind the words of Bob Marshall:

> "...the universe of wilderness, all over the United States, is vanishing with appalling rapidity. It is melting away like the last snowbank on some south-facing mountainside during a hot afternoon in June."

We urge the Congress not to hasten the disappearance of wilderness. As Aldo Leopold said: "Wilderness is a resource which can shrink, but not grow."

## STATEMENT OF PATRICK A. PARENTEAU, VICE PRESIDENT, RESOURCES CONSERVATION, NATIONAL WILDLIFE FEDERATION, AS PRESENTED BY DUSTY ZIBRASER

Mr. **Zibraser.** Mr. Chairman, my name is Dusty Zibraser. Pat Parenteau, my boss, has been delayed. So with your permission, I would like to testify for him.

Senator **Hatfield.** I am very happy to have you.

Mr. **Zibraser.** Ben Dysart, who is the president of the National Wildlife Federation, is a sportsman and engineer from South Carolina and he recently, and I think best, articulated NWF's position on wilderness in general as follows:

> As I look at the wilderness issue, it seems that the wisest posture is to see the husbanding of land akin to the establishment of an endowment fund. Some day it may be necessary to raid the principal, but let's hope that day never comes. My hope is that the recreational values, the unique wildlife opportunities, the spiritual renewal we derive might be ample return from this investment. These areas need our most selfless stewardship.

The National Wildlife Federation and Oregon Wildlife Federation strongly support the House-passed Oregon Wilderness bill. The bill protects areas that are crucial habitat for elk, deer, anadromous fish, and other wildlife. These wild lands are among the most important wilderness lands remaining in Oregon. For example, in the North Fork John Day, anadromous fish populations have been determined to be in serious trouble throughout the Columbia River. Congress has recognized the need for conservation and protection of this most important renewable resource.

The Pacific Northwest Power Planning Act commits millions of dollars toward insuring fish passage to and from their spawning habitat. It would be a waste of both money and wildlife resources if this habitat were destroyed. Our experience has been that roading and logging fragile wilderness lands consistently and predictably degrades fisheries.

Free-flowing streams such as the North Fork John Day provide hundreds of miles of spawning and rearing habitat for Columbia

River salmon. The North Fork provides about 90 percent of the chinook and 70 percent of the steelhead of the John Day River system. This is all on a disproportionate 20 percent of the John Day drainage area. The largest natural free-roaming elk herd in the Nation uses the North Fork roadless area. Wilderness designation protects the elk habitat, fisheries, and insures the area's continued fame as a high-quality back-country hunting and fishing area.

The elk population of Glacier Monument flourishes in the naturally optimum cover and forage habitat the area provides. This roadless area in the Blue Mountains also has a diversity of habitat which sustains other important wildlife species. It is a quality hunting area with many fine trophy animals.

In the coast range salmon resources have suffered significantly from the effects of clearcutting and roadbuilding. We have lost hundreds of miles of fish habitat in this region already. We urge the protection of Drift Creek, Wassen Creek, and Coast Creeks, which are among the very last pristine coastal salmon streams remaining in the State. The coast range in its entirety has less than 1 percent of its area in an unroaded, natural condition. The few roadless areas left are generally the steepest, most inaccessible areas to log, thus, the environmental costs of logging would be extremely high. Wildlife species using Wassen Creek include elk, bobcat, river otter, and others. Coho salmon and steelhead use the lower half of the stream while resident cutthroat trout are found throughout.

The Drift Creek roadless area, which is not in the House bill, but which should be considered, contains ecologically significant areas of low elevation in old growth forest, an extremely limited habitat in the Coast Range. Four species of anadromous fish, chinook, coho salmon, steelhead, and searun cutthroat trout plus resident cutthroat trout inhabit Drift Creek and its tributaries. Drift Creek is managed as a wild fishery by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife and it is unusual in that it has a spring run of chinook which is usually reserved for river systems.

Two additional areas not in the House bill deserve your serious consideration, the Wapiti and Grande Ronde Canyon. The Wapiti supports a herd of 3,000 elk by providing hiding and thermal cover on both summer and winter ranges. Anadromous fish streams originate in the area, contributing to the John Day River system. Grande Ronde Canyon is likewise important elk winter range and a valuable anadromous fish habitat.

We ask your support for Oregon wilderness legislation which is at least as protective of the State's irreplaceable wild lands as the House-passed bill.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Parenteau follows:]

NATIONAL WILDLIFE FEDERATION
1412 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036 202—797-6800

TESTIMONY PRESENTED BY PATRICK A. PARENTEAU
VICE PRESIDENT FOR RESOURCES CONSERVATION
NATIONAL WILDLIFE FEDERATION
Before the
SENATE ENERGY & NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE
on
OREGON WILDERNESS LEGISLATION
October 20, 1983

My name is Patrick Parenteau. I am Vice President for Resources Conservation for the National Wildlife Federation (NWF), the nation's largest private conservation organization. NWF, together with its affiliate, the Oregon Wildlife Federation (OWF), have an Oregon membership of 20,000 sportsmen and conservationists.

Ben Dysart, NWF's President, is a sportsman and engineer from South Carolina. He recently articulated NWF's position on wilderness as follows:

"As I look at the wilderness issue, it seems that the wisest posture is to see the husbanding of land akin to the establishment of an endowment fund. Some day it may be necessary to raid the principal, but let's hope that day never comes. My hope is that the recreational values, the unique wildlife opportunities, the spiritual renewal we derive

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from the wilderness might be ample return from this investment. These areas need our most selfless stewardship."

NWF and OWF strongly support the House-passed Oregon Wilderness Bill. The bill protects areas that are crucial habitat for elk, deer, anadromous fish, and other wildlife. These wild lands are among the most important wilderness lands remaining in Oregon.

The House-passed bill provides much-needed wilderness protection for a variety of important areas. For the next several minutes, I will outline for you some of the key areas protected by the bill and the significance of that protection. I will also mention several areas not in the House bill which are deserving of your consideration as wilderness.

## North Fork John Day

Anadromous fish populations have been determined to be in serious trouble in the Columbia River. Congress has recognized the need for conservation and protection of this most important renewable resource. For example, the Pacific Northwest Power Planning Act commits millions of dollars toward ensuring fish passage to and from their spawning habitat. It would be a waste of both money and wildlife resources if this habitat were destroyed. Our experience has been that roading and logging fragile wilderness lands consistently and predictably degrades fisheries.

Free-flowing streams such as the North Fork John Day provide hundreds of miles of spawning and rearing habitat for

Columbia River salmon. The North Fork provides about 90 percent of the chinook and 70 percent of the steelhead of the John Day River system. This is all on a disproportionate 20 percent of the John Day drainage area. The largest natural free-roaming elk herd in the nation uses the North Fork roadless area. Wilderness designation protects the elk habitat, fisheries, and ensures the area's continued fame as a high-quality back country hunting and fishing area.

### Glacier Monument

The elk population of Glacier Monument flourishes in the naturally optimum cover and forage habitat the area provides. This roadless area in the Blue Mountains also has a diversity of habitat which sustains other important wildlife species, including bear, deer, grouse, and birds of prey. It is considered a quality hunting area with many fine trophy animals.

### Oregon Coast Range

The salmon resources of Oregon's Coast Range has suffered significantly from the effects of clearcutting and road-building. We have lost hundreds of miles of fish habitat in this region already. We urge the protection of Drift Creek, Wassen Creek, and Coast Creeks, which are among the very last pristine coastal salmon streams remaining in the state. The Coast Range in its entirety has less than 1 percent of its area in an unroaded, natural condition. The few roadless areas left are generally the steepest, most inaccessible areas to log, thus, the environmental costs of logging would be extremely high. Wildlife species using Wassen Creek include elk, bobcat, river otter, bald eagle, spotted owl, and black bear. Coho salmon and steelhead use the lower half of the stream, while resident cutthroat trout are found throughout.

The Drift Creek roadless area, which is not in the House bill, but which should be considered, contains ecologically significant areas of low elevation (20 to 2,500 feet) in old-growth forest, an extremely limited habitat in the Coast Range. This area contains black bear, black-tailed deer, Roosevelt elk, coyote, bobcat, cougar, beaver, weasel, mink, and other small mammals, as well as a high concentration of spotted owls and a population of bald eagles. Biologists predict the extirpation of the pine marten if additional old-growth forest is lost from the Coast Range (Suislaw National Forest IDT #3, Doc. 11, No. 20, 4/13/82). Wilderness designation will preserve this vital habitat.

Four species of anadromous fish; chinook, coho salmon, steelhead, and sea-run cutthroat trout plus resident cutthroat trout inhabit Drift Creek and its tributaries. Drift Creek is managed as a "wild fishery" by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife. In addition, Drift Creek is unusual in having a run of spring chinook, usually reserved for "rivers."

Wapiti and Grande Ronde Canyon

Two additional areas not in the House bill deserve your serious consideration for inclusion in the wilderness legislation: the Wapiti area and Grande Ronde Canyon. The Wapiti supports a herd of 3,000 elk by providing hiding and thermal cover on both summer and winter ranges. Anadromous fish streams originate in the area, contributing to the John Day River system. Grande Ronde Canyon is likewise important elk winter range and a valuable anadromous fish habitat.

The wilderness acreage in the House bill represents less than 2% of Oregon's land area. Considering the nearly 2 million acres of roadless lands to be released to non-wilderness uses, it is evident that significant compromises on the part of conservationists have already been made.

We ask your support for Oregon wilderness legislation which is at least as protective of the state's irreplaceable wild lands as the House-passed bill.

Senator **Hatfield**. Thank you very much. I appreciate your testimony.

All right, who is next?

### STATEMENT OF DAVID CONRAD, PUBLIC LANDS SPECIALIST, FRIENDS OF THE EARTH

Mr. **Conrad**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. My name is David Conrad and I am pleased to testify today on behalf of Friends of the Earth on this one of the most important national forest wilderness bills pending before Congress. As have the representatives of the other organizations here with me, I would like to say that Friends of the Earth supports H.R. 1149, but we would like to suggest certain key additions that provide critical protection for areas that today have not been included in the bill.

As Mr. Evans noted for his organization, Friends of the Earth has also supported historically a 3.4-million acre proposal for inclusion in the national system, but I will dispense with the explanation of that history. I would just like to highlight from my testimony certain areas in H.R. 1149 that members of the Friends of the Earth feel are especially deserving of wilderness status.

The Middle Santiam Wilderness is especially noteworthy as the finest remaining example of lower elevation old growth Douglas-fir and hemlock forest. The Waldo Country Wilderness included in the bill is a wilderness study area and supports waters of internationally recognized purity as well as the newest addition to Oregon's State scenic waterways system of the middle fork of the Williamette River. Hardesty Mountain Wilderness, a highly popular area for recreation near Eugene in the lower elevation West Cascades and two cost range wilderness proposals, Wassen Creek and Grassy Knob along with Drift Creek Wilderness, an area not included in H.R. 1149, but we feel should be, constitute an important salmon and steelhead habitat and would add critical balance to this legislation in terms of providing for protection of a diversity of forest types.

And I should mention two other areas in the Grande Ronde River Water Shed, the Joseph Canyon Wilderness, which has been included in the bill, and the Grande Ronde Canyon Wilderness which we are urging the committee to include in the bill. Both are important stream areas that contribute heavily to the anadromous fish restoration that is a major focus of Federal activity and for which the Northwest Power Planning Council has recommended major mainstem spills from Columbia and Snake River dams to the facility.

What sense is there in spilling all that water and spending large amounts on fish transport facilities if there is not a concurrent effort to protect the spawning habitat of these key fisheries on tributary streams?

The only other thing I wish to add to this hearing is the observation that the number of threats to roadless wilderness is really only increasing. Recently the number of permit and license requests for hydroelectric power projects on national forest lands has mushroomed from only a few dozen a year nationwide to a couple thousand a year, heavily concentrated, at least in part, on mountainous areas of west coast States. National forest lands have received the bulk of new hydropower proposals that have swamped the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission dockets in the last couple of years, especially a new kind of diversion type project that can dewater streams for miles and cause potential serious damage to fisheries and brings with it the intended pipelines, powerlines, powerhouses, roads, and the impacts associated.

Thus far, the threats to roadless areas of Oregon have been fewer than those in adjoining States of Washington, Idaho, and California. However, as the economic picture brightens, there is no reason to think that there will not be significantly more conflicts emerging. At present, only national wilderness and wild and scenic river status prohibits FERC, the Federal Energy and Regulatory Commission, from licensing projects on most forest lands. Conflicts have arisen recently on the Grande Ronde, salmon and north fork and the middle fork of the Williamette Rivers. All valuable areas, we hope, will be included in the wilderness system through this legislation.

We hope the committee will give these matters due attention in formulating this bill and that this would be a factor on any new type protection program, I would think, and in its oversight functions in the future. I think this situation lends added urgency to grant wilderness protections to our most treasured river areas.

As the Nation expands, in all likelihood, so will the Nation's demands expand for the many valuables wildernesses provide. We urge the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee to look favorably on this bill with the additions noted. Future generations will applaud such foresight contribution of preserving these magnificent lands and waters is beyond mere pricing and dollars. It is a true contribution to the quality of life in Oregon and the entire Nation.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator HATFIELD. Thank you, Mr. Conrad.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Conrad follows:]

TESTIMONY OF DAVID CONRAD, PUBLIC LANDS SPECIALIST FOR FRIENDS OF THE EARTH IN SUPPORT OF H.R. 1149, THE OREGON WILDERNESS ACT, BEFORE THE SENATE ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE, OCTOBER 20, 1983.

My name is David Conrad, and I am pleased to testify today on behalf of the more than 30,000 members of Friends of the Earth across the nation on this--one of the most important national forest wilderness bills pending before Congress. We are pleased that the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee has chosen to hold these hearings and hope for speedy action towards Senate passage and enactment of a statewide Oregon wilderness bill.

Friends of the Earth supports H.R. 1149, but we would like to suggest certain key additions that provide critical protection for areas that to date have not been included in the bill, and which would help to further the purposes of this legislation.

In testifying on behalf of Oregon forest wilderness, I believe there are certain facts that may need to be put into perspective. Of Oregon's 31 million acres of forestlands, only 4.5 million acres on federal lands remain as undisturbed but unprotected "de facto" wilderness. The multiple uses associated with wilderness (undisturbed watersheds, wildlife and fisheries habitat, primitive recreation, quality hunting and fishing, scientific research and education, etc.) depend on that 4.5 million acres of undeveloped lands. Conversely, almost 25 million acres, more than 80 percent of Oregon's forests, contain roads and are currently used mostly for logging and other "developed" kinds of activities.

Taken in aggregate the already-developed forestlands are by far the most productive public lands from a timber point of view, and private timberlands are the most productive in the state. The remaining defacto wilderness lands are not there by design; they are the most fragile, most inaccessible and least productive timberlands. Mostly, they are still there because no one wanted to cut them or pay the price environmentally for doing so.

Of the 4.5 million acres of defacto forest wilderness, Friends of the Earth and our Oregon Branch have asked that 3.4 million acres be classified as Wilderness. This still leaves over 80 percent of Oregon's forestlands available for "developed" uses, and more significantly, leaves over 95 percent of Oregon's timber-producing capability for industrial purposes.

Based on Forest Service data the potential loss to the statewide programmed harvest from this bill, H.R. 1149, amounts to less than 2%. If one includes the modest additions that conservationists, sportsmen and others have proposed as their highest priority, the impact on the programmed harvest level is less than 3%. This should be a small price to pay to help protect the broad diversity of Oregon's forest types for the benefit of future generations.

We believe that Wilderness best assures the maintenance of some of Oregon's highly prized fish, wildlife and ecological values. We believe the following areas currently included in H.R. 1149 should be highlighted as among the most highly deserving of wilderness designation based on their watershed, fish and wildlife, recreation and scenic values:

The Middle Santiam Wilderness, in the Oregon Cascades is recognized as the best example of low-elevation old growth Douglas-fir/hemlock forest left in the state. About one-third of the Chinook salmon in the Santiam River system spawn in the Middle Santiam. The 11 miles of wild river surrounded by old growth forest provides vital habitat for the northern spotted owl, marten and bald eagle. In addition, its low elevation location offers virtually year-round recreation opportunities.

The proposed Waldo Country Wilderness includes the land around Waldo Lake and portions of the highly scenic east-west ridges above the basin. It includes innumerable lakes and trails, and is famous for its trout fishing. The vast forest is habitat for cougar, wolverine and marten which cannot adapt to development. It is also prized by outdoorsmen as one of the increasingly rare large wildland areas for backcountry hunting experiences.

Hardesty Mountain Wilderness is located near Eugene. Its heavily forested ridges and valleys make it a vestigial island of the great forest wilderness that once covered all of western Oregon. The last holdout for cougars in the Cascades, it is also know for its bald eagle habitat.

The Wassen Creek Wilderness on the central Oregon Coast in Siuslaw National Forest represents the transition zone between the direr forest of southern Oregon and the wetter type in the northern part of the state. It is considered by many as the wildest place in the Coast Range.

Grassy Knob, another coastal wilderness proposal, includes Dry Creek, which contributes some 70 percent of the remaining spawning for anadromous fish left in the Sixes River watershed. And the Elk River on the southern side supplies water and habitat for a state hatchery operation.

And the 31,000 acre Joseph Canyon Wilderness in the Grande Ronde River watershed serves both as a critical winter elk range and an important steelhead habitat (Joseph Creek) important to rebuilding the upper Columbia River anadromous fish runs.

Although the Committee's record is extensive on many deserving areas which should be added to the bill, and eloquent testimony has been given in their behalf, I would like to point to two areas of special importance not yet included in the bill, but which should be. The first, Drift Creek Wilderness in Siuslaw National Forest, should be included for its contribution to preserving both Oregon's forest diversity and the state's vital commercial and sport fishing industries. The other, the Grande Ronde Canyon Wilderness should be included for its superb recreational values, currently being threatened, and to which I can strongly attest, having had the memorable opportunity to experience them first hand.

## Threats To Wilderness

Friends of the Earth accepts the decision, embodied in the bill, to include the Colorado-style release language, but we note it would be difficult to accept any less flexible language as we fear the likelihood that most of the wilderness values of the areas released to development by the bill may very well be lost in the course of the current planning cycle. While nearly everyone recognizes that roadless wilderness is a resource which only grows smaller over time, and many of the threats to wilderness are quite apparent to the members of this Committee, I would just like to point to one new threat that is a matter of growing concern and lends to the urgency of passing this bill: hydropower development.

National forestlands have received the bulk of new hydropower proposals that have swamped Federal Energy Regulatory Commission dockets in the past couple of years--especially a new kind of diversion-type project that can dewater streams for miles, cause potentially serious damage to fisheries and brings with it the attendant pipelines, powerlines, powerhouses, roads and the impacts associated. Thus far, threats to roadless areas of Oregon have been fewer than those in the adjoining states of Washington, Idaho and California; however, as the economic picture brightens, there is no reason to think that there will not be significantly more conflicts emerging.

At present, only national wilderness or wild and scenic river status prohibits FERC from licensing projects on most forest lands. Conflicts have arisen recently on the Grande Ronde, Salmon and the North Fork of the Middle Fork of the Willamette Rivers--all valuable areas we hope will be included in the wilderness system through this legislation. We hope the Committee will give these matters due attention in formulating this bill and in its oversight functions in the future.

Finally, I would only add that the popularity of the nation's wilderness areas, for a multitude of reasons, continues to grow. Nationwide, according to a 1981 Forest Service report, use of national forest wilderness doubled between 1965 and 1980, and increased some 16% in 1980 alone. As the nation expands, in all likelihood so will the nation's demands expand for the many values wildernesses provide. We urge the Energy and Natural Resources Committee to look favorably upon this bill with the additions noted. Future generations will applaud such foresight. The contribution of preserving these magnificent lands and waters is beyond mere pricing in dollars. It is a true contribution to the quality of life in Oregon and the entire nation.

Again, I thank the Committee for affording me the opportunity to testify, and I would be happy to respond to the best of my ability to any questions Members may have.

Senator **HATFIELD**. Are you the anchorlady?

Ms. **DURNING**. I was not asked to give a prepared statement. I feel sort of like a stepchild. I was asked not to speak in Salem to give you 4 extra minutes and then I was asked to allow the Wilderness Society's statement to be made by Peter Coppelman. I will be happy to answer questions or make any impromptu comment.

Senator **HATFIELD**. We are happy to have you, too, this morning. Once again I want to express my appreciation for your fine testimony and say that we want to work with you in terms of trying to evaluate some of these areas that we have a question about as to their designation in the House bill and other areas that you have recommended. I welcome your input. Thank you very much.

I'd like to invite panel No. 2, Mr. Darrell Spilde, vice president of Project Development, NERCO Minerals Co., from Fairbanks, Alaska; Mr. Scott Shotwell, assistant vice president, Government Affairs National Forest Products Association; Mr. Courtland Lee, Minerals Exploration Coalition; Don Stonehill, International Snowmobilers Council; King Williams, National Cattlemen's Association; Judge Larry Smith, on behalf of the National Association of Counties.

Let me say again that your full statement will be placed in the record, and you may handle your testimony as you wish by either highlighting, or summarizing your comments.

We're happy to welcome all of you here today, and appreciate very much your—the effort you've made to assist us in this difficult task.

Who's first?

Mr. **SPILDE**. I believe I am, Mr. Chairman. And I will be summarizing my statement.

Senator **HATFIELD**. All right.

Mr. **SPILDE**. And I'd also like to make a correction in my title as is presented in the full statement. I'm vice president in charge of project development, and not vice president of operations——

Senator **HATFIELD**. All right.

Mr. **SPILDE** [continuing]. Of the NERCO Minerals Co.

Senator **HATFIELD**. The correction will be made.

## STATEMENT OF DARRELL SPILDE, VICE PRESIDENT, DEVELOPMENT, NERCO MINERALS CO.

Mr. **SPILDE**. The NERCO Minerals Co. is a subsidiary of NERCO Inc. and we are based in Portland, Oreg. and we have operations in Alaska, and the Continental United States and we have a major gold project in Baker County, Oreg. adjacent to the boundary of the proposed North Fork John Day wilderness.

I am addressing you today on behalf of the American Mining Congress, the national association representing producers of America's metals, coal, industrial, and other minerals. My testimony will present the concerns of our members of the Oregon wilderness bill as passed by the House of Representatives.

Before I begin, I want to make it clear that I do not oppose wilderness. Rather we are concerned that the policies guiding wilderness decisions take mineral values into account. This bill as proposed, fails to account for mineral concerns. In fact, the House

Committee Report on the Oregon Wilderness bill, does not contain a single reference to minerals.

In considering additional wilderness areas in Oregon, I urge this subcommittee to adopt three recommendations. One, excludes from wilderness designation the following areas: lands which do not meet the statutory definition of wilderness, lands which contain or are adjacent to existing mining operations, and lands which contain significant known occurrences of strategic minerals. Second, evaluate the economic impact on surrounding communities if such areas are designated as wilderness. And finally, inventory the mineral resources of lands where such data is lacking due to wilderness designation.

I would like to expand briefly on the three major areas which should be excluded from wilderness designation. First, lands which do not fit the statutory definition are clearly inappropriate. These are areas where the imprint of man's work is substantial. A proposed North Fork John Day wilderness is a good example, excepting a small area of river lands, even the Forest Service did not recommend to propose North Fork John Day area for wilderness in Rare II.

The second area that we recommend for exclusion from wilderness designation is land containing or adjacent to existing mining operations. The House bill threatens several sites where significant investments have been made for exploration and development. In the North Fork John Day alone, nearly $50 million has been invested in mineral development.

Here I would like to refer to maps that we will be presenting in our testimony. As you can see on the clear overlay, there are four exploration sites and three active mines that fall within the boundaries of the proposed North Fork John Day Glacier, the Hidden and the Red Butte's wilderness areas.

Further the House bill proposed wilderness areas containing approximately 2,760 patented and unpatented mining claims according to Oregon State geologists. These maps together show that many proposed wilderness areas fall in parts of the State that contain the greatest density of mining claims.

Another very important area that must be excluded from the wilderness designation is land adjacent to existing mining operations. I am concerned about this area because several minerals producers, including NERCO Minerals Co. have properties immediately adjacent to proposed wilderness areas. In fact, there are nine exploration sites and one active mine that are immediately adjacent to the proposed North Fork John Day and Red Buttes wilderness areas.

I have two reasons for my concern. First, designation of lands for wilderness which adjoin existing operations may remove areas of mineralization critical to the mining projects. And second, there are no legal guidelines to limit the scope of Federal power to regulate such lands.

The third area that we recommend for exclusion from wilderness designation is land capable of satisfying our national need for strategic minerals. The House bill threatens our country's access to strategic minerals for national defense and industrial production. The United States lacks an adequate supply of many strategic minerals. The solution to this problem is a development of domestic strategic minerals. In the face of this shortage the House bill would designate lands with known occurrences of these minerals as wilderness. Again, I would like to direct your attention to the overlay map.

You will see there are many mineral occurrences that fall within the proposed wilderness areas. These occurrences include strategic minerals such as copper, lead, zinc, chromite mangenese, valadium, malidium, tungsten, and mercury. Oregon communities will also pay a price if the areas that I have described are designated wilderness. Mineral activity generates revenues from counties, from Federal mineral leases, and from jobs.

Mineral lease revenues increased dramatically over the past 3 years. Jobs are generated directly on mining projects and indirectly to satisfy the project's needs for goods and services. As an illustration, if our project proceeds, NERCO Minerals will employ up to 80 people. To calculate the number of jobs reflected by the House bill this figure should be multiplied by the number of analogous projects active in these proposed wilderness areas.

Designation as wilderness the revenue- and job-producing areas will reduce the resources available to meet the central needs of surrounding communities at a time when their economic needs are great.

At this point, I believe that it is very important to emphasize that today's mineral industry in Oregon differs considerably from its predecessors. We are professional exploration and development companies with long-term mining projects. Through our long-term commitments we are making significant contributions to the Oregon economy and will continue to do so if we are allowed access to the resources.

Finally, we concur with the Oregon State geologist in recommending a systematic field evaluation of mineral resources prior to wilderness designation. The mineral potential of many lands proposed for wilderness by the House bill is unknown, because these areas have not been sufficiently explored.

A systematic field evaluation of mineral potential would provide Congress with the information necessary to determine the true cost of the House bill for Oregon and the Nation.

In conclusion, we strongly support the sincere efforts to finally resolve the uncertainties surrounding RARE II lands. And to restore a climate conducive to proper management of these lands. However, we believe that the House bill fails to balance competing needs in the best interests of the public. We are convinced that our recommendations to exclude key mineral areas consider the economic impacts upon communities and to evaluate mineral potential prior to the designation of wilderness would bring a more balanced perspective to the deliberations of this subcommittee.

There are four areas which we wish to address for the recommendation of exclusion from the wilderness. These are the North Fork John Day, the Hidden Glacier, and the Red Buttes. We have following documented material which I also would wish to enter into the record in support of this statement.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman for your time and consideration.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Spilde follows:]

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Statement of
Darrell Spilde
American Mining Congress

Before the
Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water
Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
United States Senate

October 20, 1983

Mr. Chairman and Members of this Subcommittee:

My name is Darrell Spilde. I am Vice President in charge of ~~operations~~ development for NERCO Minerals Company, a subsidiary of NERCO, Inc. based in Portland, Oregon. NERCO Minerals Company has operations in Alaska and the ~~lower 48 states.~~ Continental United States. We have a major gold project in Baker County, Oregon, adjacent to the boundary of the proposed North Fork John Day wilderness.

I address you today on behalf of the American Mining Congress, the national association representing producers of America's metals, coal, industrial, and other minerals. My testimony will present the concerns of our members with the Oregon Wilderness Bill as passed by the House of Representatives.

Before I begin, I want to make clear that I do not oppose wilderness. We are not here today to debate the value of wilderness or the number of acres proposed for wilderness in this bill. Rather, we are concerned that the policies guiding such decisions be balanced to take mineral values into account. This bill, as proposed, fails to account for mineral concerns. In fact, the House committee report on the Oregon Wilderness Bill does not contain a single reference to minerals.

In considering additional wilderness areas in Oregon, I urge this subcommittee to adopt three recommendations. First, exclude from wilderness designation the following areas: lands which do not meet the statutory definition of wilderness; lands which contain or are adjacent to existing mining operations; and lands which contain significant known occurrences of strategic minerals or other resources essential to existing operations. Second, evaluate the economic impact on surrounding communities if such areas are considered for wilderness. And finally, inventory mineral resources of any lands where such data are lacking, prior to wilderness designation.

Let me expand briefly on the three major areas which should be excluded from wilderness designation.

First, lands which do not fit the statutory definition of "wilderness," are areas containing roads, permanent structures, and improvements, where the imprint of man's work is noticeable and substantial. The proposed North Fork John Day is a good example. It is important to note that even in RARE II, the vast majority of the North Fork John Day area proposed by this House bill was not recommended for wilderness. The North Fork John Day includes parts of the Greenhorn, Cable Cove, Granite, and the North Fork Mining Districts, which contain more than 150 gold mines and prospects, 89 patented claims, and numerous roads and mine workings. Such areas are clearly inappropriate for wilderness.

The second area we recommend for exclusion from wilderness designation is lands containing, or adjacent to, existing mining operations. The House bill poses a serious threat to the operations of many minerals companies, and to the future of the minerals industry in the State. Over the past decade, investment in developing Oregon's minerals has increased rapidly. The data available from the State Geologist for the six-year period, 1976-1981, show that these investments are considerable.

In 1981 alone, investments for exploration for metals, oil and gas, and geothermal totalled $47.5 million, more than an eight-hundred percent (800%) increase over the level of investment 6 years earlier. The House version of the Oregon Wilderness bill threatens several sites where investments have been made for exploration and development.

HERE, I REFER TO OUR MAPS. AS YOU CAN SEE ON THE CLEAR OVERLAY, four (4) exploration sites and three (3) active mines fall within the boundaries of the proposed North Fork John Day, Glacier, Hidden, and Red Butte wilderness areas. Further, the House bill proposes wilderness areas containing approximately 2,760 patented and unpatented mining claims, according to Oregon's State Geologist. Due to the difficulty of accurately showing each claim on a map of this scale, we show only claim density, based upon BLM records. These maps together show that many proposed wilderness areas fall in parts of the state with the greatest density of claims.

I have already identified the specific sites of industry investment which would be designated wilderness by the House bill. At this point, I believe it is very important to explain how removal would burden the owners of claims within the proposed wilderness boundaries. Ideally, wilderness designation does not preclude the exercise of valid existing rights therein. On a practical level, however, even valid existing rights would be subject to new restrictions. First, a claim owner would be prohibited from obtaining new claims adjacent to existing claims, thereby jeopardizing development where expansion is necessary to the viability of the project. Second, the Forest Service may attach restrictions on the location and size of access roads to private lands and valid mining claims within wilderness areas. Finally, though we operate in an environmentally sound manner, in compliance with stringent state and federal water quality and reclamation laws, the Forest Service may attach additional site-specific stipulations to permits in wilderness areas, making mining unfeasible. Another very important area which must be excluded from wilderness designation is land adjacent to existing mining operations.

The House bill also threatens mining activities on adjacent nonfederal lands. This issue is of particular concern to me because several minerals producers, including NERCO Minerals Company, have properties immediately adjacent to proposed wilderness areas. In fact, nine (9) exploration sites and one (1) active mine are immediately adjacent to the proposed North Fork John Day and Red Butte wilderness areas.

The House bill threatens mining activities on adjacent nonfederal lands for two reasons. First, designation of lands for wilderness which adjoin existing operations may remove areas of mineralization critical to the expansion and viability of a project. For example, there are several potentially economic gold and silver veins immediately to the north of NERCO's Cable

Cove claims. Designation of the North Fork John Day as wilderness would deny NERCO access to these mineralized areas, seriously jeopardizing our project.

Second, there are no legal guidelines defining the scope of federal power to regulate such lands. The Forest Service has informed the owners of lands adjacent to wilderness that it has no plans to create "buffer zones" to restrict their lawful, private activities. However, through the Forest Service's present land management process, lawful activities on adjacent lands may be restricted under certain circumstances. How far-reaching these restrictions may be is unknown.

This uncertainty is the result of a series of legal cases which began with _Kleppe_ v. _New Mexico_. In _Kleppe_ v. _New Mexico_, the Supreme Court refused to decide the extent of the federal property power outside federal lands. Cases which followed strongly suggest that Congress' power to regulate activities on adjacent nonfederal land is broad and uncertain in scope. As a result, the Forest Service is unsure of the scope of its power to restrict mining activities on lands adjacent to wilderness. Attempts by the Forest Service to restrict mining activities on such lands will continue to generate lengthy legal conflicts. Unfortunately, the courts lack any clear guidelines for resolving these conflicts. Under these circumstances, the House bill would generate new fuel for this fire, by placing at risk significant industry investments situated on adjacent nonfederal lands. This would be a serious blow to the future of the minerals industry in Oregon.

The third area we recommend for exclusion from wilderness designation is land capable of satisfying our national need for strategic minerals and other critical natural resources. The House bill threatens our country's access to strategic minerals for national defense and industrial production. It is a fact that the U.S. is almost totally lacking in a number of strategic minerals, and has only slim deposits of others. The U.S. has become increasingly dependent on foreign sources for many strategic materials that are essential to the nation's security and industrial base. Some of these sources are countries which are subject to economic, social and political instability. Transportation of these minerals is subject to the risk of cutoff by hostile governments.

The U.S. strategic materials stockpile could provide some margin of safety, but its current inventory falls far short of the goals. Development of domestic strategic minerals is the solution. Some have argued that domestic strategic minerals can always be obtained after lands have been designated as wilderness. This ignores the fact that the time needed to explore and evaluate potential, and to bring the mineral into production, may far exceed the time by which that mineral is needed. In the face of this shortage, the House bill would designate lands with known occurrences of strategic minerals as wilderness.

AGAIN, I DIRECT YOUR ATTENTION TO THE OVERLAY MAP. Using the Bureau of Mines Mineral Industry Location System (MILS), 53 points are shown to fall within the proposed wilderness. These points represent an average of 134 known mineral occurences. In areas such as the North Fork John Day, the number of known mineral occurrences represented by each point in most cases is higher. These occurrences consist of strategic minerals such as copper, lead, zinc, chromite, manganese, palladium, molybdenum, tungsten, and mercury.

Oregon communities will also pay a price if the areas I have described are designated wilderness. Oregon counties receive revenues from federal mineral leases within county boundaries. These revenues have been increasing dramatically over the past 3 years. Designation as wilderness of revenue-producing areas will reduce the resources available to meet essential needs of county residents, at a time when human needs are great.

In addition to generating revenues for counties, mining generates jobs. For example, we estimate that the mine and mill NERCO Minerals Company is developing adjacent to the proposed North Fork John Day wilderness could employ up to eighty (80) people. And NERCO Minerals Company is only one of several companies active in the North Fork John Day area alone. Others include American Copper and Nickel, Brooks Minerals, AMAX, and Manville Products. The demands of these projects and their personnel for goods and services in turn creates jobs in nearby communities.

At this point, it is very important to emphasize that today's minerals industry in Oregon differs from its predecessors in a very important way--we recognize community support as essential, and we make the commitments needed to secure that support. The Gold Rush miners of the 1800's were transients, with little interest in the future of local communities. Today's miners are professional exploration and development companies with long-term mining projects. For example, our project at Ibex/Bald Mountain has an expected life of at least 20 years. This is typical of projects in the North Fork John Day area. Through its long-term commitments in the state, mining is making significant contributions to the Oregon economy, despite the inherent cyclicity of the minerals market. Given our best projections ~~cyclicity~~ of future demand and price, this contribution will increase over the long term, if we are allowed access to the resources.

Our final recommendation to this committee would provide Congress with the information necesary to determine the true cost to Oregon and the nation of designation of lands for wilderness. As the State Geologist has pointed out, the mineral potential of many lands proposed for removal by the House bill is unknown because these areas have not been sufficiently explored. Where minerals are known to occur, Congress can at least begin to estimate this cost. Where there is insufficient data, such an estimate is impossible, and the cost may be far greater than anticipated.

We concur with the Oregon State Geologist in recommending a systematic field evaluation of mineral resources before lands are removed for wilderness.

Let me illustrate our wilderness concerns now with a specific example. As Governor Atiyeh has pointed out, the proposed North Fork John Day wilderness is the most significant mining area in Oregon.

I AGAIN DIRECT THE ATTENTION OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE TO OUR MAPS. The North Fork John Day falls within Grant and Baker counties. This proposed wilderness area alone contains 2 exploration sites, one active mine, and 18 points representing in excess of 46 known mineral occurrences. In close proximity are 5 additional exploration sites, another active mine, and more than 80 known mineral occurrences. The North Fork John Day contains the single largest group of claims--89 patented and 1,470 unpatented claims.

AS THE BASE MAP SUGGESTS, Grant and Baker counties contain the densest concentration of claims in Oregon. These counties represent only 8 percent of the land area in Oregon, yet contain 32 percent of the unpatented claims. To date, according to the affected companies, the estimated amount of private investments in the 6 exploration sites alone is approximately $15 million. The estimated overall investment in exploration and production in the North Fork John Day alone approaches $50 million. As an example, NERCO Minerals Company alone has 3 patented claims areas affected by the boundary of the proposed North Fork John Day wilderness. At its closest point, the boundary is immediately adjacent to two claims areas; and at its furthest point, it is within one mile of our Ibex/Bald Mountain claims. We have invested more than $6 million in this area for exploration. We are concerned that wilderness related restrictions could make it too difficult and expensive to go forward with our project.

As an additional twist, the problems with the Oregon Wilderness bill described above are likely to be compounded by the separate wilderness designations proposed by the BLM. Presently in Oregon, the U.S. Forest Service and BLM together maintain more than 1.2 million acres of wilderness. The Oregon Wilderness Bill proposes to set aside an additional 1.2 million acres of Oregon land as wilderness and wilderness study area. The BLM has separately proposed 2.4 million acres for wilderness study. Taken together, these proposals would add 3.6 million additional acres of wilderness, for a total of nearly 5 million acres. Whether and to what extent these proposed wilderness lands as a whole should be evaluated for mineral resource development and potential prior to withdrawal, are questions of concern to this subcommittee.

In conclusion, we strongly support the sincere efforts to finally resolve the uncertainty surrounding RARE II lands, and to restore a climate conducive to the proper management of these lands. However, we believe that the House bill fails to balance competing needs in the best interest of the public.

We are convinced that our recommendations to exclude key minerals areas, to consider the economic impacts upon communities, and to evaluate mineral potential prior to the designation of wilderness, will bring a more balanced perspective to the deliberations of this subcommittee.

Thank you for your time and consideration. The American Mining Congress welcomes the opportunity to provide any additional information you may request, and to be of service to this subcommittee.

ACCOMPANYING TESTIMONY
BY DARRELL SPILDE

# Mineral industry in Oregon, 1982

*by Len Ramp, Resident Geologist, Grants Pass Field Office; Howard C. Brooks, Resident Geologist, Baker Field Office, and Jerry J. Gray, Economic Geologist, Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries*

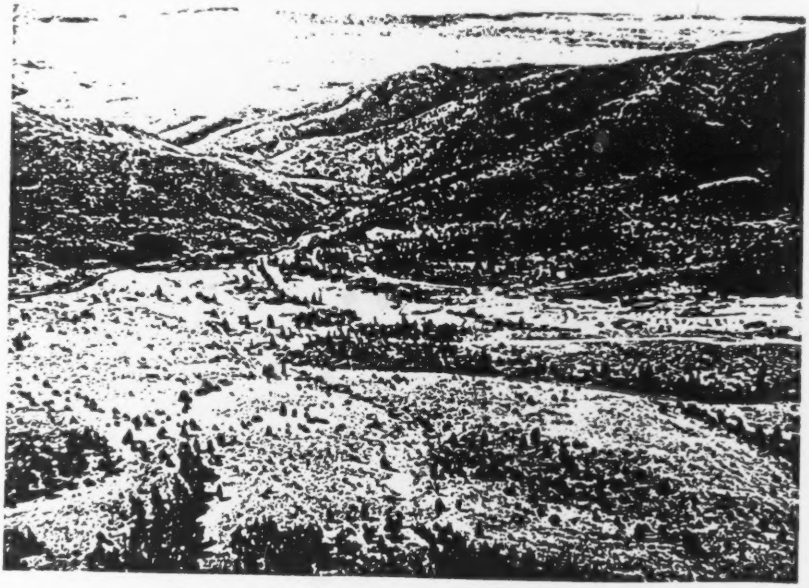
## INTRODUCTION

The value of Oregon's 1982 mineral production is down significantly from 1981 due to the serious recession in construction industries and the resulting supply-demand-affected metals price slump that led to a shutdown of the Hanna Mining Company's nickel mine and smelter in April. The Department did not conduct a systematic canvas of 1982 gold production (see *Oregon Geology*, v. 44, no. 4, p. 39), but shutdowns and somewhat reduced activity on the part of a few of the larger gold producers suggest a significant drop in the total production of this metal also.

## METALS

Several placer mines and a few small lode gold mines were in production during the year (see Table 1). The Mormon Basin Placer (Mine 10*), owned by Veta Grande Corporation, operated only sporadically in 1982. The Camp Carson Placer (Mine 16) operated from July through September but reportedly had problems with gold recovery and financing and was shut down through the remainder of the year. Although the Gallagher Placer on Sucker Creek (Mine 5) was shut down and dismantled during the year, several other small placer operations were active farther up on Sucker Creek. Numerous small itinerant placer operators using mostly Venturi-type floating dredges were active in the Rogue, Applegate, and Illinois River drainages of southwestern Oregon and contributed to the overall gold production.

Lode gold mining consisted of a few persistent small operations and several others trying to get into a productive and paying mode. The Pyx Mine (Mine 11) in Grant County was continued in operation by Myron Woodly and partners. Their ore is trucked to a small mill in Sumpter. The Thomason Mine (Mine 12) in Baker County has been operated in the summer months for the past several years by Art Cheatham and partners. Their ore is treated in a 1-ton-per-hour gravity mill near the mine. The old Greenback Mine (Mine 3) in Josephine County was reactivated late in the year by owner Wes Pieren and the newly formed Sunny Valley Mining and Development Company. They have opened up a new vein called the Greenback 2 situated about one-half mile southwest of the old workings. Ore is being processed in a small mill at the mine. Small



*Aerial photograph of placer mine in the Mormon Basin, Malheur County.*

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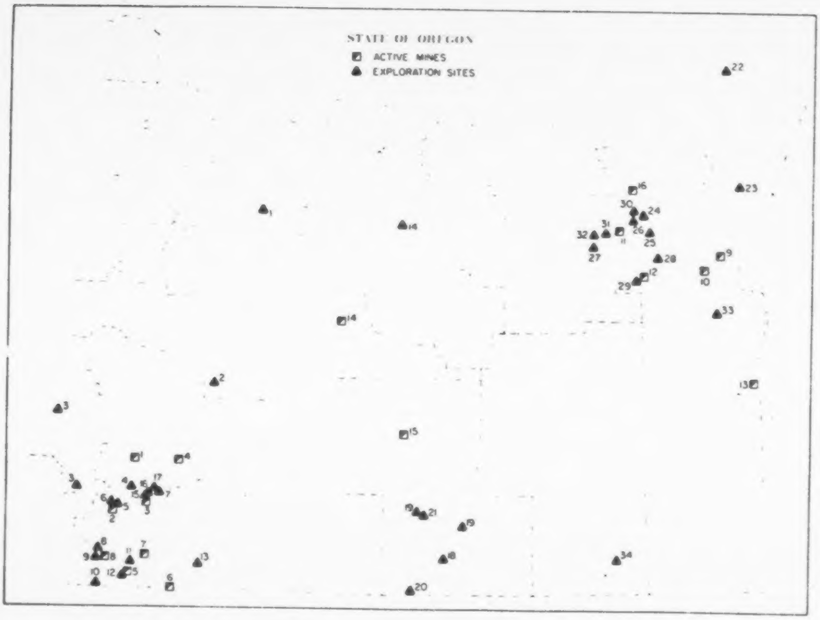
* All mine numbers refer to "Active Mines" on location map and in Table 1.



## EXPLANATION

### ACTIVE MINES

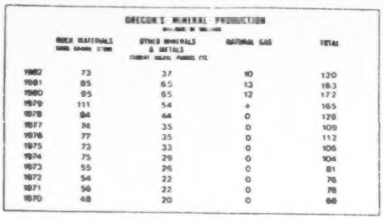
1. Nickel Mountain Mine (Ni)
2. Old Channel Placer (Au)
3. Greenback Mine (Au)
4. Coffee Creek placers (Au)
5. Sucker Creek placers (Au)
6. Steatite of Oregon (soapstone)
7. Snowbird Mine (Au)
8. Josephine Creek placers (Au, josephinite)
9. Oregon Portland Cement (limestone)
10. Mormon Basin Placer (Au)
11. Pyx Mine (Au)
12. Thomason Mine (Au)
13. Adrian (bentonite-zeolite)
14. Cascade Pumice, Central Oregon Pumice
15. Christmas Valley Diatomite
16. Camp Carson Placer (Au)

### EXPLORATION SITES AND AREAS

1. North Santiam area (Au, Ag, Cu, Zn)
2. Bohemia District (Au, Ag, Cu, Zn)
3. Coos County coal deposits
4. McCullough Creek area (Au, Ag, Cu, Zn)
5. Almeda Mine (Au, Ag, barite)
6. Yankee Silver Mine (Au, Ag)
7. Warner Mine (Au)
8. Fall Creek Copper Prospect (Cu)
9. Lightning Gulch Group (Au, Ag)
10. Turner-Albright Mine (Au, Ag, Cu)
11. Babcock Prospect (Au, Ag, Cu, Co)
12. Rainbow Mine (Au)
13. Ashland Mine (Au)
14. Oregon King Mine (Au, Ag)
15. King Midas Prospect (Au)
16. Fandora, Spotted Fawn Mines (Au)
17. Black Boy Mine (Cr)
18. Salt Creek area (Au)
19. Paisley Hills-Coyote Hills area (Au, Cu)

*Mining and mineral exploration in Oregon, 1982 (excluding sand and gravel and stone). Active mines are keyed to Table 1, exploration sites are keyed to Table 2.*

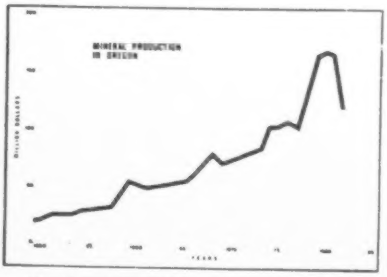
quantities of ore from the Snowbird Mine (Mine 7) were milled at Dave Vallandigham's mill on Powell Creek near Williams, Oregon. A former important producer of gold, silver, and copper, the Iron Dyke Mine near the Snake River in northeastern Baker County, was idle in 1982.



OREGON'S MINERAL PRODUCTION

| | ROCK MATERIALS | OTHER MINERALS & METALS | NATURAL GAS | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1982 | 73 | 37 | 10 | 120 |
| 1981 | 85 | 65 | 13 | 163 |
| 1980 | 95 | 65 | 12 | 172 |
| 1979 | 111 | 54 | + | 165 |
| 1978 | 84 | 44 | 0 | 128 |
| 1977 | 74 | 35 | 0 | 109 |
| 1976 | 77 | 35 | 0 | 112 |
| 1975 | 73 | 33 | 0 | 106 |
| 1974 | 75 | 29 | 0 | 104 |
| 1973 | 55 | 26 | 0 | 81 |
| 1972 | 54 | 22 | 0 | 76 |
| 1971 | 56 | 22 | 0 | 78 |
| 1970 | 48 | 20 | 0 | 68 |

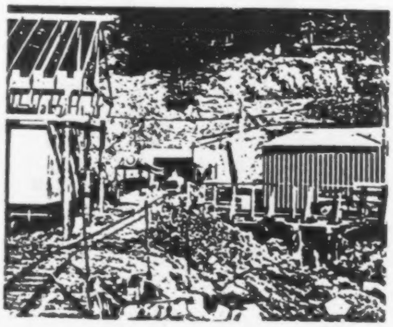
*Summary of mineral production in Oregon for the last 13 years.*



*Mineral production in Oregon between 1950 and 1982.*

Table 1. *Active mines in Oregon, 1982*

| Map no. | Name | Location | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Nickel Mountain Mine | Sec. 17<br>T. 30 S., R. 6 W.<br>Douglas County | Mine and smelter shut down in April. |
| 2. | Old Channel Placer | Sec. 35<br>T. 34 S., R. 8 W.<br>Josephine County | Continued production of placer gold from ripped-up bedrock. |
| 3. | Greenback Mine | Secs. 32, 33, 5<br>Tps. 33, 34 S., R. 5 W.<br>Josephine County | Development and start of production from new vein mi southwest of old workings by Sunny Valley Mining and Development Co. |
| 4. | Coffee Creek placers | Sec. 7<br>T. 30 S., R. 2 W.<br>Douglas County | Part-time operations. Small production. |
| 5. | Sucker Creek placers | – – –<br>T. 40 S., Rs. 6, 7 W.<br>Josephine County | Several operators. |
| 6. | Steatite of Southern Oregon | Secs. 10, 11<br>T. 41 S., R. 3 W.<br>Jackson County | Continued production of block soapstone for carving. |
| 7. | Snowbird Mine | Sec. 20<br>T. 38 S., R. 5 W.<br>Josephine County | Small gold mine reactivated. |
| 8. | Josephine Creek placers | Secs. 36, 36<br>T. 38 S., Rs. 8, 9 W.<br>Josephine County | Several operators. |
| 9. | Oregon Portland Cement | Sec. 11<br>T. 12 S., R. 43 E.<br>Baker County | Continued production at reduced rate. |
| 10. | Mormon Basin Placer | Sec. 21<br>T. 13 S., R. 42 E.<br>Malheur County | Intermittent operation by Veta Grande. |
| 11. | Pyx Mine | Sec. 1<br>T. 10 S., R. 35 E.<br>Grant County | Myron Woodly and partners continued production. Ore is trucked to small gravity and amalgamation mill in Sumpter. |
| 12. | Thomason Mine | Sec. 6<br>T. 14 S., R. 37 E.<br>Baker County | Art Cheatham and partners. Small seasonal operation. |
| 13. | Adrian (bentonite-zeolite) | Sec. 29<br>T. 23 S., R. 46 E.<br>Malheur County | Teague Mineral Products. Continued production. Drying and bagging plant. |
| 14. | Cascade Pumice, Central Oregon Pumice | Bend area<br>Deschutes County | Continued production. |
| 15. | Christmas Valley Diatomite | – – –<br>T. 27 S., R. 17 E.<br>Lake County | Oil-Dri West. Continued production for floor sweep and pet litter. |
| 16. | Camp Carson Placer | Sec. 28<br>T. 6 S., R. 36 E.<br>Union County | Intermittent production July through September. |



*Portal of Bald Mountain Mine, Baker and Grant Counties.*

Table 2. *Exploration sites and areas in Oregon, 1982*

| Map no. | Site or area name | Location | Commodity | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | North Santiam area | Sec. 27<br>T. 8 S., R. 5 E.<br>Marion County | Au, Ag, Cu, Zn | Vicinity of Ruth Mine. AMOCO continued exploration work. |
| 2. | Bohemia District | Lane County | | |
| | (a) Champion and Helena Mines | Secs. 7, 8, 12, 13<br>T. 23 S., Rs. 1, 2 E. | Au, Ag, Cu, Zn | Galactic Resources continued work, reopened 900-ft level of Champion Mine. |
| | (b) President Mine (El Capitain) | Sec. 23<br>T. 23 S., R. 1 E. | Au, Ag, Cu, Zn | Work continued on construction of mill by local group. |
| | (c) North Fairview, Lead Crystal, Elephant II, Lizzie Mines | Secs. 2, 11<br>T. 23 S., R. 1 E. | Au, Ag | Guy Leabo and associates continued constructing small mill. |
| 3. | Coos County coal deposits | Coos Bay and Eden Ridge fields | Coal | Leasing and exploration continued by American Coos Bay Energy (formerly Canasia), and GCO, joint venture with Kennecott Minerals. Principal activity in Coos Bay field. |
| 4. | McCullough Creek (Glendale) area | Secs. 30, 31<br>T. 32 S., R. 6 W.<br>Douglas County | Au, Ag, Cu, Zn | Exxon continued exploration on leased acreage. |
| 5. | Almeda Mine | Sec. 13<br>T. 34 S., R. 8 W.<br>Josephine County | Au, Ag, barite | Comanche Petroleum and Blue Diamond Energy Resources ended their exploration program. |
| 6. | Yankee Silver Mine | Secs. 25, 26<br>T. 34 S., R. 8 W.<br>Josephine County | Au, Ag | Owner George Reynolds continued exploration of siliceous gold ore and had bulk samples mill tested. |
| 7. | Warner Mine | Sec. 4<br>T. 33 S., R. 4 W.<br>Jackson County | Au | Galactic Resources continued exploration and development of the gold deposits. |
| 8. | Fall Creek Copper Prospect | Sec. 4<br>T. 38 S., R. 9 W.<br>Josephine County | Cu | Mining Enterprises exposed a zone of massive sulfides in serpentinite. |
| 9. | Lightning Gulch Group | — — —<br>Tps. 38, 39 S., R. 9 W.<br>Josephine County | Au, Ag | FMC continued exploration in the area. |
| 10. | Turner-Albright Mine | Secs. 15, 16<br>T. 41 S., R. 9 W.<br>Josephine County | Au, Ag, Cu | Noranda continued exploration program initiated by Baretta Mining. |
| 11. | Babcock Prospect | Sec. 5<br>T. 39 S., R. 6 W.<br>Josephine County | Au, Ag, Cu, Co | Moly Corporation did preliminary mapping and sampling of this volcanogenic massive sulfide deposit. |
| 12. | Rainbow Mine | Sec. 12<br>T. 40 S., R. 7 W.<br>Josephine County | Au | Siskron Mining completed a 400-ft crosscut adit intersecting vein about 200 ft below old workings and is drifting south on the vein to intersect a projected ore shoot. |
| 13. | Ashland Mine | Sec. 6<br>T. 39 S., R. 1 E.<br>Jackson County | Au | Touchstone Resources conducted an exploration program of mapping, sampling, and drilling. |
| 14. | Oregon King Mine | Sec. 30<br>T. 9 S., R. 17 E.<br>Jefferson County | Au, Ag | Conaka Metals drilled mine. It was also looked at by other companies. |
| 15. | King Midas Prospect | Sec. 28<br>T. 33 S., R. 5 W.<br>Josephine County | Au | Prospected by local group. Bulk samples mill tested. |
| 16. | Pandora and Spotted Fawn Mines | Sec. 22<br>T. 33 S., R. 5 W.<br>Josephine County | Au | Fortune Mining Company of Eugene opened mines and plan installation of small mill. |
| 17. | Black Boy Mine | Sec. 5<br>T. 33 S., R. 4 W.<br>Douglas County | Cr | Dick Webb and associates developing massive chromite deposit. |
| 18. | Salt Creek area | Sec. 18<br>T. 38 S., R. 21 E.<br>Lake County | Au | Freeport Minerals locating claims, mapping, and sampling. Plan to drill. |
| 19. | Paisley Hills Coyote Hills area | — — —<br>T. 34 S., Rs. 18, 19 E.<br>and T. 35 S., Rs. 22, 23 E.<br>Lake County | Au, Cu | Chevron exploring, mapping, and sampling. |

Table 2. *Exploration sites and areas in Oregon, 1982 – continued*

| Map no. | Site or area name | Location | Commodity | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20 | Dry Creek Fitzwater Point area | – – –<br>T. 41 S., R. 18 E.<br>Lake County | Au, Hg | U.S. Steel exploring large group of claims |
| 21 | Tucker Hill area | – – –<br>T. 34 S., R. 19 E.<br>Lake County | Both metallic and nonmetallic | Houston International exploring large group of claims |
| 22 | Floral coal deposits | Northern Wallowa County | Lignite coal | Utah International still unable to obtain permit from county to explore and sample |
| 23 | Cornucopia Mine | Secs. 27, 28<br>T. 6 S., R. 45 E.<br>Baker County | Au, Ag | United Nuclear (mining and milling) continued work through 1982, reopening, rehabilitating, and sampling old workings. A diamond drilling program is planned |
| 24 | North Pole, E and E, and Columbia Mines | Sec. 32<br>T. 8 S., R. 37 E.<br>Baker County | Au, Ag | Brooks Minerals and AMAX continued exploration and development until September when AMAX withdrew. Approximately 5,000 ft of old workings rehabilitated and 3,000 ft of new work done |
| 25 | Sumpter Valley Placer | – – –<br>T. 10 S., Rs. 37, 38 E.<br>Baker County | Au | Noranda completed drilling program on large area of dredged land but has not reported findings |
| 26 | Bald Mountain and Ibex Mines | Sec. 4<br>T. 9 S., R. 36 E.<br>Baker and Grant Counties | Au, Ag | Nerco continued exploration and development work, rehabilitating about 3,000 ft of old workings, driving about 2,000 ft of new drifts, and conducting extensive underground diamond drilling |
| 27 | Dixie Meadows Mine | Sec. 23<br>T. 11 S., R. 33 E.<br>Grant County | Au, Ag | Western Nuclear conducting underground exploration |
| 28 | Hereford area | – – –<br>T. 12 S., R. 38 E.<br>Baker County | Au, Ag, Sb, Mo | AMAX and American Selco have acquired land positions and started exploration |
| 29 | Grouse Spring Prospect | – – –<br>T. 14 S., R. 36 E.<br>Baker County | Cu, Mo | Manville did some drilling and leased the adjoining Record Mine claims |
| 30 | Cable Cove district | – – –<br>T. 8 S., R. 36 E.<br>Baker and Grant Counties | Au, Ag | AMAX diamond drilled the Herculean, Red Chief, and Last Chance veins. |
| 31 | Vinegar Hill-Sunrise Butte area | – – –<br>T. 10 S., R. 34 E.<br>Grant County | Mo, Au | American Copper and Nickel is mapping, sampling, and drilling Sunrise Butte pluton |
| 32 | Susanville district | – – –<br>T. 10 S., R. 33 E.<br>Grant County | Au | American Copper and Nickel continued work in the area, including trenching and drilling |
| 33 | Northern Malheur County, including Vale area | – – –<br>– – –<br>Malheur County | Au | Freeport, Homestake, and Manville have established land positions and are prospecting for epithermal gold deposits |
| 34 | Southern Harney County near Fields | – – –<br>– – –<br>Harney County | Au | FMC and Inspiration Development have established land positions and are prospecting for epithermal gold deposits |

## NONMETALS

Steatite of Southern Oregon (Mine 6) continued production of block soapstone for carving at about the same rate as 1981. Stone is shipped as far as New York and Alaska. Alaska, where most of the stone is used in the production of genuine Eskimo carvings, is their biggest customer.

Oregon Portland Cement Company operated its plant and quarry at Durkee only eight months in 1982 due to depressed demand for building materials coupled with high cement inventories. The Lake Oswego plant remained closed. In July, the company celebrated production of the first million tons of cement clinker from the modern coal-fired plant at Durkee. The three-year-old computerized installation has an annual capacity of 500,000 tons of cement. Both limestone and shale used in the manufacture of cement are quarried near the plant site.

The Teague Mineral Products drying, grinding, and bagging plant near Adrian (Mine 13) continued production of bentonite and zeolite. The bentonite is mined from pits near the head of Sucker Creek; the zeolite comes from deposits near Rome, Oregon.

## EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITY

### Coal

Coos County Coal (Site 3**) is still the subject of considerable interest and exploration activity. American Coos Bay Energy, Inc. (formerly Canasia), has tied up large acreages of county and private leases in the Coos Bay area. GCO Minerals, in joint venture with Kennecott Minerals, has also developed a land position and is conducting an exploration program including mapping and drilling in the Coos Bay field.

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** All site numbers refer to "Exploration sites and areas" on location map and in Table 2.

Utah International remains interested in the lignite deposits of northern Wallowa County (Site 22) but has been unable to get a permit from the County to mine 233 cubic yards for bulk sample analysis to check the quality of the resource. Other companies are involved in exploring these extensive lignite deposits across the border in southeastern Washington.

**Precious and base metals**

Exploration activity around the state continued at a fairly good pace in spite of the depressed metals market. The principal areas of interest continue to be northeastern Oregon, with Baker and Grant Counties, and the southwestern part of the state, with Douglas, Josephine, and Jackson Counties. Interest in Tertiary epithermal gold mineralization associated with siliceous volcanic rocks has centered in southern Lake, Harney, and northern Malheur Counties.

Activity in the Cracker Creek District of western Baker County was continued in 1982. Brooks Minerals and AMAX continued exploration and development at the E and E and North Pole Mines (Site 24) at Bourne, 6 mi north of Sumpter, until late September, when AMAX withdrew from the joint venture. Brooks Minerals acquired the property in early 1980 and was joined by AMAX shortly afterward. Approximately 5,000 ft of old workings on the E and E and North Pole Mines have been rehabilitated, and 3,000 ft of new work was done. The Jevne adit has been driven 600 ft to date. This is a projected 3,800-ft crosscut to intersect the North Pole-Columbia lode about 360 ft below existing adit level access. The lode consists of a mineralized fracture zone in argillite, measures 10 to 300 ft in thickness, and is traceable for about 4½ mi. Total combined production from this zone has been about $9 million, mostly prior to 1916.

The Bald Mountain and Ibex Mines (Site 26) on the Baker-Grant County line about 5 mi southwest of Bourne is being explored by NERCO, Inc., who acquired the properties in 1980. Progress by the end of 1982 included rehabilitation of about 3,000 ft of old workings, 2,000 ft of new drifts and crosscuts, and 39,000 ft of diamond drilling. The company plans to continue exploration and development, mainly by diamond drilling. A moderate-size mill is contemplated, if sufficient reserves can be developed. The Bald Mountain-Ibex vein is a mineralized fault zone in argillite and is from 8 to 20 ft thick. Estimated past production is about 9,000 oz of gold and 150,000 oz of silver.

At the Cornucopia Mine (Site 23), 10 mi north of Halfway, Oregon, United Nuclear Corporation (mining and milling) reopened and rehabilitated both the Coulter and Clark level crosscut adits which were the main accessways to the 36 mi of workings of the old mine which had not been operated since October 1941. Prior to 1941, the mine produced about $10 million in gold and silver from two roughly parallel veins, the Union-Companion and Last Chance, which are about 2,500 ft apart, average 4 ft in width, and dip steeply in granodiorite and hornfelsed greenstone. The Coulter Tunnel, a 6,800-ft crosscut to the Union vein, is the lowest adit level of the mine and was the main haulage way during the last phase of mining in 1936-1941. The Clark level adit, 985 ft vertically above the Coulter, gave access for earlier work on both the Union-Companion and Last Chance veins. UNC's plans include reopening an underground shaft and old workings on the Union-Companion vein below the Coulter level where very little mining has been done. UNC stopped work in October 1982, but local representatives are hopeful that exploration efforts will be resumed in the spring of 1983.

(*Continued on page 45*, **Mineral industry**)

## Significant earthquakes up slightly worldwide in 1982

The number of significant earthquakes in the world in 1982 rose slightly from 1981, but the number of people killed in earthquakes was down by one third, according to the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS).

Only one of 1982's significant earthquakes occurred in the United States and was centered in the Aleutian Islands. This was the lowest number of significant quakes in the United States since 1974 when none occurred. A significant earthquake is defined as one that registers 6.5 or more on the Richter Scale or one of smaller magnitude that causes casualties or considerable damage.

Worldwide, there were 56 significant earthquakes last year, six more than in 1981 and just about the annual average during the past few years, according to Waverly Person, a USGS geophysicist at the Survey's National Earthquake Information Service in Golden, Colorado.

The 1982 death toll was only about two-thirds of the 5,239 persons reported killed in earthquakes in 1981, most of them in two strong quakes in Iran. The long-term average, however, is about 10,000 earthquake-related deaths per year. No one has been killed in the United States by an earthquake since November 29, 1975, when two persons were killed by a tsunami (seismic sea wave) generated by a 7.2 magnitude earthquake in Hawaii.

Based on data collected by the USGS from about 3,000 seismograph stations around the world, Person said the strongest earthquake in the world in 1982 was a 7.7 magnitude quake December 19 in the Tonga Islands region in the South Pacific Ocean. No damage or casualties were reported in this region, where major earthquakes are common.

The Tonga Islands quake was among ten major earthquakes (those registering 7.0 to 7.9 on the Richter Scale) in the world during 1982. The long-term average is 19 quakes per year with magnitudes of 7.0 or more. For the second consecutive year, no great earthquakes (those with magnitudes of 8.0 or more) occurred in the world. The last great earthquake was a magnitude 8.0 quake July 17, 1980, in the Santa Cruz Islands in the South Pacific.

The strongest 1982 quake in the United States was a 6.5 magnitude tremor January 25 in the Fox Islands in the Aleutians, but there were no reports of any damages or casualties. In the conterminous 48 states the strongest earthquake was a 5.5 magnitude tremor September 24 along the California-Nevada border south of Hawthorne, Nev., and southeast of Mono Lake, Calif. No damages or casualties were reported.

There were 404 earthquakes in the United States last year that were reported to the USGS as being felt by people. This was 33 more "felt" earthquakes than reported in 1981.

As in 1981, Hawaii led all other states with 137 quakes, followed by California with 108 and Alaska with 44.

The total number of "felt" quakes in other states were Arkansas 14, Idaho 11, Nevada 10, Maine 8, New Hampshire 7, Connecticut, New Mexico and Washington 6 each, Vermont 5, Massachusetts and Montana 4 each, Arizona, Colorado, Georgia, Tennessee and Texas 3 each, Alabama, New York, South Carolina, South Dakota and Utah 2 each; and Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Carolina, Oklahoma and Pennsylvania 1 each.

Person said the USGS normally locates between 6,000 and 7,000 earthquakes worldwide each year that range in magnitude from about 3 up to 8 or more on the Richter Scale. Probably several million earthquakes occur each year, he said, but most are so small in magnitude or they occur in such remote areas that they are undetected by even the most sensitive instruments in the worldwide seismograph network.

—*USGS news release*

# PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

*From time to time we print information about new publications that have been recently added to our library. These publications are available, for inspection only, in the Department's library, which is located in Room 901, State Office Building, Portland.*

**Elements of Soil Mechanics for Civil and Mining Engineers**, 5th edition, by G.N. Smith. Published by Granada Publishing Ltd.; available in the U.S. from Renouf USA, Old Post Rd., Brookfield, VT 05036. 493 p., 1982, paper $21.75.

The fifth edition of this well-established book is a published response to the rapidly accelerating development in the field of soil mechanics. It covers the changes that have occurred during the last five years in a concise presentation of the applications of soil mechanics that will satisfy today's teaching and professional requirements.

**Mineral and Rock Table**, compiled by P. Lof. Published by Elsevier Science Publishing Co. Inc., 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York, NY 10017. Chart measuring 28 × 52 inches; available in the following quantities: 10 copies, $78.75; 20 copies, $125.50; 50 copies, $293.50; and 100 copies, $510.50.

This wall chart features all the world's important rock-forming and ore minerals. It includes full-color photomicrographs and optical and physical properties of 74 rock-forming and 53 ore minerals taken in plane- and cross-polarized light. The chart also contains comprehensive diagrams featuring all important rock classifications, full indexing, and a Michel-Lévy chart. ☐

## Oregon AEG plans field trip

The Oregon Association of Engineering Geologists' annual field trip is scheduled for June 11 and 12, 1983. The group will leave at 8:00 a.m. from Portland to tour John Day country and the Columbia River Gorge. Topics to be covered during the two days include geothermal resources of Oregon; geotechnical, water-resources, and planning aspects of Rajneeshpuram; and engineering geology aspects of the Columbia River Gorge.

The registration fee of $65 covers transportation, guide books, snacks, lunches for both days, and a banquet dinner at Rajneeshpuram. For approximately $30, overnight accommodations are available at either Rajneeshpuram or Madras.

Reservations and a $20 deposit are necessary by April 15, 1983. The balance is due at registration. Reservations are limited to the first 40 received. Send registration payable to: Tom Kuper, Century West Engineering Corporation, P.O. Box 1174, Bend, Oregon 97709. For more information, contact Tom at (503) 388-3500 or Marie Marshall at (503) 757-4474. ☐

## Wanted: Mined Land Reclamationist of the Year nominees

All our readers are reminded it is time to identify the potential 1983 Mined Land Reclamationist of the Year.

Criteria to consider include the future value of the site to the owner and the community; the imagination, innovativeness, and effectiveness of the completed reclamation, safety, aesthetics, and general appropriateness to the local environment.

Anyone can nominate a site deserving of recognition by calling 967-2039 or by writing to Mined Land Reclamation Program, 1129 SE Santiam Road, Albany, OR 97321. May 31, 1983, is the deadline. ☐

## Mount St. Helens revisited

The U.S. Geological Survey has published a new account of the Mount St. Helens eruptions of 1980: *Volcanic eruptions of 1980 at Mount St. Helens: The first 100 days*, by B.L. Foxworthy and M. Hill (USGS Professional Paper 1249, 1982). The 125-page report was designed to be of interest to, and understood by, a general audience. It is extensively illustrated with maps, diagrams, and photographs, most of them in color. It was also intended to serve public land managers by demonstrating day-by-day reactions during a natural disaster.

The report uses information obtained from published reports, eyewitness accounts, news releases, and scientific studies as it recounts the events of each single day from March 20 to June 27, 1980. This chronology is complemented by introductory discussions of the Cascade volcanoes, the volcanic history of Mount St. Helens, and early warnings of the hazards and concludes with summaries of conditions, continuing hazards, and the Survey's hazard responsibilities; finally, a glossary explains technical terms, and a bibliography lists titles for further reading.

This publication complements USGS Professional Paper 1250 (1981), which is a detailed account of the scientific aspects of the several eruptions at Mount St. Helens and their aftermath. Both reports are dedicated to David A. Johnston, a 30-year-old USGS volcanologist from Menlo Park, California, who was killed at an observation post on a ridge about six miles north of the volcano's summit when the May 18 eruption occurred.

The new report, Professional Paper 1249, is available from the regional USGS Public Inquiries Office, 678 U.S. Courthouse, West 920 Riverside Ave., Spokane, WA 99201, at a price of $8.50. ☐

## GSOC luncheon meetings announced

The Geological Society of the Oregon Country (GSOC) holds noon meetings in the Standard Plaza Building, 1100 SW Sixth Avenue, Portland, in Room A adjacent to the third floor cafeteria. Topics of upcoming meetings and speakers include:

May 6 – *Cascade Stream and Pond*, by Roger Yerke, education specialist, Washington Park Zoo.

May 20 – *Mayan Culture*, by Betty Ferguson, Audubon representative and naturalist.

For additional information, contact Viola L. Oberson, Luncheon Program Chairwoman, phone (503) 282-3685. ☐

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(**Mineral industry**, *continued from page 44*)

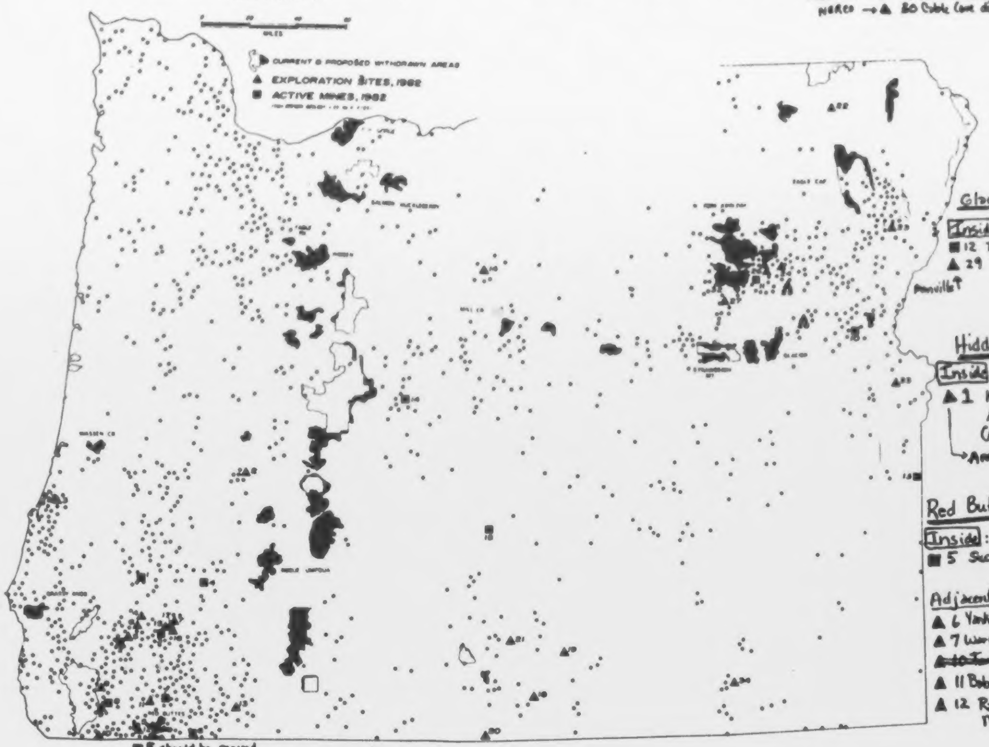
In southwestern Oregon, most of the exploration activity reported for 1981 (*Oregon Geology*, v. 44, no. 4) continued into 1982 (see Table 2). The Turner-Albright Mine (Site 10), explored by Baretta in 1981, was taken over by Noranda in 1982. They did additional drilling, mapping, sampling, and evaluation of all the accumulated data which indicate important bodies of gold-bearing massive sulfides. Work ended late in the year. Noranda has recently dropped its option, and future plans for development are indefinite.

The shutdown of Hanna Mining Company's nickel mine and smelter in Douglas County reflects the status of the nation's steel industry, and this overall picture has resulted in the ending of many years of nickel-laterite exploration in southwestern Oregon. Virtually no activity took place in 1982.

Geologic maps of mineralized areas in Baker and Grant Counties published by the Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries (DOGAMI) in 1982 include GMS-19 (Bourne quadrangle) and GMS-22 (Mt. Ireland quadrangle). Maps of the Granite, Greenhorn, and Bates quadrangles are in progress, and mapping projects of a similar nature have been started by DOGAMI in Josephine County, southwestern Oregon. ☐

MINERAL OCCURRENCE LOCATIONS

Modified from U.S. Bureau of Mines Mineral Industry Location System (MILS) Oregon 1:500,000 plot as of 1/79


MILES
CURRENT & PROPOSED WITHDRAWN AREAS
▲ EXPLORATION SITES, 1982
■ ACTIVE MINES, 1982
RED BUTTES

■ 5 should be moved
to the immediate right (map in error).
It's inside Red Buttes ... [illegible]

North Fork John Day:
Inside: ■ 16 Camp Carson Placer (Au)
Am. Copper & [illegible] ▲ 31 Vinegar Hill, Sunrise Butte (Au, Ag)
" " " → ▲ 32 Susanville District (Au)

Adjacent: ■ 11 Pyx Mine (Au)
[illegible] → ▲ 24 N. Pole, E & E, Columbia Mines
▲ 25 Sumpter Valley Placer (Au) (Au, Ag)
NERCO → ▲ 26 Ibex/Bald Mtn. (Au, Ag)
Western Nuclear → ▲ 27 Dixie Meadows Mine (Au, Ag)
NERCO → ▲ 30 Cable Cove district (Au, Ag)

Glacier:
Inside:
■ 12 Thomason Mine (Au)
▲ 29 Grouse Spr. Prospect (Cu, Mo)
Granville?

Hidden:
Inside:
▲ 1 North Santiam Area (Au, Ag, Cu, Zn)
→ Amoco

Red Buttes:
Inside:
■ 5 Sucker Creek Placers (Au

Adjacent:
▲ 6 Yankee Silver Mine (Au, Ag
▲ 7 Warner Mine (Au)
~~▲ 10 [illegible] Mine~~
▲ 11 Babcock Prospect (Au, Ag, Cu, Co
▲ 12 Rainbow Mine (Au)

ASSOCIATION OF OREGON COUNTIES

LOCAL GOVERNMENT CENTER
[illegible] COURT STREET N.E.

P.O. BOX [illegible]
SALEM, OREGON [illegible]

R. JERRY ORRICK [illegible]

June 27, 1983

RECEIVED
OCT 14 1983
PUBLIC AFFAIRS

To: All County Judges and Commissioners

From: Bill Penhollow, Senior Executive Assistant

Subject: STATE AND FEDERAL-SHARED REVENUE ESTIMATES FOR 1983-84

The purpose of this report is to provide counties with basic information for use in analyzing anticipated revenues for the 1983-84 fiscal year. Estimates contained in this report are based on the most current information available. Projections are based on data secured from various state and federal agencies and AOC analysis of revenue trends, federal legislative enactments, pending state legislation and other factors affecting revenue allocations.

The revenue data reported on the attached tables are calculated on a "cash accounting" rather than an "accrual" basis. That is to say, the figures represent what counties have received or will receive in cash on or before June 30 of the appropriate fiscal year. Revenues due counties in the fourth quarter or 12th month of a fiscal year are usually not received until sometime in July or August of the following fiscal period. Therefore, for the purposes of this report, we have calculated fourth-quarter and 12th-month receipts for the previous fiscal year together with receipts for the first three quarters or 11 months of the ensuing fiscal year. In this way the tables reflect the revenue actually received or to be received between July 1 and June 30, rather than the amounts accrued during the period but not actually received. Counties using an accrual accounting system can obtain assistance from the AOC in extrapolating the revenue information on an accrual basis.

The estimates in this report are intended to be probable statewide maximums. They assume no major change in population trends or economic conditions. State-shared revenue estimates which are distributed on a per capita basis are calculated using the July 1982 certified population figures of the Center for Population Research and Census at Portland State University. Beginning with the January 1984 payments, these revenues will be distributed based on the July 1983 population estimates. Therefore, counties that have experienced significant population increases in recent years will probably receive more revenues than are estimated in this report. Conversely, counties with stable or declining population trends could receive less revenue. In order to arrive at the most accurate estimate of amusement device, beer and wine, cigarette and liquor revenues for the 1983-84 fiscal year, each county should estimate its population at a point midway between the July 1982 population figures and its expected July 1983 population estimate and apply that figure to the AOC per capita estimates. A similar approach may be used in projecting highway revenues by estimating the vehicle registration at a point midway between the 1982 vehicle registration figures and its expected 1983 vehicle registration estimate and applying that figure to the AOC per vehicle estimates.

The following is the summary of each of the major sources of shared revenue as detailed on the corresponding tables.

counties monthly in proportion to each county's share of the total population. An additional five-percentage points in markup from 94 percent to 99 percent, was authorized July 1, 1981, and earmarked by the Legislature for the State General Fund for the 1981-83 biennium. Counties and cities do not share in the increase during the current biennium.

County liquor receipts for fiscal year 1983-84 should total $6.3 million. The estimated total is a six percent increase over the $5.95 million estimated for the 1982-83 fiscal year.

Counties can anticipate receiving $2.37 per capita from this source. This per capita estimate is one cent more than reported in our preliminary revenue report.

Beer and Wine Tax Revenue (Table V)

ORS 430.380 and 471.810 provide that counties will receive 40 percent of one-half of the beer and wine tax for use in the "establishment, operation and maintenance of alcoholism treatment and rehabilitation programs." A second 40 percent goes to the State Mental Health Division for grants to counties for the same purposes.

During the 1983-84 fiscal year counties can expect to receive $2.15 million from this source. This is a two percent increase over the $2.1 million estimated to be received during the 1982-83 fiscal year. This projected increase is based upon anticipated continuation of a modest increase in beer and wine sales during the coming year.

Counties can anticipate receiving $.81 per capita from this source. This is two cents less per capita than the figure stated in our preliminary revenue report.

Racing Commission Revenue (Table VI)

ORS 462.280 provides that each county shall receive the sum of $22,000 each year from parimutuel wagering plus an apportionment of the $112,000 fund as provided in ORS 565.280 giving counties a total of $904,000 in fiscal year 1983-84. ORS 565.280 was amended by the 1981 Legislature and provided for the distribution of the $112,000 among the counties. Under the revised law the funds are distributed based on the county's equalized true cash value of taxable property in the year immediately preceding the year in which distribution is made. The statute previously used the equalized value of 1957 as a basis for distribution.

ORS 462.280 further provides that 10.5 percent of the gross wagering receipts are to be distributed from the County Fair Account to counties under the merit rating program, ORS 565.405 to 565.450. It is projected that $510,000 will be available for distribution after January 1, 1984 to county fairs qualifying under the merit system. The estimated merit fund receipts for fiscal year 1983-84 reflect a ten percent decrease from the current year due to the effects of a leaner economy.

State Forest Timber Revenue (Table VII)

From 75 percent of receipts from management of timber lands deeded to the state from the counties, and after certain deductions, counties retain "not . . . less than ten percent" for county costs including suits to quiet title, 25 percent is paid to the County School Fund, and the remainder is distributed "to taxing districts in which the lands are situated" proportionate to the current tax rates of such districts.

The Department of Forestry projections of anticipated revenues for FY 1983-84 are subject to significant variation based on the effects of Chapter 9, Oregon Laws 1982, General Revenue Sharing (Table VIII)

Title I of the State and Local Fiscal Assistance Act of 1972 (General Revenue Sharing) provided for the distribution of $30.2 billion to 38,000 units of state and local government over a five-year period ending December 31, 1976. The State and Local Fiscal Assistance Amendments of 1976 continued the revenue sharing program for an additional three and three-quarters years, to September 30, 1980. During this period $25.6 billion was returned to nearly 39,000 state and local governments. The Act was again continued under the State and Local Fiscal Assistance Act Amendments of 1980 for an additional three years, through September 30, 1983. The amendments provide for the payment of $4.6 billion per year to local governments during the three year period.

Congress is expected to reauthorize General Revenue Sharing effective October 1, 1983, but the details of the reenactment are still unclear. The National Association of Counties reports that recent actions by the Senate and House committees considering the bills indicates that key Congressional leadership is committed to prompt action on GRS reauthorization, perhaps with an increase in the amount to local governments. NACo continues to work closely with Congressional leaders to pass GRS before the summer recess. County officials are urged to contact Oregon's senators and representatives to request favorable and quick action on GRS reauthorization.

The information listed on Table VIII is the revenue that has been or will be received on a "cash accounting" basis for the specified fiscal year and not for the corresponding entitlement period. Therefore, actual receipts reported in the table for FY 1979-80 include the second and third quarterly payments of Entitlement Period 10 (July 1979 and October 1979) and the first two quarterly payments of Entitlement Period 11 (January 1980 and April 1980). Correspondingly, the actual receipts reported for FY 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 include the last two quarterly payments of Entitlement Period 11, 12, and 13 respectively and the first two quarterly payments of Entitlement Periods 12, 13, and 14 respectively.

The estimated receipts for FY 1983-84 include the last two quarterly payments of Entitlement Period 14 plus an equal amount estimated for the first two quarterly payments of Entitlement Period 15, and subject to Congressional reauthorization of the program. The FY 1983-84 amount is expected to total $18.8 million, an increase of approximately 1.5 percent over receipts for the current year.

National Forest Revenue (Tables IX and X)

Thirty-one Oregon counties can expect to receive $59.4 million for FY 1983-84 from their 25-percent share of the National Forest receipts for apportionment between the County Road Fund and the County School Fund as provided in ORS 294.060. This represents a 27 percent increase from the $46.9 million received in fiscal year 1982-83.

In comparing the estimated revenues provided by U.S. Forest Service, Region 6, for the full fiscal year with the known performance of the National Forests in harvest and values for the first half of the fiscal year, there appear to be some dramatic differences. The following National Forests appear to be "on target" when comparing the six month actuals with the full fiscal year estimate and should reach the projections shown on the tables: Deschutes, Fremont, Malheur, Mt. Hood, Ochoco, Rogue, Siuslaw, Willamette and Winema. The estimates for the other national forests, Siskiyou, Umatilla, Umpqua, Wallowa and Whitman, appear to be somewhat optimistic. When comparing the full year projection with the six month actuals, it seems questionable that the projection will be reached.

In Table XII, the column, "Estimated Receipts, FY 1983-84" gives the amount that counties can anticipate receiving based on a three percent increase (93 percent of the eligible entitlement) in receipts. It is estimated that counties will share in $2.6 million during the 1983-84 fiscal year.

ORS 294.070, as amended by the 1981 Legislature, clarifies the fact that Taylor Grazing Act funds are to be used for specified range improvements in the grazing district from which they come. The law change clears the way for the State Audits Division to certify that Taylor Grazing funds are "pass through" funds and not available to the county for expenditure. Therefore, the funds should not be deducted from a county's PILT entitlement.

### BLM Grazing Land Revenues (Table XIII)

BLM grazing land revenues include Section 3 and Section 15 Taylor Grazing apportionments. ORS 294.070 provides that grazing funds are to be used for the improvement of the grazing district contributing funds, unless the county has leased lands but no grazing district, in which case, funds are to be used by the county "through the County General Fund."

Estimated receipts for public land sales revenues for fiscal year 1983-84 are not available from the BLM. Therefore, the actual receipts for fiscal years 1980-81 through 1982-83 are reported on Table XIII in the hope that this information will be of assistance in projecting receipts for fiscal year 1983-84.

### Public Land Sales Revenue (Table XIV)

Public land sales revenue comes mainly from the sale of timber on public domain lands. Five percent of the proceeds are distributed to counties on the basis of area. ORS 272.060 provides that these funds are to be expended for the benefit of county roads and bridges.

Estimated receipts for public land sales revenues for fiscal year 1983-84 are not available from the Bureau of Land Management. Therefore, the actual receipts for fiscal years 1979-80 through 1982-83 are reported in Table XIV in the hope that this information will be of assistance in projecting receipts for fiscal year 1983-84.

### U. S. Mineral Leasing Revenues (Table XV)

ORS 294.055 provides that mineral leasing funds be used for the support of the public schools or for the construction and maintenance of public roads. Leasing of public lands for mineral exploration and potential development is continuing at the elevated level experienced during the last fiscal year. Beginning October 1, 1983 counties will be receiving mineral leasing revenues on a monthly basis rather than twice yearly.

Estimated receipts for mineral leasing revenues for fiscal year 1983-84 are not available from BLM. Therefore, the actual receipts for fiscal years 1978-79 through 1982-83 are reported on Table XV in the hope that this information will be of assistance in projecting receipts for fiscal year 1983-84.

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Table I

## AMUSEMENT DEVICE TAX REVENUES

Distribution of Privilege Tax Revenues Apportioned
to counties as provided in ORS 320.100

| County | 1982 Population | Actual Receipts FY 80-81 | Actual Receipts FY 81-82 | Actual Receipts FY 82-83 | Estimated Receipts FY 83-84 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baker | 16,240 | $ 1,350 | $ 2,193 | $ 2,564 | $ 2,450 |
| Benton | 69,600 | 5,792 | 9,324 | 11,018 | 10,480 |
| Clackamas | 245,100 | 18,857 | 33,035 | 38,716 | 36,910 |
| Clatsop | 32,700 | 2,592 | 4,406 | 5,132 | 4,920 |
| Columbia | 36,200 | 2,815 | 4,856 | 5,690 | 5,450 |
| Coos | 61,750 | 5,172 | 8,646 | 9,939 | 9,300 |
| Crook | 12,900 | 1,036 | 1,784 | 2,073 | 1,940 |
| Curry | 17,200 | 1,396 | 2,322 | 2,735 | 2,590 |
| Deschutes | 64,350 | 4,474 | 8,529 | 10,028 | 9,690 |
| Douglas | 92,050 | 7,291 | 12,675 | 14,523 | 13,860 |
| Gilliam | 1,960 | 186 | 276 | 318 | 300 |
| Grant | 7,970 | 637 | 1,112 | 1,280 | 1,200 |
| Harney | 7,515 | 653 | 1,116 | 1,252 | 1,130 |
| Hood River | 15,870 | 1,287 | 2,143 | 2,477 | 2,390 |
| Jackson | 133,725 | 10,327 | 18,042 | 21,042 | 20,140 |
| Jefferson | 12,225 | 883 | 1,590 | 1,885 | 1,840 |
| Josephine | 59,000 | 4,476 | 8,093 | 9,599 | 8,890 |
| Klamath | 59,200 | 4,881 | 7,991 | 9,235 | 8,920 |
| Lake | 7,625 | 588 | 1,022 | 1,196 | 1,150 |
| Lane | 270,650 | 21,952 | 37,340 | 43,215 | 40,760 |
| Lincoln | 36,600 | 2,698 | 4,799 | 5,608 | 5,510 |
| Linn | 88,850 | 7,285 | 12,173 | 14,218 | 13,380 |
| Malheur | 27,175 | 2,129 | 3,658 | 4,284 | 4,090 |
| Marion | 207,350 | 15,615 | 27,977 | 32,972 | 31,230 |
| Morrow | 7,260 | 603 | 1,023 | 1,173 | 1,090 |
| Multnomah | 564,500 | 45,486 | 76,022 | 88,400 | 85,010 |
| Polk | 45,060 | 3,742 | 6,186 | 7,318 | 6,790 |
| Sherman | 2,210 | 179 | 298 | 350 | 330 |
| Tillamook | 21,150 | 1,711 | 2,867 | 3,321 | 3,190 |
| Umatilla | 60,000 | 4,558 | 8,027 | 9,429 | 9,040 |
| Union | 24,410 | 1,954 | 3,265 | 3,847 | 3,680 |
| Wallowa | 7,390 | 610 | 987 | 1,150 | 1,110 |
| Wasco | 22,700 | 1,775 | 2,968 | 3,530 | 3,420 |
| Washington | 259,700 | 18,194 | 33,688 | 40,031 | 39,110 |
| Wheeler | 1,425 | 157 | 200 | 224 | 220 |
| Yamhill | 56,575 | 4,188 | 7,550 | 8,865 | 8,520 |
| TOTALS | 2,656,185 | $207,526 | $358,184 | $418,637 | $400,000 |

Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: Oregon State Department of Revenue

Table XV

## U.S. MINERAL LEASES FUND

Distribution of Mineral Leases Funds as
provided in ORS 293.565

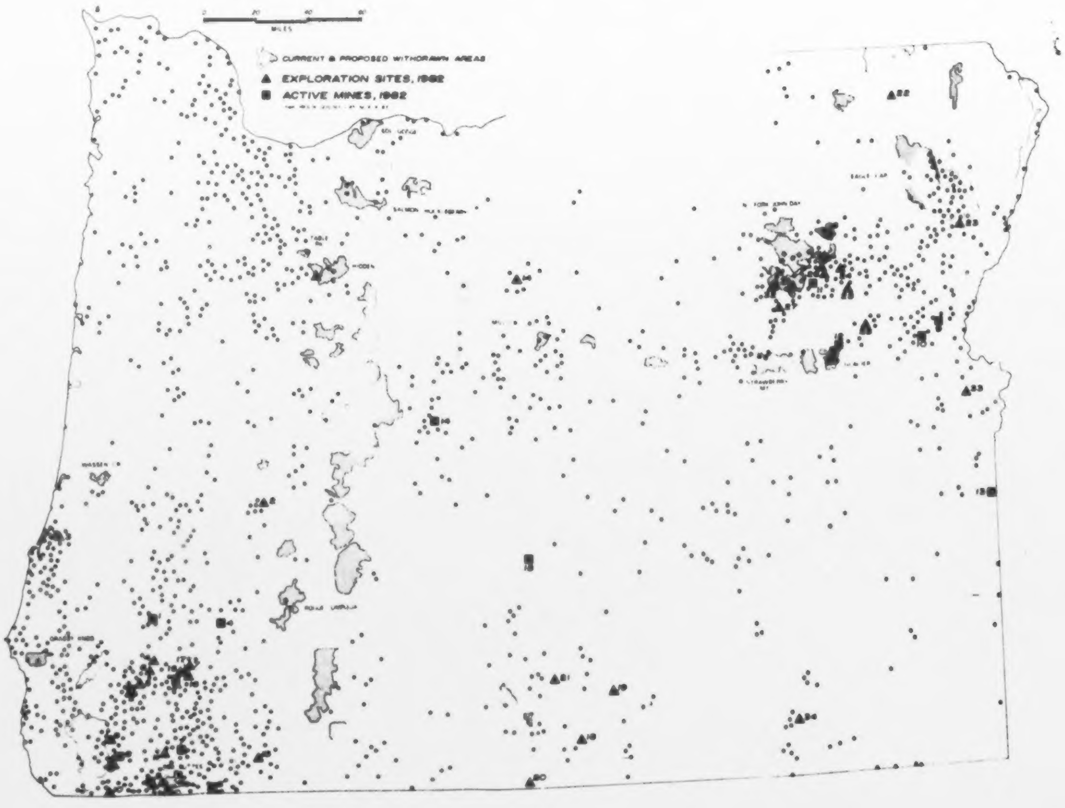
| County | Actual Receipts FY 78-79 | Actual Receipts FY 79-80 | Actual Receipts FY 80-81 | Actual Receipts FY 81-82 | Actual Receipts FY 82-83 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baker | $ 88 | $ ----- | $ 55 | $ 8,744 | $ 49,590 |
| Benton | ----- | ----- | ----- | 295 | 8,727 |
| Clackamas | 5,437 | 5,437 | 6,030 | 14,070 | 63,368 |
| Clatsop | ----- | ----- | ----- | 277 | 4,177 |
| Columbia | ----- | 660 | 660 | 760 | 758 |
| Coos | 2,618 | 5,526 | 5,838 | 8,018 | 11,705 |
| Crook | 33,005 | 37,007 | 26,093 | 333,432 | 518,390 |
| Curry | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Deschutes | 4,673 | 4,673 | 4,673 | 71,269 | 162,263 |
| Douglas | 1,912 | 5,423 | 4,951 | 45,246 | 95,243 |
| Gilliam | 1 | 1 | 1 | 20,040 | 63,594 |
| Grant | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 386,518 |
| Harney | 36,439 | 21,625 | 146,184 | 400,390 | 1,488,413 |
| Hood River | 4,452 | 4,453 | 4,453 | 4,513 | 8,994 |
| Jackson | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 50,969 |
| Jefferson | (4,233)* | 301 | 301 | 31,593 | 63,744 |
| Josephine | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Klamath | 6,132 | 3,574 | 6,158 | 7,241 | 3,749 |
| Lake | 57,169 | 62,124 | 72,997 | 61,677 | 535,998 |
| Lane | 1,084 | 2,375 | 2,490 | 2,916 | 145,120 |
| Lincoln | ----- | ----- | ----- | 880 | 67,876 |
| Linn | 482 | 754 | 1,335 | 2,255 | 11,782 |
| Malheur | 24,884 | 28,060 | 162,825 | 412,162 | 850,792 |
| Marion | 54,080 | 13,787 | 46,631 | 22,024 | 14,365 |
| Morrow | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 71,487 |
| Multnomah | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 20 |
| Polk | ----- | ----- | ----- | 392 | 405 |
| Sherman | 3 | 3 | 3 | 23 | 37,730 |
| Tillamook | ----- | ----- | ----- | 240 | 46,658 |
| Umatilla | 3 | 3 | 1,043 | 2,052 | 48,860 |
| Union | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 19,242 |
| Wallowa | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 23,121 |
| Wasco | 2 | 2 | 2 | 11,068 | 76,400 |
| Washington | ----- | ----- | ----- | 3,944 | 1,569 |
| Wheeler | ----- | ----- | ----- | 26,510 | 153,950 |
| Yamhill | ----- | ----- | ----- | 2,559 | 16,652 |
| TOTALS | $228,232 | $195,785 | $492,720 | $1,495,405 | $5,102,229 |

Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: Bureau of Land Management

*Prior collections were over paid to Jefferson County and then were transferred to Hood River County ($4,453) and to Douglas County ($80).

MINERAL OCCURRENCE LOCATIONS

Modified from U.S. Bureau of Mines Mineral Industry Location System (MILS) Oregon 1:500,000 plot as of 1/79

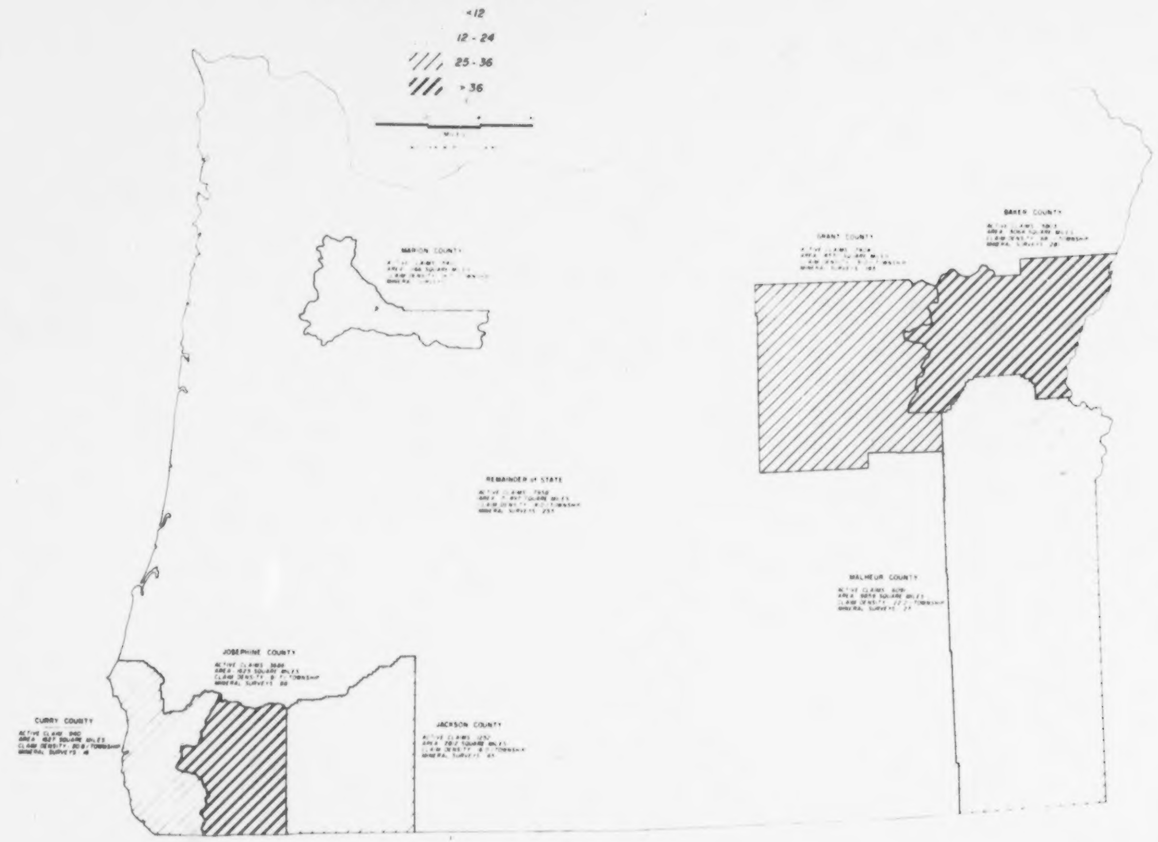

0
20
40
60
MILES
CURRENT & PROPOSED WITHDRAWN AREAS
EXPLORATION SITES, 1982
ACTIVE MINES, 1982
EAGLE CAP
N. FORK JOHN DAY
STRAWBERRY MT.
SALMON HUCKLEBERRY
TABLE ROCK
HIDDEN
ROGUE UMPQUA
WASSEN CR.

4

Exhibit 4

## MINING CLAIM DISTRIBUTION

ACTIVE UNPATENTED CLAIMS/TOWNSHIP


<12
12 - 24
25 - 36
>36
MILES
MARION COUNTY
GRANT COUNTY
BAKER COUNTY
REMAINDER of STATE
MALHEUR COUNTY
JOSEPHINE COUNTY
CURRY COUNTY
JACKSON COUNTY

Senator HATFIELD. Thank you, Mr. Spilde.

For your information, we have received a comprehensive minerals report from the Bureau of Mines which the committee will use to analyze along with the testimony that you offered.

Mr. SHOTWELL. Mr. Chairman, my name is Scott Shotwell and I am the assistant vice president of government affairs, the National Forest Products Association.

Senator HATFIELD. Mr. Shotwell, you may have the floor.

## STATEMENT OF SCOTT SHOTWELL, ASSISTANT VICE PRESIDENT, GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS, NATIONAL FOREST PRODUCTS ASSOCIATION

Mr. SHOTWELL. Mr. Chairman, we are opposed to the legislation pending before you today and in this context I would like to submit for the record, Mr. Chairman, copies of testimony from the Northwest Pine Association as well as the Industrial Forestry Association.

And a complex of a letter or a conversation that we had with Mr. Darius Adams on some specific points that are contained in this House bill.

Senator HATFIELD. We will receive them into the record.

Mr. SHOTWELL. I know that the industry members testified at both the hearings in Oregon and these two statements here will address the specific areas in the bill. We would like to focus on the release question.

From the timber industry point of view, the key resolution of the wilderness area issue is reasonable wilderness designation and the implementation of strong and clear sufficiency language to the legal challenges based on the RARE II. Release language to provide some element of certainty for a reasonable period of time. Section 6 of the bill contains adequate sufficiency language to end the threat of legal challenges from the RARE II environmental impact statement. But unfortunately, this does little to protect potential future outputs from nonwilderness RARE II lands.

Release language as contained in section 6(b)(2) of the bill provides very little protection. It provides a release for only the initial management plans and only until the first revision. If the RARE II problem is resolved insofar as the planning is concerned, final plans in Oregon's National Forest will go into effect in late 1984. The Forest Service National Forest Management Act regulations provide that revisions may be considered at any time. This means that as early as 1985 the wilderness characteristics of the wilderness areas will again become a dominant factor in the Forest Service planning and management.

We would encourage the committee to consider the adoption of similar language as contained in S. 543, the Wyoming wilderness bill passed by the Senate earlier this year. This approach offers a realistic solution to a controversial problem by saying that wilderness options would be considered in each future planning generation begun after December 31, the year 2000.

We would hope that this would provide us with some certainty as regard to the management of the nonwilderness areas.

That concludes my statement.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Shotwell follows:)

NATIONAL FOREST PRODUCTS ASSOCIATION
1619 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W. Washington D.C. 20036

STATEMENT OF
SCOTT SHOTWELL
BEFORE THE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER
SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
ON
H.R. 1149, OREGON WILDERNESS ACT OF 1983
October 20, 1983

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Committee, I am Scott Shotwell, Assistant Vice President, Government Affairs, National Forest Products Association.

Headquartered in Washington, D.C., the National Forest Products Association (NFPA) is a federation of twenty-nine regional product and species associations and fifteen direct member companies. NFPA represents the growers, manufacturers, and wholesale distributors of solid wood products throughout the United States.

The National Forest Products Association is composed of approximately 2,000 companies and the Industrial Forestry Association (IFA), a member organization, represents about 400 manufacturing and logging operations employing some 90,000 individuals in a normal year in Oregon. Both organizations are opposed to the enactment of legislation before you today.

The bill, as you know, nearly doubles the amount on wilderness acreage in Oregon which currently has about 1.2 million acres of wilderness. The Carter Administration recommendation was about 385,000 acres of additional wilderness, but this bill would add another 1.1 million acres of wilderness.

We think the enactment of the legislation would have a serious impact on the already distressed economy of Oregon. The Industrial Forestry Association estimates the bill would cost Oregonians approximately 5,700 direct and related jobs in a year and would be a net loss to the economy, the Federal Treasury, counties and local communities, of about $380 million annually.

We urge that there be a fair conclusion of the RARE II process.

The forest products industry supports enactment of statutory provisions to assure that lands allocated non-Wilderness will remain available for non-Wilderness uses.

In 1979, eight years after the study of these lands began under RARE I, the Carter Administration announced its recommendations for using the 62 million acres of roadless land: 15 million acres for Wilderness system; 36 million acres for non-Wilderness multiple uses; and 11 million acres to receive further study. The Carter Administration sent the recommendations to Congress since only Congress can designate land as Wilderness.

From the timber industry point of view the key resolution of the roadless area issue is wilderness designations, and the implementation of (1) strong and clear "sufficiency" language to end legal challenges based on RARE II and (2) "release" language to provide some element of certainty for a reasonable period of time. Section 6 of the bill contains adequate sufficiency language to end the threat of legal challenges from the RARE II Environmental Impact Statement, but unfortunately this does little to protect potential future outputs from non-Wilderness RARE II lands. This can only be done with strong release language.

Wilderness classification provides permanent protection for the allocated areas. A similar degree of protection should be provided for non-Wilderness areas. Release language, as contained in Sec. 6(b) 2 of the bill provides very little protection. It provides release for only the "initial management plans" and only until the first "revision". If the RARE II problem is resolved so far as planning is concerned final plans on Oregon's national forests will go into effect in late 1984. The Forest Service's National Forest Management Act (NFMA) regulations provide that "revisions" may be considered at anytime. This means that as early as 1985 the wilderness characteristics of roadless areas will again become a dominate factor in Forest Service planning and management. This so called "release" hardly provides stability in land uses for the forest users of Oregon.

Technically, the lands recommended for non-Wilderness in RARE II are available for multiple use management. But in reality, any decision the Forest Service makes about developing the land can be met with an array of appeals, court suits, and political action.

We endorse the Administration's position that any release language should be national in scope, and provide for no further consideration of Wilderness under the planning process, however, it is clear that Congress intends to implement the RARE II decisions on a state-by-state basis. The question seems to center on the time frame required to meet the needs of the country.

In this connection, H.R. 1149 should be amended to provide for release language similar to that contained in S. 543, the Wyoming Wilderness bill passed by the Senate earlier this year. This approach offers a realistic solution to a controversial problem by saying that the Wilderness option would be considered in each future planning generation begun after December 31, 2000.

Any Wilderness legislation should include language prohibiting buffer zones around Wilderness areas, as well as, a provision for ratification of the Forest Service Environmental Impact Statement. Such language is essential. There is precedent for this in the Colorado Wilderness Act, PL 96-560.

Senator **Hatfield**. Thank you, very much.

At this time the chairman of our Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water, the Senator from Wyoming, Senator Wallop and I am very happy to yield the gavel at this point.

Senator **Wallop**. No, Mr. Chairman, you are doing fine with the gavel and these are your people and this your State and your understanding exceeds mine.

Senator **Hatfield**. Well, I wonder sometimes. That is for sure, but I appreciate that.

All right, Mr. Lee is next; is that correct?

Mr. **Lee**. Yes, thank you.

## STATEMENT OF COURTLAND LEE, MINERALS EXPLORATION COALITION

Mr. **Lee**. Mr. Chairman, my name is Courtland Lee and I am appearing here today on behalf of the Minerals Exploration Coalition.

The MEC is concerned about land-use decisions and Government policies that affect mineral exploration and our aim is to provide mineral resource information to those making land-use policy decisions. As such, the MEC is deeply concerned about the massive amount of acreage being proposed for wilderness in H.R. 1149.

And that will double the amount of wilderness in the State. Eight of the proposed wilderness areas and two of the proposed study areas were not wilderness areas requiring RARE II review by the Forest Service. Many other areas included as wilderness in H.R. 1149 were recommended by the Forest Service for nonwilderness.

More important, the majority of these areas have not been surveyed for mineral potential by the U.S. Geological Survey and the Bureau of Mines. The MEC's concern with the Oregon wilderness are threefold. One of the areas recommended for wilderness have been done without consideration of any existing minerals data. The House committee report accompanying H.R. 1149 makes no mention that minerals were given consideration.

Furthermore, there are no mineral surveys by the U.S. Geological Survey and the Bureau of Mines for 24 of the 30 proposed areas. Wilderness designation places severe restrictions on access to mineral areas of high mineral potential. That was the second point and the third one is that investment capital spent on past exploration in these areas is lost.

With such an absence of mineral data, it is difficult to state firmly that minerals are in all areas. It has been determined, however, that 30 proposed wilderness areas and 3 study areas of those 30 proposed wilderness areas and 3 study areas, 10 have high or medium to high potential for minerals of geothermal energy.

Of the 10 areas with high or medium high potential categories, they account for a total of 623,000 acres or about 51 percent of all 33 areas. Minerals in the high or medium to high potential categories, include gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, and chromite.

These numbers are based on a review of what information is available from private industry and the Oregon State Department of Geological Mineral Industries and the Forest Service and the Geological Survey and the Bureau of Mines.

Exploration companies which have been operating in good faith and within the law are in danger of losing a large investment if this bill is passed in its present form. United States laws specify that Federal lands are open to mineral exploration unless the lands are specifically withdrawn from mineral entry. Many of these lands have not been candidates for closure and therefore, mineral companies have exercised their rights to locate claims and to explore for minerals within the mining land management and environmental laws.

In eastern Oregon, mineral exploration as apart from development, the mineral exploration has expended at a minimum of $14 million in exploration alone over the last 5 years. And the proposed bill would withdraw 1.1 acres so that exploration efforts in these areas in the bill would be wasted on those lands and they would never reach the fruition on their investment.

The MEC submits that the Congress is woefully lacking in factual information, minerals and otherwise, needed to evaluate these proposed additions of massive amounts of land to the wilderness system. And we would be happy to sit down and share with you what specific information we do have.

And I would note that the Wilderness Act was passed in 1964, this is kind of a general conceptual note to follow the preceding panel, that the Wilderness Act was passed in 1964 prior to the Public Land Law Review Commission. And it allowed 20 years or until the end of this year, until wilderness is withdrawn from all mineral entry. And since 1964, numerous environmental protection acts and regulations have been written virtually assuring any mine on public land will comply within a minimum comprehensive land use plans and a high degree of environmental sensitivity.

Lands not placed in actual wilderness will still retain a significant degree of protection, yet some degree of mineral exploration and development could occur.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Lee follows.]

# STATEMENT

OF

COURTLAND LEE

MINERALS EXPLORATION COALITION

ON

H.R. 1149 OREGON WILDERNESS BILL

BEFORE

PUBLIC LANDS & RESERVED WATER SUBCOMMITTEE
SENATE ENERGY & NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE

OCTOBER 20, 1983

Mr. Chairman, my name is Courtland Lee. I am appearing today on behalf of the Minerals Exploration Coalition (MEC), which is a nonprofit trade association of companies and individuals engaged in mineral exploration. The MEC is concerned about land use decisions and governmental policies that affect mineral exploration and the ultimate health of the mining industry. Our aim is to provide mineral resource information to those making land use policy decisions.

The MEC is deeply concerned about the massive amount of acreage being proposed for wilderness in H.R. 1149, as passed by the House of Representatives. The bill creates 1,128,575 acres of additional wilderness in Oregon; additions that will double the amount of wilderness in the State.

Under their RARE II review, the Forest Service, recommended that only 368,120 acres be placed in wilderness. Eight of the proposed wilderness areas and 2 proposed study areas totaling 222,800 acres, were not roadless areas requiring RARE II review by the Forest Service and many of the other areas included as wilderness H.R. 1149 were recommended by the Forest Service for nonwilderness. More important, the majority of these areas have not been surveyed for mineral potential by the U.S. Geological Survey and/or the U.S. Bureau of Mines.

The MEC's concerns with the Oregon Wilderness bill are threefold:

1. The areas recommended as wilderness in H.R. 1149 have been done without without consideration of any existing minerals data. The House Committee Report accompanying H.R. 1149 makes no mention that minerals were given consideration in the House passed bill. Furthermore, there are no mineral surveys by the U.S.G.S. and the Bureau of Mines for 24 of the 30 proposed wilderness areas.

2. Wilderness designation places severe restrictions on access to minerals in areas of high mineral potential.

3. Investment capital spent on past exploration in these areas is lost.

Areas with Mineral Values

With such an absence of mineral data available it is difficult to state firmly what the minerals are in all areas. It has been determined, however, that of the 30 proposed wilderness areas and three study areas, 10 have "high" or "medium to high" potential for minerals or geothermal energy.

The 10 areas with "high" or "medium to high" potential categories account for a total of 623,900 acres, or about 51% of all the 33 areas. Minerals in the "high" or "medium to high" potential categories include gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc and chromite.

These numbers are based on a review of minerals and energy information available from private industry, the Oregon State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries, the U.S. Forest Service, the U.S. Geological survey and the U.S. Bureau of Mines.

Mineral Assessments

The General Account Office (GAO) found that the mineral data in the RARE II report contains several inaccuracies that may be misleading.

-- Areas were rated as having little or no mineral potential when they should have been rated as having unknown potential.

-- Indications of mineral potential were inconsistently applied from one area to another.

-- Mineral data for certain confined geographic areas was projected into larger areas.

(EMD-82-29, February 4, 1982)

Loss of Investment Capital

Exploration companies which have been operating in good faith and within the law are in danger of losing large investment if this bill is passed in its present form. U.S. laws specify that federal lands are open to mineral exploration unless the lands are specifically withdrawn from mineral entry. Most of these lands are not closed, therefore, mineral companies have exercised their rights to locate claims and explore for minerals within the mining, land management, and environmental laws.

For instance, in eastern Oregon, mineral exploration companies have expended at a minimum, $14 million in exploration alone over the last five years. The proposed bill will withdraw 1.1 million acres so that exploration efforts could be "wasted" on large portions of the land. As exploration efforts are terminated, revenue to state and local governments and businesses will be reduced. Neither the companies nor the economy of Oregon can afford to suffer this loss.

The MEC submits that the Congress is woefully lacking in factual information, minerals and otherwise, needed to evaluate these proposed additions of massive amounts of land to the wilderness system.

We do not believe that lands either recommended for nonwilderness in RARE II or not studied by the Forest Service should be included in this bill without additional studies, including USGS-USBM minerals information.

The Minerals Exploration Coalition would be happy to meet with your staff to review technical mineral and provide you with any further information you request.

Senator WALLOP [presiding]. Thank you, Mr. Lee.

## STATEMENT OF DON R. STONEHILL, DIRECTOR, DISTRICT NO. 5, OREGON STATE SNOWMOBILE ASSOCIATION

Mr. STONEHILL. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

I will shorten my remarks today in the interest of time, but we will submit the testimony to you in written form for additional consideration.

Senator WALLOP. I would appreciate that, and, Mr. Lee, if you could provide to the subcommittee that question that you suggested in your testimony, we would be happy to receive it.

Mr. STONEHILL. The Oregon State Snowmobile Association is a member of the International Snowmobile Council. The ISC is a federation of State and provincial associations dedicated to improving the sport of snowmobiling.

It is a 39-member organization with over 1.5 million dues-paying members. The International Snowmobile Council, at a duly called and convened meeting, adopted the following resolutions:

> Whereas, Federal law and the designation of large areas of land and water as Wilderness has resulted in the total prohibition of motorized recreation within these areas, and
>
> Whereas, Federal law and the designation of large areas of land and water as Wilderness has resulted in the total disregard of social-cultural, social-economic impacts of lifestyle values of the residents of the areas in the states involved, and
>
> Whereas, Federal law and the designation of large areas of land and water as Wilderness has resulted in the arbitrary abolishment of Constitutionally guaranteed and historically precedent set state's rights, and
>
> Whereas, Federal law and the designation of large areas of land and water as Wilderness has provided the Federal Government a means of controllable land acquisition and control contrary to the American concept of democratic government,
>
> Now, therefore, it is resolved that the International Snowmobile Council adopt the following resolutions:
>
> That the United States Government through remedial legislation modify the definition of the word "wilderness" so that the following can be accomplished:
>
> A. Motorized recreation within Wilderness areas on a limited travel corridor shall be permitted.
>
> B. Social-cultural, social-economic impacts, and lifestyle values of the residents of the areas and states involved are considered and dealt with in a fair and forthright manner.
>
> C. Constitutionally guaranteed and historically precedent set State's rights shall be honored, and
>
> D. Prohibit the Federal Government from continuing to acquire and control lands under the present label of wilderness.
>
> Further Resolve That the United States Congress and the President of the United States be petitioned to make Federal law changes immediately.

The foregoing resolutions were unanimously adopted at the annual meeting of the ISC, June 7 of 1983.

Now, the following testimony and written comments on H.R. 1149 under my signature clearly reflects the philosophy of that resolution. It represents the feelings of the Oregon State Snowmobile Association, of which I am a director.

I respectfully address this hearing with the following comments, which represent the feelings and the unanimous consent of the Oregon State Snowmobile Association, the Northwest Pine Association, the Klamath County and Lake County Chambers of Commerce, as well as many thousands of citizens of the State of Oregon who are interested in recreation and multiple-use lands.

Should H.R. 1149 be enacted into law, much of the high country where the only snow falls would be eliminated to snowmobile travel. Many hundreds of donated man-hours, as well as donated time and money by well-meaning citizens, would go down the drain.

Thousands of hours and dollars by the U.S. Forest Service, BLM, and Oregon State Highway Department to help mark, build, sign, and groom these valuable snowmobile trails would likewise be wasted. There are those in Oregon who can only see, sense, and enjoy the outdoors in winter with the aid of a snowmobile.

Wilderness discriminates against the elderly, the handicapped, and the workingman.

Some of the nearly 32,000 snowmobilers in Oregon in their latter years simply cannot hike nor ski into the high country of the snow country.

The majority of our work force cannot take the time to allow 3 to 4 days to trek into wilderness country. The handicapped, the elderly, the workingman can appreciate the snow country in winter with the aid of motorized travel.

The Klamath County Chamber of Commerce has spent thousands of manhours studying and developing a plan for an organized downhill ski area on Pelican Butte. This is 25 miles northwest of Klamath Falls.

Just this past week, members of the chamber met with representatives of the Klamath Indian Tribal Council to further relations with them as to their interest in economic development.

The Klamath Indian Tribe is interested in economic development, and the Klamath County Chamber of Commerce is interested in helping the Indian community develop economic areas.

Pelican Butte Ski Area would provide this potential. Should the wilderness bill pass, this also becomes a wish and dream squashed, as more lands available for the multiple use of many become the pet project for a few to lock it up and look at it.

There is no sound economic reason for more wilderness. We need jobs in Oregon, not fences and locks. We need a viable economy in Oregon that in large part comes from multiple use lands.

Wilderness slows down economic growth and hurts the entire State. When President Reagan visited Klamath Falls just a few months ago, he was made well aware of this fact by our lumber people. Timber is our life, our resource, and our recreational enjoyment.

Man-caused fires in wilderness areas can cause severe resource damage, due to the inability to fight these fires because of reduced access eliminating suppression capabilities.

I would like to point out one area around Lake County, the Coleman Rim Area in Lake County contains the highest potential for growth on the entire Fremont National Forest. Using the Forest Service rating system for growing ability of lands and cubic feet of volume per year per acre, the Coleman Rim Area in Lake County contains 40 percent in high yield, 38 percent in very high yield.

The entire Fremont National Forest only provides 28 percent above medium yield, and yet the 78 percent prime yield area is being considered for wilderness.

There are a lot of other facts that we would like to point out, but I would like again to point to the $600 million loss per year to our economy if wilderness is expanded, included timber receipts, mineral leases, geothermal energy, and recreation.

We must use the lands we have to the benefit and fairness to all sensibly and not emotionally. We respectfully request that you disallow any additional wilderness.

We thank you for the time provided to bring to your attention these important facts and trust that you will make a sensible and just decision to eliminate any further wilderness in the State of Oregon.

We thank God that we have an opportunity to work with you in determining the future of our Government and our lands.

Thank you.

Senator **WALLOP**. Thank you, Mr. Stonehill.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Stonehill follows:]

OREGON STATE
SNOWMOBILE ASSOCIATION, Inc.

The Honorable Senator Mark O. Hatfield
Committee on Appropriations
Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands
Washington, D.C. 20510

10/20/83

Re: H.R. 1149, The Oregon Wilderness Bill

I respectfully address this hearing with the following comments which represent the feelings and unanimous concent of The Oregon State Snowmobile Association, The Northwest Pine Association, The Klamath County and Lake County Chambers of Commerce, as well as many thousands of citizens of the State of Oregon who are interested in recreation and multiple use lands.

I shall first address the matter as relates to recreation. Should HR 1149 be enacted into law, much of the high country, where our only snow falls, would be eliminated to snowmobile travel. Many hundreds of donated man hours as well as donated time and money by well meaning citizens would go down the drain. All the thousands of hours and dollars by the U.S. Forest Services, BLM and Oregon State Highway Department to help us mark, build, sign and groom these valuable snowmobile trails would likewise be wasted. There are those in Oregon who can only see, sense and enjoy the out of doors in winter with the aid of a snowmobile.

Wilderness discriminates against;

A. the elderly......
B. the handicapped....
C. the working man.

Some of the nearly 32,000 snowmobilers in Oregon, in their later years simply can not hike nor ski into the high snow country. The majority of our work force can not take the time to allow 3-4 days to trek into wilderness country. The handicapped, the elderly, and the working man can appreciate the snow country in winter with the aid of motorized travel. WILDERNESS LOCKS THEM OUT!

As Director of the Oregon State Snowmobile Association, District 5, I echo their sentiments by firmly stating we want no more wilderness period!

The Klamath County Chamber of Commerce has spent thousands of man hours studying and developing a plan for an organized downhill ski area on Pelican Butte, 25 miles northwest of Klamath Falls. Just this past week, members of the Chamber met with representatives of the Klamath Indian Tribal Council, to further relations with them as to their interest in economic development. The Klamath Indian Tribe is interested in economic development, and The Klamath County Chamber of Commerce is interested in helping The Indian Community develop economic areas. Pelican Butte Ski Area would provide this potential, and the Klamath Indian Tribal Council is interested. Should The Oregon Wilderness Bill pass, this also becomes a wish and dream quashed, as more lands available for the multiple use of many become the pet project for a few to"lock it up and look at it". KA-NEE-TA on the Warm Springs Reservation is a prime example of economic development to benefit many.

-Adding more wilderness takes away more open country, in addition to timbered slopes, where safer snowmobile trails can be built and ski areas developed. There is no sound economic reason for more wilderness. We need jobs in Oregon, not fences and locks. We need a viable economy in Oregon that in large part comes from multiple use lands, properly managed by the Forest Service, State Forestry, Bureau of Land Management, and private interests. Wilderness slows down economic growth and hurts the entire State. When President Reagan visited Klamath Falls a few months ago, he was made well aware of this fact by our lumber people. Timber is our life, our resource and our recreational enjoyment.

The Coleman Rim area in Lake County contains the last old growth timber available on the sale. It has the highest potential for growth on the entire Freemont National Forest. Using the U.S. Forest Service rating system for growing ability of lands in cubic feet of volume per year per acre, The Coleman Rim area in Lake County contains 40 percent in high yield, and 38% in very high yield. The entire Freemont National Forest only provides 28% above medium yield, and yet the 78% prime yield areas are being proposed for wilderness. If you want to take away coffee breaks thats one thing, but taking away our breakfast, lunch and dinner is another matter.

Many backpakers, cross country skiers and hikers use the snowmobile trails and logging roads during the winter months, as well as the summer season. Again, multiple use is the proper way to manage our forests. WILDERNESS add-on is a problem, not an answer!

Man caused fires in wilderness areas can cause severe resource damage, due to the inability to fight these fires, because of reduced access, eliminating supression capabilities.

WILDERNESS MANDATES REDUCED ACCESS!

OREGON STATE
SNOWMOBILE ASSOCIATION, Inc.

Honorable Committee Members....please consider these following points and facts, before acting on H.R. 1149.

- the working man.
- the handicapped.
- the elderly.
- economic development and a healthy economy VS economic road blocks.
- the majority VS a select few.
- multiple use VS minority use.
- multiple use is ecology minded too, not rapists of the land.
- sensability VS extremists wishes.
- proper multiple use & fire control, not wildfire & watch it burn.
- recreation...a family activity for old and young alike.
- the waste of thousands of dollars and donated man hours already spent, VOIDED if additional wilderness is allowed.
- $600 million loss per year to our economy if wilderness is expanded, including timber receipts, mineral leases, geothermal energy, and recreation.

Ladies and Gentlemen, there is only so much land available. No more is being manufactured, so we must use what we have to the benefit and fairness of all....sensibly and not emotionally.

We respectfully request that you disallow any additional wilderness.

We thank you for the time provided us to bring to your attention these important facts, and trust that you will make a sensable and just decision to eliminate any further wilderness in The State of Oregon.

Respectfully submitted,

Don R. Stonehill, Director
District 5, Oregon State
Snowmobile Association
5499 Villa Drive
Klamath Falls, Oregon 97603

Also representing; Northwest Pine Association- Spokane, Washington
Klamath County Chamber of Commerce, Klamath Falls,Or
Lake County Chamber of Commerce, Lakeview, Ore.

OREGON STATE
SNOWMOBILE ASSOCIATION, Inc.

The Honorable Senator Mark O. Hatfield

10/20/85

Committee on Appropriations
Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands
Washington, D.C.

Re: H.R. 1149, The Oregon Wilderness Bill

The Oregon State Snowmobile Association is a member of The International Snowmobile Council. The ISC is a Federation of State & Provincial Associations, dedicated to improving the sport of snowmobiling. It is a 39 member organization, with over 1.5 million dues paying members.

The International Snowmobile Council, at a duly called and convened annual meeting, adopted the following resolutions;

> Whereas Federal Law and the designation of large areas of land and water as wilderness has resulted in the total prohibition of motorized recreation within these areas, and....
>
> Whereas Federal Law and the designation of large areas of land and water as wilderness has resulted in the total disregard of social/culteral, social/economic impacts of life style values of the residents of the areas and States involved, and....
>
> Whereas Federal Law and the designation of large areas of land and water as wilderness has resulted in the arbitrary abolishment of Constitutionally guaranteed and historically precedent set States Rights, and...
>
> Whereas Federal Law and the designation of large areas of land and water as wilderness has provided The Federal Government a means of controlable land aquisition and control contrary to The American Concept of Democratic Government.......
>
> Now therefor it is resolved that The International Snowmobile Council adopt the following resolutions.
>
> That The United States Government, through remedial legislation modify the definition of the word "Wilderness", so the following can be accomplished;

**OREGON STATE**
**SNOWMOBILE ASSOCIATION, Inc.**

A. Motorized recreation within wilderness areas on limited travel corridors shall be permitted.

B. Social/cultural, social/economic impacts, and life style values of the residents of the areas and States involved, be considered and dealt with in a fair and forthright manner.

C. Constitutionally guaranteed and historically prescedent set States Rights shall be honored.

D. Prohibit The Federal Government from continuing to aquire and control lands under the present label of wilderness.

Further resolved that The United States Congress and The President of The United States be petitioned to make Federal Law changes immediately.

The foregoing resolutions were unanimously adopted at the annual meeting, June 7th, 1983.

The following testimony and written comments on H.R.1149 under my signature, clearly reflects the philosophy of that resolution, and represents the feelings of The Oregon State Snowmobile Association of which I am a Director.

Respectfully submitted,

Don R. Stonehill, Director
District 3
Oregon State Snowmobile Assoc.
5499 Villa Drive
Klamath Falls, Oregon 97603

cc: Cathy Ahern
International Snowmobile
Industry Association

(see additional letter dated 10/20/83)

Senator WALLOP. Mr. King Williams of the cattlemen.

Mr. WILLIAMS. That's me.

## STATEMENT OF KING WILLIAMS, VICE CHAIRMAN, LAND USE COMMITTEE, OREGON CATTLEMEN'S ASSOCIATION, AND ON BEHALF OF THE PUBLIC LANDS COUNCIL, BAKER COUNTY CATTLEMEN, AND THE GRANT COUNTY STOCKGROWERS ASSOCIATION

Mr. WILLIAMS. I am a rancher in Oregon, and I am here representing the Public Lands Council, which in turn represents livestock producers in the Western United States.

I am also here representing the views of the Oregon Cattlemen's Association, Baker County Cattlemen, and the Grant County Stockgrowers Association.

I will just summarize the implications of H.R. 1149, the livestock producer. There are some other things I have testified to, but that is my main concern right now, and it is what I am presenting.

The livestock producers' main source of food supply for our cattle and sheep is the forage that is supplied, and primarily the summer forage on the public lands is what we are concerned about in this hearing.

If the timber management practices, which could be carried out on these timbered areas included in H.R. 1149 are not carried out, we could lose up to or have a 60-percent reduction in the available forage supply, and we could also lose the 300 to 400 percent increases that could take place in some of those lands as a result of more intensive management.

As of right now, we are losing forage to the increasing population of big game animals, specifically elk and deer in the northeast Oregon region at a pretty fast rate, and you will find some charts in appendix 1, I think, that indicate those trends that have been happening over the years.

If we tie up the lands and do not do a better job of timber management on those lands that are included on H.R. 1149, we will see further declines in the forage available for the livestock producer and for wildlife.

A lot of concern is surrounding the wilderness issue, and some of that is saying that we need it for the predators, the large predators, the large wolves, and the cougars, and the lynx we have heard this morning.

If we look back at where the food supply for those large predators comes from, it comes from the big game animals, from sheep, calves, deer, and from rodents; and if specifically if we look at cougar, it takes 20 deer, 6 elk and 2,800 pounds of rodents to supply the population of one cougar.

That is in excess of 30 tons of forage that we have got to produce. So, really it comes back to the forage that is available to maintain these large predators; and if we start letting the timber management be—not have timber management in these areas, and have the timber stagnate, become decadent, the end of the story become, just decline in its quality of forage, we are going to lose. We are going to lose from the wildlife standpoint, and we are also going to lose from the domestic livestock.

Senator WALLOP. Mr. Williams, I apologize. Senator Hatfield will be back in just a minute, but we have a vote on now, and the second bell has gone, and I have got about 2½ minutes to get over on the subway that takes 10.

If you will excuse me, we will stand in recess until Senator Hatfield gets back, and I apologize for interrupting you.

Mr. WILLIAMS. That's all right.

Senator WALLOP. And well, I apologize.

[Whereupon, a brief recess was taken.]

Senator HATFIELD [presiding]. Gentlemen.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I am King Williams, and I was testifying on the impacts of the livestock industry of H.R. 1149, and we are not opposed to wilderness and the wilderness concept.

We are opposed to H.R. 1149, and we have an alternate proposal, which we have submitted as an appendix 2 in the testimony. We are in agreement with other groups in northeast Oregon with this proposal, and we appreciate some of the consideration given within the wilderness bill to grazing by—some of the amendments to the Wilderness Bill which have allowed continuation of maintaining livestock improvements and I want to thank the Congress for those considerations.

With that, I will just submit the rest of my testimony into the record.

Senator HATFIELD. Thank you very much, Mr. Williams.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Williams follows:]

Statement
of the

PUBLIC LANDS COUNCIL

Before the
Subcommittee on Public Lands & Reserved Waters
ENERGY & NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE
U.S. SENATE
Regarding
H.R. 1149, designating Wilderness areas in Oregon

Presented by
King Williams
Vice-Chairman
Land Use Committee
Oregon Cattlemen's Association

October 20, 1983

Mr. Chairman:

My name is King Williams. I am a rancher in Oregon and I am presenting this statement on behalf of the national Public Lands Council which represents livestock ranchers who hold federal permits or leases to graze cattle or sheep on the federal lands in the Western states. This also represents the views of the Oregon Cattlemen's Association, the Baker County, Oregon Livestock Association and the Grant County Oregon Stockgrowers Association.

The exclusion of proper timber management on the forested regions set aside by H.R. 1149 will result in up to a 60 percent reduction of available forage and the loss of a potential increase of 300 to 400 percent in forage available for consumption by domestic livestock and wildlife.

The implicationsof this reduced forage supply are many and will include the following:

1. Economic losses will be sustained directly by dependent livestock producers, leading to indirect and induced losses being realized by many households within the State of Oregon. The severity of the impacts will decline as the distance increases from the actual wilderness area. However, the magnitude of these losses will be substantial.
2. The loss of forage supplies for big game in these areas will either force populations to be reduced or

increase competition on private and/or public forage supplies resulting in even further hardships and losses by livestock producers. Big game populations already have been causing domestic livestock grazing reductions on public lands (see Appendix I).

3. Reduced forage supplies will interrupt the food chain causing population reductions or, at the least, lack of potential increases in populations of such predators as the cougar, lynx, wolf, and many raptors. For example, to sustain a population of one cougar requires the consumption of 20 deer, 6 elk, and 2,800 pounds of rodents. To produce these big game animals will require in excess of 25 tons of forage. When proper use of the forage resource is accounted for, the needed forage production is in excess of 30 tons to sustain a population of one cougar.

In addition to the losses sustained to households as a result of reduced timber harvest, livestock production and the associated transactions, and the ecological losses to big game, predators, raptors, small mammals and rodents, there will be additional negative impacts due to passage of H.R. 1149. First, implicit in removing lands from the developed recreational land base, i.e., precluding motor bikes, snowmobiles, and other motorized recreation, are associated direct, indirect, and induced monetary losses to economic units. Second, passage of H.R. 1149 will make the protection of adjoining lands from fire, disease infestations, and insect infestations more costly and less effective. Third, the locking up by H.R. 1149 of strategic minerals such as chromium and many precious mineral deposits will result in economic losses not only to those counties and regions benefiting from the mining activity but also will be felt nationally.

## SUMMARY

I feel, as do the many livestock producers whom I represent, that passage of H.R. 1149 will cause severe economic, social, and environmental hardships to the economy, people, wildlife, fisheries, and general environmental well being of the State of Oregon and to its dependent regions and counties.

I urge resolution of this issue based on sound facts and wise judgment at the earliest possible time.

Last, I urge the inclusion of language within legislation to declare the RARE II Environmental Impact Statement sufficient.

# APPENDIX I

TAPLE 6.1

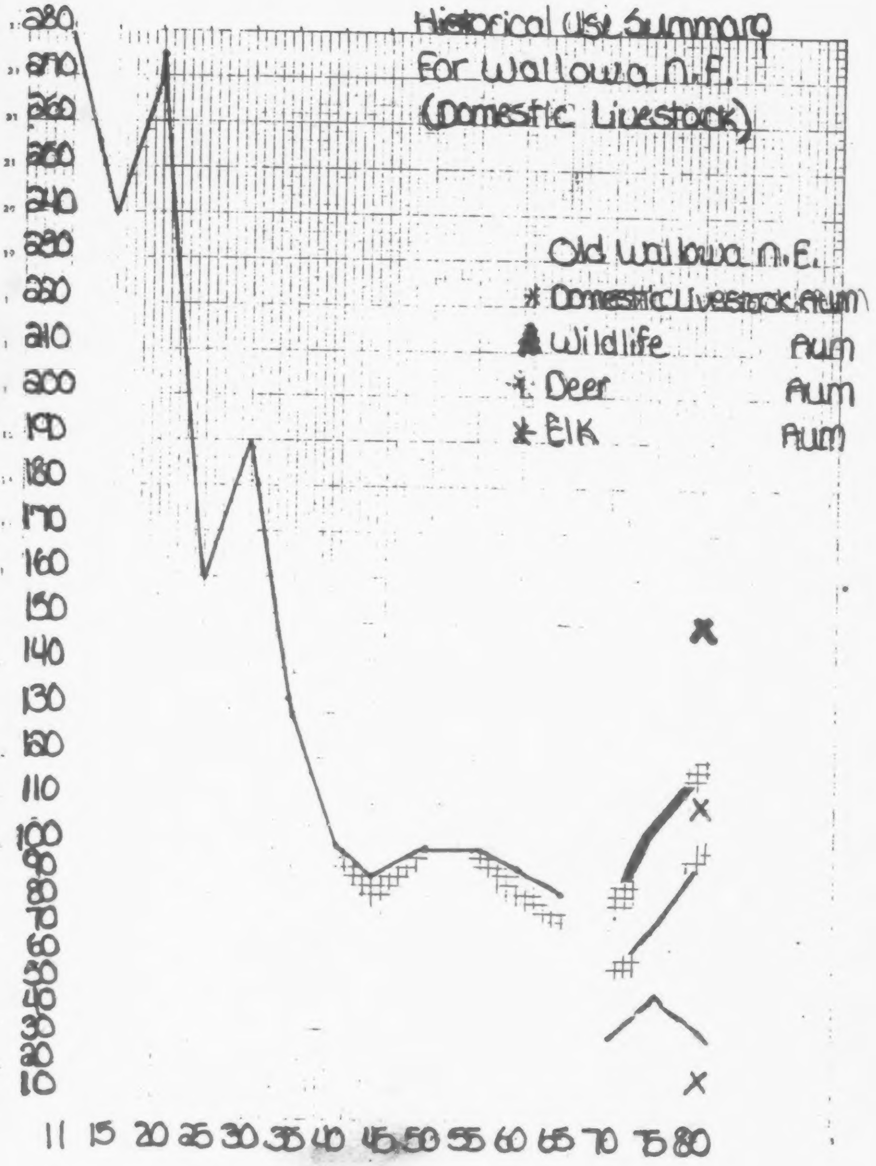
SUMMARY OF FORAGE USE AND ALLOCATION BY GAME MANAGEMENT UNIT 7/
(Animal Unit Months)

1/12/83

| Game Management Unit | 5/ Total Estimated Carrying Capacity | Historical Situation: 1969-81 Annual Actual Use |  | Recent Actual Situation: 1979-81 Avg Annual Actual Use |  | State Big Game Objective Levels | 1979-81 Permitted Livestock Obligation | Allocation in Alternative F |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  |  | Big Game | Livestock | Big Game | Livestock |  |  | Big Game | Livestock |
| Beulah | 9,600 | 1,900 | 1/ 7,500 | 2,300 | 7,500 | 2,000 | 8,400 | 1,840 | 7,760 |
| Catherine | 8,100 | 3,600 | 1/ 3,800 | 3,600 | 3,800 | 3,500 | 4,300 | 3,800 | 4,300 |
| Chesnimnus | 57,000 | 18,100 | 39,900 | 20,300 | 40,900 | 16,800 | 46,500 | 16,800 | 40,200 |
| Desolation | 5,100 | 2,900 | 1/ 1,500 | 2,800 | 1,500 | 2,600 | 1,600 | 3,300 | 1,800 |
| Imnaha | 28,000 | 11,300 | 15,900 | 10,900 | 17,900 | 13,400 | 19,400 | 11,400 | 16,600 |
| Keating | 18,800 | 9,000 | 1/ 9,000 | 9,600 | 9,000 | 8,300 | 9,700 | 8,300 | 10,500 |
| Minam | 2/ 10,800 | 11,600 | 4,900 | 12,400 | 2,600 | 12,500 | 4,300 | 13,000 | 6,800 |
| Mt. Emily | 5,300 | 2,300 | 1/ 2,500 | 2,600 | 2,500 | 2,400 | 2,500 | 2,800 | 2,500 |
| Pine Cr. | 13,900 | 5,900 | 1/ 7,300 | 6,200 | 7,300 | 5,900 | 7,900 | 6,000 | 7,900 |
| Sled Spr. | 25,500 | 6,200 | 19,900 | 6,600 | 22,500 | 6,000 | 23,300 | 6,000 | 19,500 |
| Snake R. | 55,000 | 19,000 | 3/ 35,500 | 22,000 | 3/ 29,800 | 27,900 | 3/ 36,800 | 19,000 | 3/ 36,000 |
| Starkey | 6/ 39,600 | 21,200 | 15,900 | 25,900 | 14,200 | 25,400 | 13,700 | 25,900 | 13,700 |
| Sumpter | 33,060 | 14,500 | 18,800 | 15,200 | 20,000 | 14,800 | 20,800 | 14,800 | 18,200 |
| Ukiah | 8,000 | 3,400 | 1/ 200 | 4,000 | 200 | 3,500 | 200 | 3,800 | 200 |
| Idaho NRA | 33,000 | 4/ 8,300 | 15,600 | 8,300 | 15,600 | 10,700 | 21,900 | 11,100 | 21,900 |
| Total | 355,700 | 139,200 | 199,200 | 152,700 | 195,300 | 155,800 | 221,300 | 147,840 | 207,860 |

---

1/ For these units the 1979-81 3-year average was expanded to the 1969-81 13-year period because the 1969-78 data were not readily available and the judgement was made that it was relatively similar to the 1979-81 period.
2/ The increased capacity on the Minam Unit is in the Wallowa Mountains on mid-summer range and probably is suitable for domestic sheep only.
3/ Livestock obligation includes 4,000 AUM's for the pending Canyon S&G allotment.
4/ No data were readily available for the 1969-81 average actual use by eith - big game or domestic livestock. For the big game and livestock present situation the 1981 populations and actual use were used.
5/ Estimated carrying capacity is a general reflection of herbage considered to be presently available to all ungulates. It was derived primarily by looking at the 13-year average use for all management units and subjectively adjusting this figure in consideration of general range conditions and trend.
6/ Present obligated situation on Starkey is about 1,800 AUM's less than 1979-81 average due to private land being fenced out of National Forest grazing allotments.
7/ Excluding private land within National Forest grazing allotments would reduce the total forage allocation by about 30,000 AUM's (both big game and livestock use).


Historical Use Summary
For Wallowa N.F.
(Domestic Livestock)
Old Wallowa N.F.
* Domestic Livestock AUM
Wildlife AUM
Deer AUM
Elk AUM
280
270
260
250
240
230
220
210
200
190
180
170
160
150
140
130
120
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
11
15
20
25
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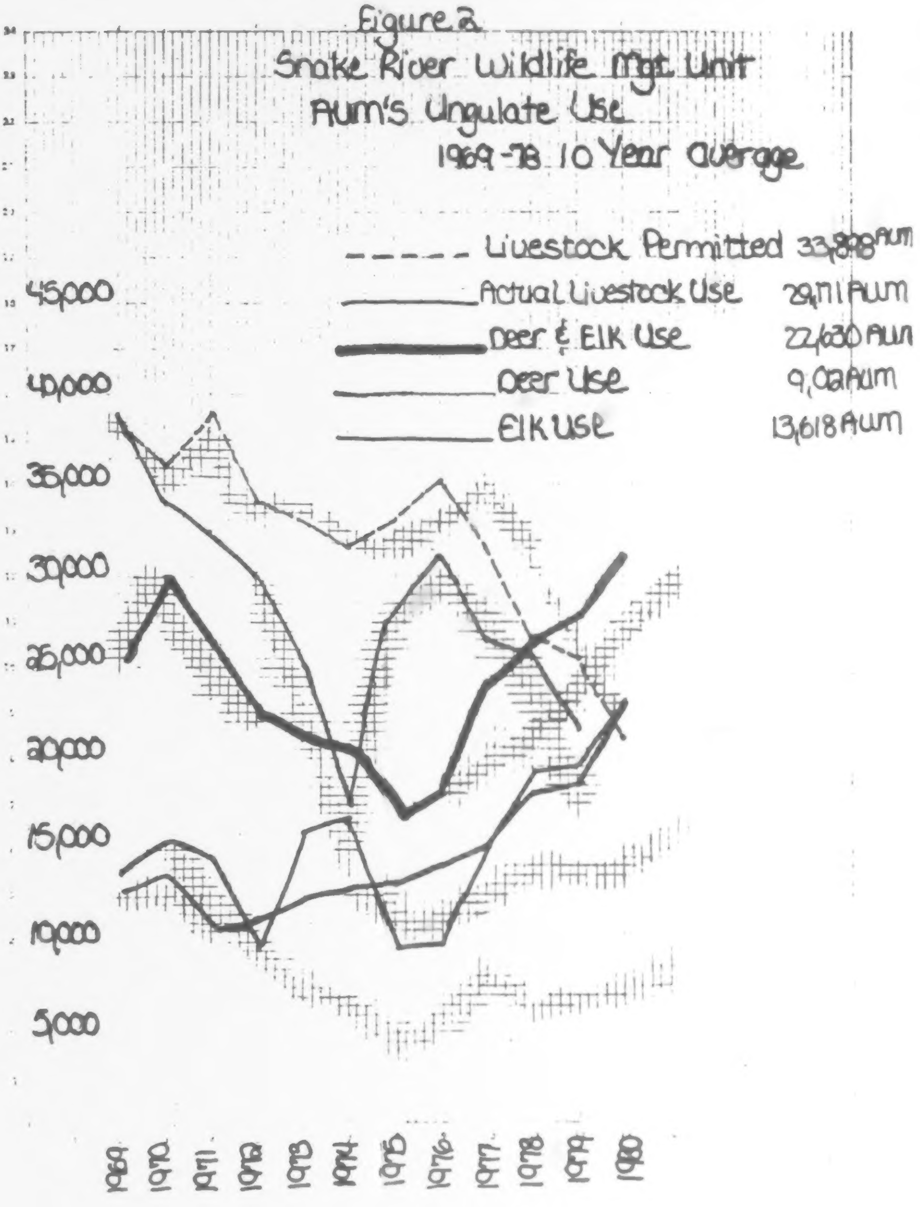
75
80

Figure 2
Snake River Wildlife Mgt Unit
AUM's Ungulate Use
1969-78 10 Year average



## APPENDIX II

### Alternative

### Wilderness Proposal for Eastern Oregon

An ad hoc group representing county government, Chambers of Commerce and resource interests have developed an alternative to Congressman Weaver's Oregon Wilderness Bill. This effort is a consensus of all groups who have an interest in enlightened resource management, the well-being of communities dependent on their natural resource base and the quality of life associated with rural eastern Oregon.

It is a consensus. It does not fully meet everyones goals, but trade-offs were made so all groups could support this proposal.

It is realistic. The question is not whether there should be a wilderness bill but how much additional can be added without employment loss and community instability. Current designated wilderness was considered. Wilderness use and projection of future use was made along with the needs of the community and its dependence on commodity resources.

It is comprehensive. Unfortunately, wilderness management is not independent from the management of multiple use lands. Fire, insects, wildlife and disease do not recognize land allocation boundaries. The consolidated or comprehensive management of all lands was considered so decisions now would not create long term problems on managed lands.

Wilderness attributes were considered. The roadless areas which are recommended for wilderness have wilderness attributes and represent a wilderness environment.

The areas are suitable for wilderness. The question of suitability changes from person to person. But using the 1964 Wilderness Act as a foundation, it is possible to develop a consensus with reasonable people on the suitability of each area. The areas recommended do have these suitability attributes.

Each area recommended for wilderness is described as follows:

McGraw Creek (6292) Wallowa-Whitman National Forest

| Total Acres | AUM's | CFL Acres | Annual Harvest MMBF | WARS Rating | Mineral Rating |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5,900 | 300 | 2,154 | .1 | 21 | |

This 5,900 acre area is entirely within the Hells Canyon National Recreation Area. Approximately 290 acres are in private ownership. The area is adjacent to the Hells Canyon Reservoir. It abuts the southern end of the West Side Reservoir Face wilderness study area and almost all of McGraw Creek drainage is included.

Most of the area is steep, broken by a series of midslope benches. Some of the 290 acres of private land are located on one of these benches. The main drainage, McGraw Creek, contains a narrow alluvial deposit. This topographic variety supports a variety of vegetation. Tree species include pine, Douglas-fir, white fir, western larch and quaking aspen. Forest stands are broken by large expanses of bunchgrass. Rimrock formations of basalt occur at upper elevations. Most of the wildlife species indigenous to the NRA can be found in this roadless area. It is a winter range for deer and elk. No threatened or endangered plant or animal species occur. Generally speaking, there is little opportunity for improvements within this roadless area. No producing or proven mineral resources are known to occur within the area although it does have favorable geology. The area is withdrawn from further mineral entry.

Like most of the NRA roadless areas, it has been extensively grazed in the past. The area still has an ongoing grazing permit for 300 AUM's. Recreation use consists primarily of big game hunting and backpacking.

The area is very natural in appearance except for buildings located on private lands and associated fences. The overall wilderness attribute rating is 21 which is relatively high.

This area is recommended for wilderness with the following reservations:

Access to private lands and grazing rights must be fully protected even in wilderness classification. The Forest Service recommend this area for wilderness in the Final EIS for the Hells Canyon NRA.

## West Side Reservoir Face (6293) Wallowa-Whitman National Forest

| Total Acres | AUM's | CFL Acres | Annual Harvest MMBF | WARS Rating | Mineral Rating |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14,900 | 50 | 2,712 | .02 | 20 | |

All 14,900 acres are within the Hells Canyon NRA. There are 168 acres in private ownership. This area is immediately adjacent to Hells Canyon Reservoir. It extends south from Hells Canyon dam to Spring Creek. It abuts the McGraw Creek roadless area.

The area has distinct topographic features. The immediate face above the reservoir is a large midslope bench with a second face rising to the ultimate rim of the Hells Canyon. The lower face is characterized by nearly verticle rock cliffs. Bunchgrasses predominate with occassional trees. The benches are predominately bunchgrass while the stream courses in north aspects are densely forested. The Squaw Creek bench is an exception. It is dense forest, having been burnt over the last 20 years. The upper face is characterized by steep rimrock basalt formations with scattered trees and grass.

A unique limestone formation in the form of an immense "W" is located between Spring Creek and Deep Creek. This is the site of many caves, some of which have been charted. Waterfalls are found in Steamboat and Thirty-Two Point Creeks.

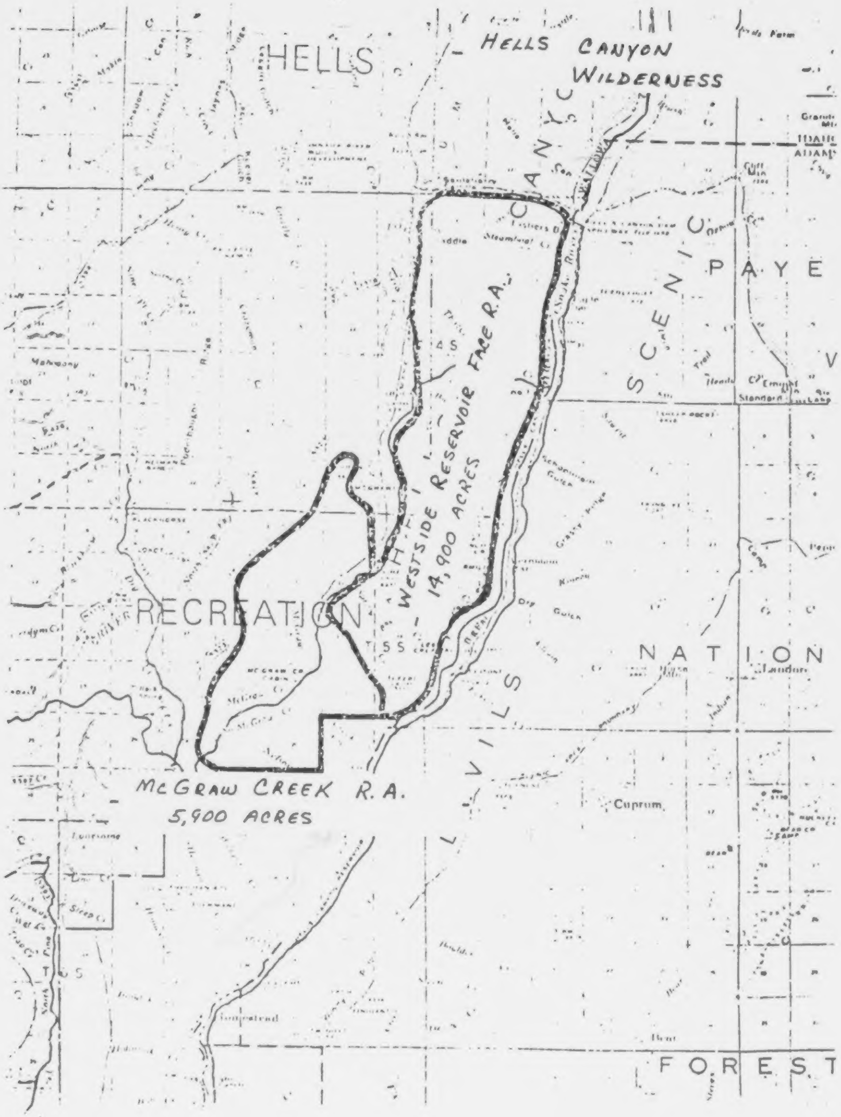
The area includes most of the wildlife species indigenous to the NRA and is a winter range for deer and elk. Big Horn Sheep were reintroduced in this area in the early 1970's.

Proven reserves of limestone (cement quality) totaling 50 million tons are located in the area. Additional possible mineral resources may occur. The area is adjacent to the Homestead mining area and has favorable geology but has been withdrawn from further mineral entry.

The area has been grazed and is currently within a grazing allotment. A small parcel of land on the bench above Lynch Creek was homesteaded in the late 1800's. Another homesteaded parcel exists at the mouth of Steamboat Creek. The powerline from Hells Canyon dam to Pallette Ranch is the northern boundary of the area. It was constructed almost entirely by helicopter. Recreational visitor use is primarily fall hunting.

The area is generally natural in appearance and a variety of scenery exists. The wilderness attribute rating is relatively high at 20.

This area is recommended for wilderness, however, in any legislation provision must be made to guarantee access to the 168 acres of private land and protection of the current grazing permittee.


HELLS CANYON WILDERNESS
WESTSIDE RESERVOIR FACE R.A.
14,900 ACRES
McGRAW CREEK R.A.
5,900 ACRES
HELLS
CANYON
SCENIC
PAYE
RECREATION
NATION
FOREST
DEVILS
IDAHO
ADAMS
Cuprum
4 S
5 S
T 5 S

Lostine River    Wallowa-Whitman National Forest

| Total Acres | AUM's | CFL Acres | Annual Harvest MMBF | WARS Rating | Mineral Rating |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2,000 | 0 | 750* | 0 | 20* | |

This 2,000 acre area abuts the existing Eagle Cap wilderness for nearly 10 miles. It is a long narrow sliver beginning at the Lostine River and extending to the existing wilderness boundary. This proposal conforms to the topography of the area which allows for a more manageable wilderness boundary.

The area is generally steep terrain with a gentle forested bench adjacent to and extending along the Lostine River. The area supports a variety of vegetation due to the extreme topographic variations. Most of the wildlife indigenous to the general area occurs in this roadless area. Big Horn sheep were reintroduced in the early 1970's.

The Lostine River drainage east of the proposed wilderness area is a developed recreational area with a trail head for wilderness users. The area has generally favorable mineral geology but no active exploration is occurring.

The wilderness attribute rating is estimated at 20. It is relatively high because of the terrain features and a proximity to the existing wilderness.

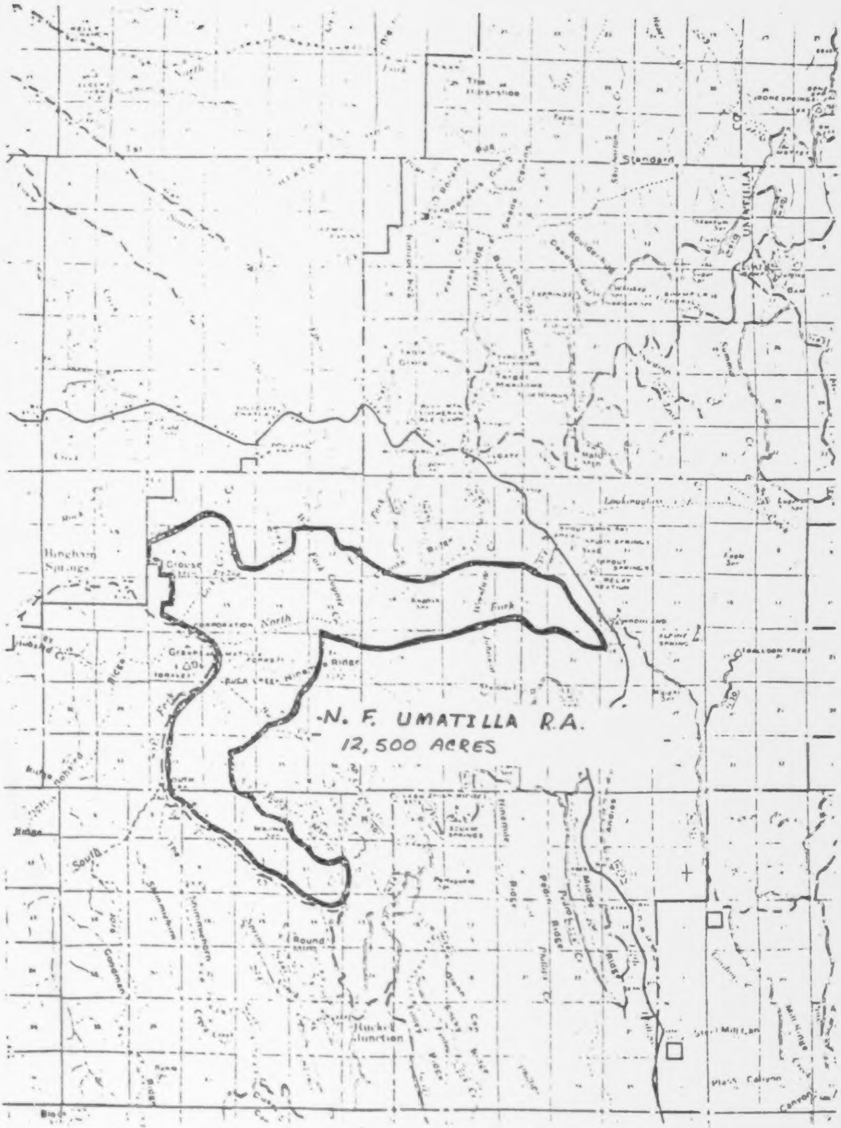
This area is recommended for wilderness designation to provide for more manageable boundaries. The existing access to trail heads and developed recreational facilities should be reserved as presently used in the legislation.

* Estimated

Park (6287) Wallowa-Whitman National Forest

| Total Acres | AUM's | CFL | Annual Harvest MMBF | WARS Rating | Mineral Rating |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 640 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19 | |

This roadless area is adjacent to the Eagle Cap wilderness. It has low commodity value and will never be developed because of its proximity to a recreational area and terrain features. It has a relatively high wilderness attribute rating. For these reasons it is recommended for addition to the wilderness system.


N. F. UMATILLA R.A.
12,500 ACRES
Bingham Springs
Standard
UMATILLA
North
Fork
Grouse
Round Mtn.
Plate Canyon

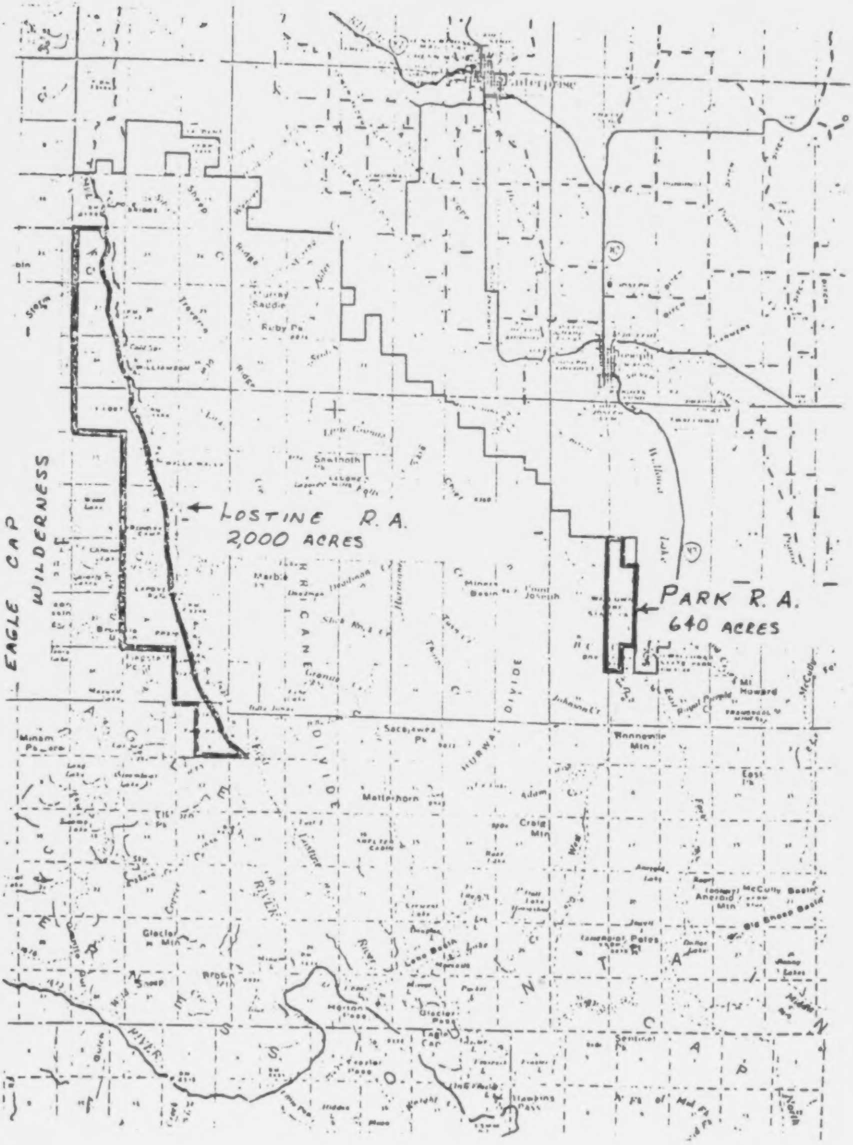
## North Fork Umatilla (6263) Umatilla National Forest

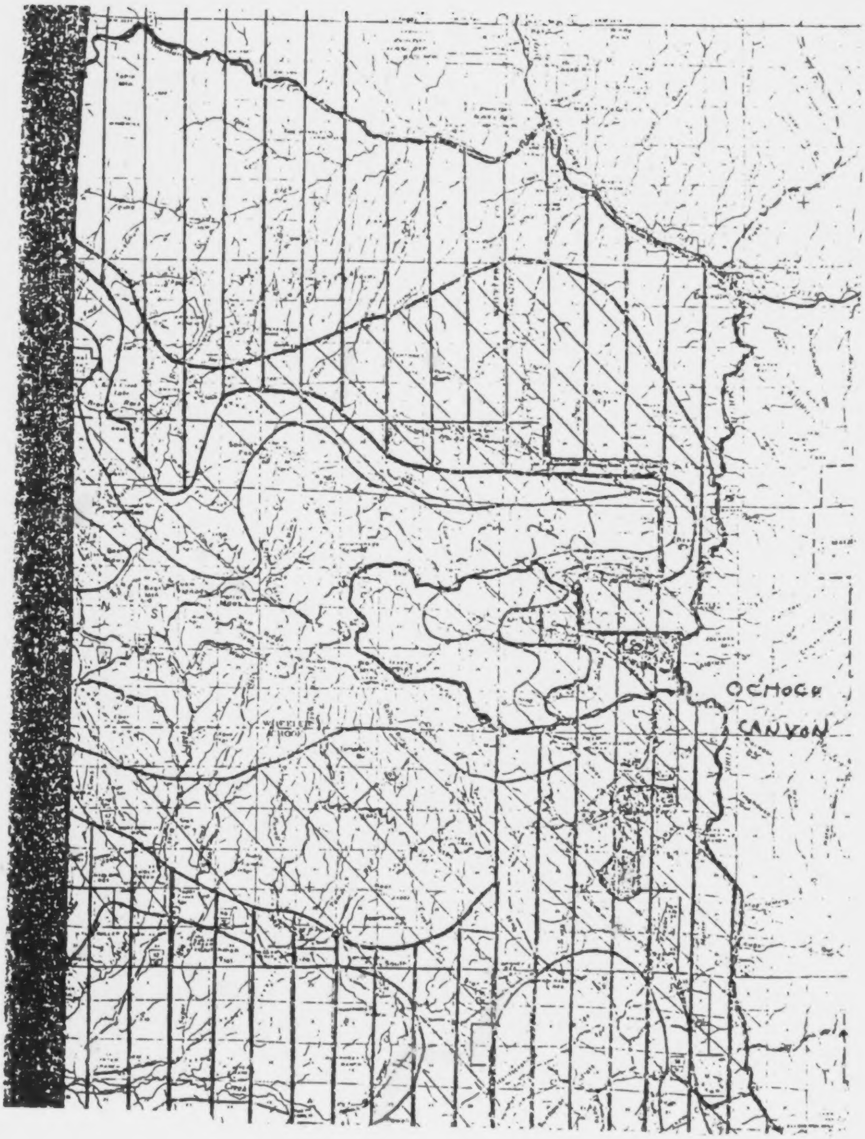
| Total Acres | AUM's | CFL Acres | Annual Harvest MMBF | WARS Rating | Mineral Rating |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12,500 | 300 | 4,900 | 1. | 19 | |

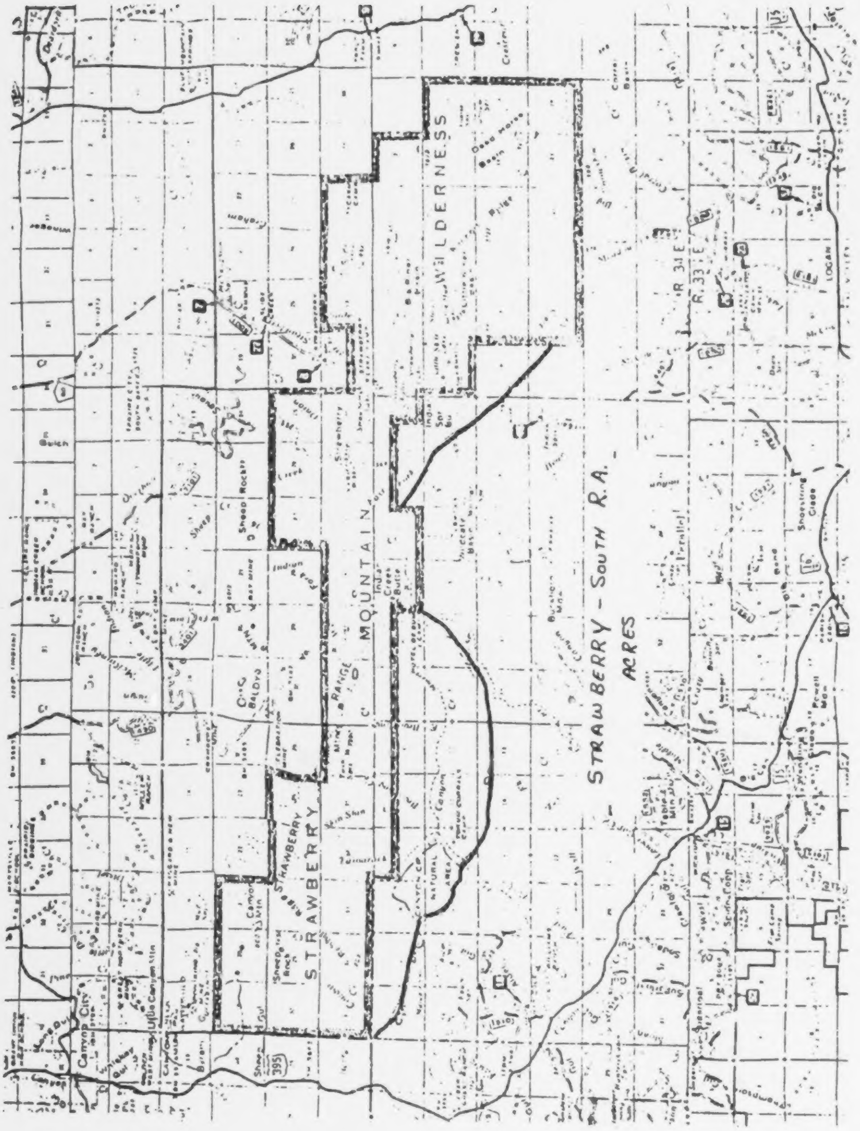
This 12,500 acre area is in North Fork of the Umatilla River. It is east of Corporation Guard Station and south of the Tollgate highway. It includes portions of Coyote and Buck Creek. Most of the area is generally steep terrain with the north facing slopes heavily timbered with associated species. Wildlife includes most species found in the general Blue Mountain area. It is a winter range for both deer and elk. No known threatened or endangered plant or animal species occur.

The area has been extensively grazed by livestock. The trail along the North Fork of the Umatilla is used for hiking, horseback riding and by fishermen. Although the area has no outstanding terrain features, it is natural in appearance.

The boundaries have been altered from the Oregon Wilderness Bill proposal to exclude heavily timbered stands of commercial forest, but fully protect the water and fisheries resource. Boundaries adjacent to private lands have been changed to protect private interests and improve wilderness solitude. With these boundary changes, this area is recommended for wilderness.


EAGLE CAP WILDERNESS
LOSTINE R.A. 2,000 ACRES
PARK R.A. 640 ACRES
Enterprise
Murray Saddle
Ruby Pk
Sawtooth
Marble
Minam Pass
Glacier Mtn
Sacajawea Pk
Matterhorn
Craig Mtn
Bonneville Mtn
Mt Howard
McCully Basin
Aneroid Mtn
East Pk
Sentinel
Eagle Cap
Glacier Pass
HURRICANE
DIVIDE
HURWAL DIVIDE
EAGLE
CAP
RIVER
Lake


OCHOCO
CANYON


STRAWBERRY MOUNTAIN WILDERNESS
STRAWBERRY RANGE
STRAWBERRY - SOUTH R.A.
ACRES
NATURAL AREA
Canyon City
Baldy
Indian Creek Butte
Dead Horse Basin
Sheep Rock
Shoestring Grade
Table Mtn.
Logan
R.33 E.
R.34 E.
395

Senator **Hatfield**. It is nice to see you.

Judge **Smith**. It is nice to see you, too, sir.

## STATEMENT OF JUDGE LARRY SMITH OF BAKER COUNTY, CHIEF EXECUTIVE OF BAKER COUNTY, ON BEHALF OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COUNTIES, AND THE ASSOCIATION OF OREGON COUNTIES

Judge **Smith**. For the record, I am Judge Larry Smith of Baker County, Ore. and I am the chief executive of that County and today I represent the National Association of Counties and the Association of Oregon Counties.

You can understand the National Association giving way to a State Association when a particular issue impacts a particular State, which is the case here.

With all due respect to Congressman Weaver, who has been a staunch supporter of the National Organization of Counties, and of the Association of Oregon Counties, on this particular issue, we take exception. We take exception to that Congressman and we take exception to Congressman AuCoin and Wyden, on their H.R. 1149.

I have with me today, also, two other grass roots representatives from Government. I have Bob Kenig who is the chief executive of Umatilla County and also with me today, is Murray Lester, who is a Union County Commissioner.

You have our testimony and I will be very brief.

Senator, we applaud your efforts. And particularly we applaud your request to the National Forest Service for their studies. Rare II studies have a total resource of approach and we believe that that is where we should start.

The grass roots Government effort sees H.R. 1149 as just too expensive. That little tree that Congressman Weaver talked about earlier, cost the State about $600 million and cost eastern Oregon about $85 million per year and that is just too expensive.

I promised you, Senator Hatfield, when you were in Baker with us, that we would provide you with a local effort compromise. Your staff has that, and I would point out that the acreage that is actually inmaterial is about 59,000 acres, just for our region. More important, it looks at two areas and proposes two additional areas that were never looked at, even in H.R. 1149, as wilderness.

You can see that we are not strictly opposed to wilderness but we are definitely committed to strong opposition of H.R. 1149. We stand ready, and I will make it again, we stand ready to assist you in any way that we possibly can on a local level.

Thank you, very much for this time, and your being here to listen to this.

[The prepared statement of Judge Smith follows:]

BAKER COUNTY
COURTHOUSE
BAKER, OREGON
97814

I am Larry Smith, Baker County, Oregon, Judge. I am speaking for and represent the citizens of Baker County.

This wilderness issue is vital to us. Under HR1149 Baker County will lose:

-- $3.3 million annually in gross economic activity.
-- $1.3 million annually in household income- 2.5 times greater than the statewide average.
-- More than $40,000.00 direct annually to the County Road Department.
-- More than $13,000.00 direct annually to the County School Budget.

And this only includes programmed timber harvest loss. Loss due to increased overhead for livestock grazing and mining industry is not figured in this data.

Economic loss to motorized recreation activity is not included either.

Baker County leads Oregon's unemployment ratings. We are classified as an economically lagging area.

We just can't afford any additional economic hurdles. HR1149 is not fair nor equitable.

We urgently request that this committee compromise HR1149 to a site specific document wherein logical, agreed-to criteria is utilized in boundary description. Specifically, we urge that Oregon Governor Atiyeh's criteria be used in this formulation.

Senator HATFIELD. Thank you, very much, Judge. You have always been very cooperative and it is a pleasure to work with local governments in our State. I think that we have extraordinary capable leadership in those areas of our political system.

And what I appreciate so much about your effort is that frequently, people will say that I am opposed to something period. And not offer any alternative or any option or any other choice, and what I have always found out about you is that if you do not like something, you have something better to offer at least from your perspective and that is a very constructive way, I think, to disagree.

Judge SMITH. Thank you, very much, Senator.

I appreciate your comments.

Senator HATFIELD. We thank all of you gentlemen for your appearance here this morning, it has been very helpful.

We will invite the last panel, Mr. Silas C. Whitman, executive director of the National Congress of American Indians, Mr. Bob Robinson of the Sierra Club, and Dr. George R. Merriam, chairman of the Blue Ridge Section of the American Alpine Club.

Senator HATFIELD. Gentlemen, you may proceed.

## STATEMENT OF SILAS WHITMAN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, NATIONAL CONGRESS OF AMERICAN INDIANS

Mr. WHITMAN. I am Silas Whitman, executive director of the National Congress of American Indians, whose statement you have before you. It's the largest and oldest Indian organization in the United States today.

We have been in operation since 1944 advocating and being the foundation for Indian support throughout the history of the issue regarding NCI.

The importance of this particular piece of legislation, H.R. 1149, I must relate to that from a personal level, Senator. I am Nez Perce Kyuth. And it is probably obvious to you. And the homeland, I was raised in eastern Oregon on the border there between Idaho, Oregon and Washington. That is my family territory as such. And it is still referred to as our homeland yet, even though my people were forcibly removed and made a gallant effort at preservation of their homeland.

The areas of concern that I, when I was a youngster in the area, the north fork of the John Day, the Joseph Canyon area in particular, are very dear and close to my people because it constitutes the very well being, the life blood of my people in a cultural and religious traditional viewpoint.

The pursuit of the fisheries in that area, has been one that my people have sought vigorously to protect and to enhance. The perpetuation of the runs of the salmonoid species in that area has been one that has been wrought with difficulties throughout the years. I can remember when I was a youth in those areas, the rivers virtually teemed with fish. You could literally walk across the rivers and the creeks in the area. And I have lived to see the demise of those areas. The very delicate balance in the ecosystems, having had the opportunity to go to what is known as the institutions of higher learning and refining my background and education to take a look at that and, coming back and working through my respective councils and now at the national level, seeing that these problems on designation have gone on, and on and on. They become a litany. A litany of destruction on areas I believe, that as U.S. citizens across the Nation, particularly in Oregon, enjoy an immense economic benefit. And they constitute as they do to my people a very dear—a religion, that preservation also preserves the character of the American way of life and that is in that area.

You earlier related to the Gospel Hump wilderness with the, as an example, we had seen compromise in that we had, through my people in Nez Perce we had sought to have some of those areas excluded in that Gospel Hump situation. The fisheries suffered because some of the areas that were excluded as a compromise were very delicate in the ecosystem in those habitat areas of spawning.

As a consequence, we have lost 4 to 5 years cycle on fisheries resources. Not only do we suffer, but the economy of the Northwest and the economies of Oregon and Idaho suffer.

In this respect, I would not like to see the further demise of that particular resource, and of the land.

Relating to mineral explorations, one of my backgrounds is resource assessment of inventory of mineral resources. In the wilderness area, particularly in Joseph Canyon, there are no guarantees because of the geologic makeup that any exploration will not destroy for a period of 5 to 20 years the delicate character of that area. I have been involved personally as a rancher and as a forester working as a private citizen in the economy of that area. The benefits of development do not fit the local character of employment. It is always done for the benefit of somebody else's pocket outside of that particular area.

My people only know that too cruelly.

The traditional viewpoint that we perceive, not one that is completely off center, whatever you take out, you must surely put back in. To date, man's imprint to my people and to a lot of people, an ever increasing number of people now, see that development in those pristine areas is synomous with destruction.

Irreparable harm and a small financial gain that costs far greater than we will ever in our lifetime get back again.

At this point, I must say that there is no compromise, Senator. The work that you have done in the past has always been on behalf of the people of the United States and in particular the people of Oregon. The indigenous peoples of that area look to you for guidance and protection.

There are no compromises. We feel that wilderness and designation is the only thing that will protect a way of life that is dear to all Oregonians and to all indigenous peoples of that area. It constitutes a far, far greater impact economically than self-effacing development.

The Joseph Canyon and the North Fork areas, again, are dear to all people. I have been through that since my childhood in many different forms, but I see today that there is a need of preserving the integrity of the fisheries as a priority, the lands, the people of the area. I think that in order to protect that, we need to think of H.R. 1149. And we need your help on that. My people and the people of the National Congress of American Indians which represents all Indian tribes and the people of the United States of America, firmly believe that you will lead the way for us.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Whitman follows:]

# STATEMENT OF SILAS WHITMAN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
# NATIONAL CONGRESS OF AMERICAN INDIANS
# BEFORE THE SENATE ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCE COMMITTEE, SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER, IN WASHINGTON, D.C. ON OCTOBER 20, 1933
# CONCERNING H.R. 1149 AND THE DESIGNATION OF CERTAIN NATIONAL FOREST LANDS IN OREGON AS WILDERNESS

Mr. Chairman, members of the Subcommittee, thank you for the opportunity to testify on this matter of great importance to the National Congress of American Indians and its member tribes with ceded areas in the State of Oregon, namely the Nez Perce Tribe, the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation, and the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon.

My name is Silas Whitman and I am the executive Director of the National Congress of American Indians, the oldest and largest Indian organization in the United States. On behalf of the member tribes and officers of the NCAI, I would like to urge your support for H.R. 1149 and the additions to that bill suggested by the treaty fishing tribes of the Columbia River basin during previous field hearings held by this subcommittee. Our support is memorialized in the attached resolution and is founded upon one of the NCAI's most important purposes: the preservation of rights secured by treaties with the United States.

NCAI and its member tribes have closely monitored developments in the Pacific Northwest with respect to protection of Indian treaty fishing rights since the founding of our organization forty years ago. To a great extent, we have been cheered recently

BY THE ADVANCES MADE IN IMPLEMENTING THE PROMISES OF THE UNITED STATES TO SECURE THE TRIBES' RIGHTS TO TAKE FISH SUFFICIENT TO THEIR NEEDS. THE SUPREME COURTS' DECISION IN WASHINGTON V. WASHINGTON STATE COMMERCIAL PASSENGER FISHING VESSEL ASS'N, THE MANY FEDERAL COURT DECISIONS AFFIRMING THE TRIBES' RESERVED RIGHTS TO TAKE A FAIR SHARE OF EACH FISH RUN, AND THE COROLLARY RIGHT TO PROTECTION OF THE HABITAT UPON WHICH THE TRIBES' SHARE OF THE FISH DEPEND, THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST POWER PLANNING AND CONSERVATION ACT, AND THE SALMON AND STEELHEAD CONSERVATION AND ENHANCEMENT ACT INDICATE TO US THAT CONGRESS, THE COURTS, AND THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH ARE TAKING THEIR RESPONSIBILITIES UNDER THE STEVENS TREATIES SERIOUSLY.

NORTHWEST INDIANS ARE ESPECIALLY PLEASED WITH YOUR WORK, SENATOR HATFIELD, IN SPONSORING AND SUPPORTING LEGISLATION BENEFICIAL TO THE FISH AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES OF THE COLUMBIA BASIN. HOWEVER, WE SEE OMINOUS SIGNS THAT NATIONAL POLICIES REGARDING THE EXPLOITATION OF CERTAIN RESOURCES IN OUR NATIONAL FORESTS MAY BLUNT THE CLEAR INTENT OF REGIONAL FISHERY POLICIES. THE DEMANDS PLACED ON OUR NATIONAL FORESTS BY THE FOREST AND RANGELAND RENEWABLE RESOURCES PLANNING ACT, AND BY ADMINISTRATION POLICY AND THE FAILURE TO FUND THE FOREST SERVICE'S PROGRAMS FOR FISHERY MITIGATION AND ENHANCEMENT WILL BREAK A CRITICAL LINK IN THE CHAIN OF EVENTS THAT BRING SALMON BACK TO THEIR SPAWNING GROUNDS. THERE WILL BE NO RESTORATION OF UPPER COLUMBIA AND SNAKE RIVER SALMON AND STEELHEAD RUNS UNLESS HABITAT IS AVAILABLE TO SUPPORT SPAWNING, REARING AND MIGRATION OF THOSE FISH. THE

FOREST SERVICE'S POLICIES, PARTICULARLY WITH RESPECT TO TIMBER MANAGEMENT, ARE NOT SENSITIVE TO THE NEEDS OF FISH. THE FOREST SERVICE'S BIAS TOWARD TIMBER PRODUCTION AT THE EXPENSE OF OTHER RESOURCES HAS BECOME MORE PRONOUNCED IN RECENT YEARS. DESPITE CLEAR EVIDENCE OF THE ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL VALUE OF THE COLUMBIA RIVER SALMON FISHERY, THE FOREST SERVICE STILL CONSIDERS FISH TO BE AN AMENITY AND ADHERES TO THE VIEW THAT INTENSE TIMBER HARVEST AND FISH PRODUCTION CAN CO-EXIST IN THE SAME AREAS DESPITE CONCRETE EVIDENCE TO THE CONTRARY.

IT IS OUR OPINION THAT UNDER CURRENT LAW THE ONLY MEANS OF PROTECTING FISHERY HABITAT IN THE NATIONAL FORESTS IS THROUGH WILDERNESS DESIGNATION. SALMON AND STEELHEAD REQUIRE NATURAL CONDITIONS IN WHICH COOL, CLEAR, CLEAN WATER FLOWS UNINTERRUPTED OVER THE BEDS OF CLEAN, SILT-FREE GRAVEL. NO OTHER USE CLASSIFICATION ENSURES ALL OF THESE CONDITIONS AND EVEN IF ONE EXISTED, WE HAVE SEEN LITTLE MOTIVATION ON THE PART OF THE FOREST SERVICE TO PROTECT FISHERIES WHEN TIMBER HARVEST GOALS ARE AT STAKE.

MR. CHAIRMAN, MEMBERS OF THIS SUBCOMMITTEE, MANY OF OUR MEMBER TRIBES LEGITIMATELY FEAR THE LOSS OF TREATY-GUARANTEED RESOURCE BASES UPON WHICH THEIR LIVELIHOODS, CULTURES AND RELIGIONS DEPEND. YOUR FAVORABLE CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1149, AND THE ADDITIONS RECOMMENDED BY THE NEZ PERCE, UMATILLA, AND WARM SPRINGS TRIBES FOR WILDERNESS DESIGNATION IN OREGON WILL HELP ALLAY THOSE FEARS AND REAFFIRM THE PROMISES MADE TO THE TRIBES IN SOLEMN TREATIES RATIFIED BY THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

Senator HATFIELD. Thank you, Mr. Whitman.

## STATEMENT OF ROBERT H. ROBINSON, CHAIRMAN, LOCAL JUNIPER GROUP SIERRA CLUB, BEND, OREG.

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. Hatfield, my name is Robert Robinson and I am the chairman of the local Juniper Group of the Sierra Club in Bend, Oregon.

I am representing the Sierra Club an organization with a memebership of more than a one third of a million and we strongly support the concept of wilderness. I appreciate this opportunity to speak to this committee on an issue that is very important to my organization and to the residents of the State of Oregon.

The bill before you, H.R. 1149, would designate approximately 1.2 million acres of national forest lands as wilderness. The Sierra Club endorses this Oregon Wilderness Act of 1983.

We believe that it is a consensus that has a strong coalition of conservation and sporting groups behind it. This consensus has been fashioned only after years of tireless work and dedication of many individuals including our senior Senator from Oregon, Mark Hatfield.

We believe that the 1.2 million acre bill is really a minimum and should be supported. Originally the Sierra Club had forwarded to the Congress for its consideration, a wilderness proposal which included several additional areas and totalled some 1.9 million acres.

We developed this proposal by working with members of many of our local Sierra Club groups in Oregon and with the many other wilderness proponents outside of our own organization Working within the confines of political realities however, we have compromised our position and joined together with others to support a minimum of 1.2 million acres as an acceptable bill.

We do not believe that this acreage figure represents a magical number. We support H.R. 1149 as an acceptable sum of many areas which we have long supported for wilderness individually. Several of the areas have already been compromised.

Specifically to exclude stocks of timber or to allow other development activities. All of these areas are of wilderness character and deserve wilderness designation. Every one of them will make a superlative addition to the national wilderness preservation system in Oregon.

We would like to take this opportunity to point to a few specific areas that were left out of the Senate passed Oregon wilderness bill of 1979. We urge you to include such areas as the Rooge Umpraw Divide, additions to the North Fork John Day and the Diamond Thielsen areas as well as the Middle Santiam and the North Fork Umatilla areas.

We also strongly support the additions of such areas as Dead Horse Rim, and in particular Look Out Mountain to the House passed H.R. 1149.

As the international market place has changed dramatically over the last few years, so also, has the one close to home. We in Oregon have undergone many changes in the past few years and are finally beginning to come out of an economic slump. Specifically, I would like to point to my home county, Deschutes in central

Oregon. If we had to continue to rely solely on forest products, our local economy would be, for all intents and purposes, bankrupt. The natural resources of central Oregcn have come to play the number one role in the economic development of our community.

Tourism is now the biggest single factor in Deschutes County. Wilderness not only enhances our quality of life, but also our pocketbooks. Vacationing at Bend, one is only minutes from numerous trail heads leading into the wilderness, both those protected and additions that are proposed in this bill.

I have personally located my home and business in central Oregon because of the quality of life available to myself and my family. Aside from my personal business interests, I serve on a number of local volunteer organizations in various capacities. In my capacity as chairman of the local Sierra Club group, one would not usually expect one to have close ties with business community. However, as Bend has come to realize the value of its natural resources, nontraditional allies are being drawn together. Serving on the natural resource board of the Bend Chamber of Commerce has been an exciting experience. But my most enjoyable position is as a Deschutes County planning commissioner. As a planning commissioner I am intimately aware of the business ties between our natural resources and our business community.

We believe that all of the areas included within H.R. 1149 deserve wilderness protection and we believe that wilderness designation allows sufficient management flexibility to accomplish activities needed to preserve the wilderness qualities of the areas and protect reserves within the surrounding lands.

As this committee considers the designations included in this bill, we are sure that you will have questions as to how the management of these areas is best accomplished. It is our position that the highest and best use of these lands is designated wilderness.

If the Committee should feel that areas within the legislation should be excluded from the wilderness system or managed within some other management framework, we would appreciate the opportunity to discuss with the committee the specific management problems of each area of concern.

We believe that the vast majority of management conflicts can be best accommodated through boundary adjustments or with particular emphasis in the committee reports as to values or problems which need particular attention by the Forest Service and their management plan.

I would like to briefly address the subject of release language. H.R. 1149 incorporates the standard version of soft release contained in six State wilderness laws and is included for portions of Montana in a bill sent by the Senate to the President this week.

This formula which was negotiated between representatives of the Sierra Club and the timber industry resolves the legal uncertainties surrounding RARE II and eliminates the need to begin a RARE III process. More important to us, is what it does not do. It does not amend the National Forest Management Act or restrict the Forest Service or the public from making informed decisions on land use and further forest planning as do other versions championed by the timber industry despite their role in negotiating this existing formula.

We appreciate the role that Senator Hatfield, as ranking Republican on the committee took in 1980 to amend the Colorado wilderness bill to incoporate this language.

The Forest Service has testified that despite claims by the timber industry, the Colorado formula has worked well in that State since 1980. Needed timber sales have gone forward. Polarization of interest groups has not been that strong and disruptions of wilderness/nonwilderness are few or none.

We hope that by including the Colorado release language, Oregon can resolve this issue without further delay and without further bickering. In summary, we hope that the Senate can move forward with an Oregon wilderness bill like H.R. 1149 in the near future.

We believe that certain additions should be made but that the overall aspects of the bill represent a sound consensus and should be supported. The Sierra Club believes that wilderness designation is the appropriate land management tool for each of the areas in the bill and fully supports the standard form of release language contained in the bill.

Thank you, again for allowing us this opportunity to testify.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Robinson follows:]

SIERRA
CLUB

330 Pennsylvania Avenue, S.E.
Washington, D.C. 20003 (202) 547-1141

TESTIMONY OF

ROBERT H. ROBINSON

ON THE OREGON WILDERNESS ACT OF 1983

H.R. 1149

BEFORE THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER

OCTOBER 20, 1983

Washington, D.C.

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee:

My name is Robert Robinson and I am the Chairman of the local Juniper group of the Sierra Club in Bend, Oregon. I am representing the Sierra Club an organization with a membership of more than a third of a million who strongly support the concept of wilderness. I appreciate this opportunity to speak to this committee on an issue very important to my organization and the residents of the state of Oregon.

The bill before you, H.R. 1149, would designate approximately 1.2 million acres of National Foreset lands as wilderness. The Sierra Club endorses the Oregon Wilderness Act of 1983. We believe that it is a consensus that has a strong coalition of conservation and sporting groups behind it. This consensus has been fashioned only after years of tireless work and dedication of many individuals including our senior Senator from Oregon Mark Hatfield. We believe that the 1.2 million acre bill is really a minimum and should be supported.

Orginally the Sierra Club had fowarded to the Congress, for its consideration, a wilderness proposal which included several additional areas and totaled some 1.9 million acres. We developed this proposal by working with the members of many of our local Sierra Club groups in Oregon and with the many other wilderness proponents outside of our own organization. These people had the on the ground knowledge that made our support of the areas in this bill a reality. As we thumb through this bill, we remember the individual efforts of hundreds and thousands of individual Oregonians whose love and work for the individual areas have made permanent protection of these areas a possibility. We hope that you and your staff will work closely with those local wilderness supporters whose knowledge of the areas is first rate.

Working within the confines of political realities, however, we have compromised our position and joined together with others to support a minimum of 1.2 million acres as an acceptable bill. We do not believe that this acreage figure represents a magic number. We support H.R. 1149 as an acceptable sum of many areas which we have long supported for wilderness individually. Several of the areas have already been compromised, specifically to exclude stocks of timber or to allow other development activities. All of these areas are of wilderness character and deserve wilderness designation. Everyone of them will make a superlative addition to the National Wilderness Preservation System in Oregon.

We would like to take this opportunity to point to a few specific areas that were left out of the Senate passed Oregon Wilderness Bill of 1979. We urge you to include areas such as the Rogue Umqua Divide, additions to the North Fork John Day and the Diamond Thielson areas as well as the Middle Santiam and North Fork Umatilla areas. We also strongly support the addition of such areas as Lookout Mountain and Deadhorse Rim to the House passed H.R. 1149.

As the international marketplace has changed dramatically over the last few years, so also has the one close to home. We in Oregon have undergone many changes in the past few years and are finally beginning to come out of an economic slump. Specifically, I would like to point to my home county, Deschutes, in Central Oregon. If we had to continue to rely soley on Forest products, our local economy would be for all intents and purposes bankrupt. The natural resources of central Oregon have come to play the number one role in the economic development of our community. Tourism is now the biggest single economic factor in Deschutes County. Wilderness not only enhances our quality of life but also our pocketbooks.

Vacationing in Bend, one is only minutes from numerous trailheads leading into the wilderness, both those protected and additions that are proposed in this bill. I have personally located my home and business in Central Oregon because of the quality of life available to myself, my family, and my employees. Our products are marketed throughout the United States, but we have chosen Oregon as our home. Not only does Bend provide a beautiful place to live and work, but it provides a local market for our products. Approximately 50% of the customers in our local retail store are tourists.

Aside from my personal business interests, I serve on a number of local volunteer organizations in various capacities. These take a major part of my time and the events that I have seen take place while contributing to those organizations are, I believe, very indicative of changes that have taken place not only in my county, but also in other parts of Oregon as well. In my capacity as Chairman of the local Sierra Club group, one would not usually expect one to have close ties with the business community. However, as Bend has come to realize the value of its natural resources, non traditional allies are being drawn together. Serving on the Natural Resources Board of the Bend Chamber of Commerce has been an exciting experience, but my most enjoyable position is as a Deschutes County Planning Commissioner. As a Planning Commissioner, I am intimately aware of the business ties between our natural resources and our business community.

We believe that all of the areas included within H.R. 1149 deserve wilderness protection and we believe that wilderness designation allows sufficient management flexibility to accomplish activites needed to preserve the wilderness qualities of the areas and protect reserves within the surrounding lands. As this Committee considers the designations included in this bill, we are sure that you will have questions as to how the management of these areas is best accomplished. It is our position that the hightest and best use of these lands is designated wilderness. If the Committee should feel that areas within the legislation should be excluded from the wilderness system or managed within some other management framework, we would appreciate the opportunity to discuss with the Committee the specific managment problems of each area of concern. We believe that the vast majority of managment conflicts can be best accomodated through boundary adjustments or with particular emphasis in the committee reports as to values or problems which need particular attention by the Forest Service in their management plan.

This Committee and the Interior Committee of the House of Representatives have had a long history of expressing to the Forest Service the intent of the Congress as to management of designated wilderness areas. We urge the Committee to re-examine the Senate committee report on the Endangered Wilderness Act of 1979 for clarification of the wilderness managment questions. We have attached a copy of that report to our testimony.

The Forest Service currently has the authority to designate and manage certain "special" areas -- scenic areas, research natural areas, geological zones -- which involve lands which because of existing developments or uses are not appropriate for wilderness designation. We hope to work with the Forest Service in the planning process to identify such areas and see that they are protected. But these areas are not the ones we are concerned about today.

I would like to briefly address the subject of "release" language. H.R. 1149 incorporates the standard version of soft "release" contained in six state wilderness laws and is included for portions of Montana in a bill sent by the Senate to the President this week.

This formula which was negotiated between representatives of the Sierra Club and the timber industry resolves the legal uncertainty surrounding RARE II and eliminates the need to begin a RARE III process. More important to us is what it does not do - it does not amend the National Forest Management Act or restrict the Forest Service or the public from making informed decisions on land use in further forest planning as do other versions championed by the timber industry despite this role in negotiating the existing formula.

We appreciate the role Senator Hatfield as ranking Republican on the Committee, took in 1980 to amend the Colorado Wilderness Bill to incorporate this language.

The Forest Service has testified that despite claims by the timber industry, the Colorado formula has worked in that state since 1980. Needed timber sales have gone forward. Polarization of interest groups is not that strong and disruptions of wilderness/nonwilderness are few or none.

We hope that by including the Colorado release language, Oregon can resolve this issue without further delay and without further bickering.

In summary we hope that the Senate can move foward with an Oregon Wilderness bill like H.R. 1149 in the near future. We believe that certain additions should be made, but the overall aspects of the bill represent a sound consensus and should be supported. The Sierra Club believes that wilderness designation is the appropriate land management tool for each of the areas in the bill and fully supports the standard form of release language contained in the bill.

Thank you again for allowing us the opportunity to testify.

terms the most rapid and judicious manner and methods to achieve the purposes of this Act. Amounts appropriated to carry out this Act shall be expended in accordance with the Budget Reform and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 297).

### ADMINISTRATION OF WILDERNESS AREAS

SEC. 5. Subject to valid existing rights, each wilderness area designated by this Act shall be administered by the Secretary in accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act: *Provided*, That any reference in such provisions to the effective date of the Wilderness Act shall be deemed to be a reference to the effective date of this Act: *Provided further*, That with respect to the Gospel-Hump Wilderness Area designated by section 4(a)(1) of this Act, all references under section 4(d)(3) of the Wilderness Act of 1964 to December 31, 1983, shall be deemed to be December 31, 1988, and any reference to January 1, 1984, shall be deemed to be January 1, 1989: *Provided, however*, That all activities resulting from the exercise of valid existing mineral rights on patented or unpatented mining claims within the Gospel-Hump Wilderness Area shall be subject to regulations prescribed by the Secretary as he deems necessary or desirable for the preservation and management of this area.

### FILING OF MAPS AND DESCRIPTIONS

SEC. 6. As soon as practicable after enactment of this Act, a map and a legal description of each wilderness area shall be filed with the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate and the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives, and each such map and description shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act: *Provided*, That correction of clerical and typographical errors in each such legal description and map may be made. Each such map and legal description shall be on file and available for public inspection in the Office of the Chief of the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

2. Amend the title so as to read:

> An Act to designate certain endangered public lands for preservation as wilderness, and for other purposes.

## Purpose

H.R. 3454, as amended, would designate approximately 1,251,377 acres of national forest land located in eight States as wilderness.

## Background and Need

In 1964, Congress enacted the Wilderness Act after more than 8 years of careful consideration. That law created the National Wilderness Preservation System, to be comprised of Federal land areas preserved by decision of Congress as wilderness. The lands involved are Federal lands, in several categories, but all are to be managed under a common policy: to perpetuate the natural character of the land and its ecological community of life, in order to secure for all Americans the significant benefits and values which wilderness gives to our lives and our culture.

Since passage of the Wilderness Act in 1964, the Secretary of Agriculture has completed the mandated review of all areas classified as "primitive" within the National Forest System and made recommendations to Congress as to their suitability for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System. This mandated review did not specifically require the Secretary of Agriculture to undertake a prompt review of the remaining 56 million acres of roadless and undeveloped lands in the National Forest System (the so-called "de facto" wilderness areas) which were not officially classified as "primitive" in 1964.

"De facto wilderness" is that portion of the public domain which has remained roadless and undeveloped through no special protection or program, but merely because it has not been developed. And because it has no special protection, it is this category of land which is most in danger of losing its wilderness character before it can be given thorough review and consideration. It was not until 1972 that the Forest Service initiated a Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE) of these lands to determine which areas, if any, merited further wilderness study. Of the 1,449 roadless areas, comprising some 56 million acres, identified during the 1972 RARE process, only 274 were ultimately targeted by the Forest Service for further study as to their potential for inclusion in the Wilderness System. Some 1,175 roadless areas containing over 44 million acres of "de facto" wilderness, plus hundreds of square miles of additional roadless lands overlooked by the Forest Service, were not considered for potential wilderness designation. While no group or interest is suggesting that all 56 million acres of "de facto" wilderness (plus those acres overlooked by the Forest Service) be added to the Wilderness System, the proposed wilderness areas in H.R. 3454, as amended, reflect a strong feeling on the part of many people that the Forest Service has inadequately considered the wilderness values of these areas.

Several problems have been recognized in connection with this process to date. In some cases, a single large tract of land with wilderness potential has been arbitrarily subdivided by the Forest Service into a number of separated units. Subdivided in this way, the overall wilderness qualities of the total area are never properly considered in the land use planning process.

In other cases, some call attention to the failure of a Forest Service land use plan to focus on one particular roadless area. A number of separate areas are lumped together, and the public is presented an artificially extreme choice: Preserve all the roadless areas, or none of them. Few people favor either extreme, yet the Forest Service planning process has, in some instances, polarized opinion, and created unnecessary problems and delays. It is the purpose of the Endangered American Wilderness Act to bring this whole problem into better focus, and to expedite at least a part of the decisions to be made.

### *a. Wilderness management*

During the committee hearings and markup of the Endangered American Wilderness Act, there was considerable discussion regarding the broad question of wilderness management on national forest lands. These discussions took place both in the context of Forest Service management of existing statutorily designated wilderness areas as well as Forest Service selection criteria for administratively designated wilderness study areas during the RARE process. Generally, the committee believes that the so-called "purity" concept of wilderness long adhered to by the Forest Service, is unnecessarily restrictive and should be abandoned. The committee feels that the Wilderness Act of 1964 provides considerable flexibility for the land management agency and urges the Forest Service to administer the Act in that spirit.

In some instances, the strictest interpretations of the Wilderness Act has led to the formulation of criteria which have clearly prejudiced the potential recommendation of an area for further wilderness consideration. In others, it has led to public opposition to wilderness proposals based on erroneous interpretations of what is or is not permissible in wilderness areas under provisions of the 1964 Wilderness Act.

The committee believes it is important to strongly emphasize these key points regarding the interpretation of the Wilderness Act, as there has been continuing confusion. For example, during committee hearings on wilderness legislation in 1972, Senator Church (who served as the floor manager of the 1964 Wilderness Act) clearly enunciated the fundamental thrust of the Act's provisions governing the management of facilities and installations:

> The issue is not whether necessary management facilities and activities are prohibited; they are not—the test is whether they are in fact necessary.

Citing subsection 4(c) of the Act, Senator Church noted that:

> This provision allows for necessary minimum sanitation facilities in order to protect the wilderness and public health. It allows for various fire protection necessities, such as fire towers, helispots and fire rings in primitive camps. It allows for the development of protected potable water supplies. All of these elements of management activity are permissible within designated wilderness, if kept to the minimum "necessary to meet minimum requirements for the administration of the area."

In its report on the Mt. Jefferson Wilderness established in 1968, the committee made specific reference to certain installations at Marion Lake. In recognizing that some of the existing installations would be phased out, that Report may have contributed to some misunderstanding. To assure clarity on these issues, the committee wishes to reemphasize that hand water pumps, rustic fire rings, and sanitary facilities (including privies, pit or vault toilets) may be provided and maintained in wilderness areas—including the Mt. Jefferson Wilderness. The test simply rests on the question of whether such installations are "necessary" and "minimum" for the proper administration of the area, for the protection of the public, or as a management tool for the protection of the wilderness area.

The committee was pleased to receive testimony from Assistant Secretary Rupert Cutler, during the hearings on the Endangered American Wilderness Act, indicating that the Department is well aware of the committee's position regarding the so-called "purity" issue and that the Administration supports a less stringent interpretation of the Wilderness Act. The committee feels that Secretary Cutler's memorandum to the Chief of the Forest Service, dated August 11, 1977, setting forth some "clarification" of the Department's wilderness management policy represents a very positive first step in this regard. The committee looks forward to working closely with the new Administration in resolving many of the problems that have arisen in recent years in connection with the management of national forest wilderness areas and interpretation of the 1964 Wilderness Act.

*b. RARE II*

The Forest Service, recognizing many of the problems inherent in the first roadless area review, has initiated a new roadless area review and evaluation (RARE II) which will take another complete look at the national forest "de facto" wilderness areas in light of the new administration policy with regard to wilderness management generally and the "purity" doctrine in particular. The committee joins the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee in strongly urging that the RARE II program be completed in a timely but thorough fashion so that lands which are determined not to have characteristics meriting wilderness designation or wilderness study can be effectively and efficiently used for other public purposes including possible multiple-use management and extractive uses, thereby ending a wilderness "limbo" and uncertainty surrounding the management of millions of acres of national forest lands.

In this context, the committee, like the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, deleted, without prejudice, several areas from the Senate version of the Endangered American Wilderness Act which were originally included in the bill for wilderness study designation. The committee feels that any area deleted from the Endangered American Wilderness Act during the legislative process should be carefully examined by the Forest Service during the RARE II process. Those areas originally included in the Senate version of the Endangered American Wilderness Act for wilderness study are: Goose Creek and La Garita, Colorado; McGregor-Thompson, Mt. Henry, and Welcome Creek, Montana; Galiuro Additions, Arizona; West Chicagof-Yakobi, Alaska. Two additional areas originally included in the Senate version of the bill for instant wilderness designation—the Wild Rogue and Middle Santiam in the State of Oregon—were also deleted, without prejudice, from the Senate version of the Endangered Area Wilderness Act during full committee markup. If not added to the bill later in the legislative process, these two areas should also receive careful attention during RARE II.

## LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

S. 1180 was introduced by Senator Church on March 30, 1977. A field hearing was conducted in Grangeville, Idaho, with respect to the Gospel-Hump Area on August 24, 1977. The Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation conducted hearings on S. 1180 in Washington, D.C., on September 19 and 20, 1977.

The House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs favorably reported H.R. 3454 to the House on July 27, 1977. It subsequently passed the House on September 12, 1977, by a vote of 380–18.

## COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION AND TABULATION OF VOTES

The Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, in open business session on October 13, 1977, by unanimous vote of a quorum

Senator **Hatfield**. Thank you for your testimony.

I appreciate it very much.

Is Mr. George R. Merriam in the audience? He has submitted a statement on behalf of the American Alpine Club and that will be included in the record at this point.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Merriam follows:]

THE AMERICAN ALPINE CLUB
113 EAST 90TH STREET · NEW YORK, N.Y. 10028 USA · 212 722-1628 · CABLE: ALPINECLUB
FOUNDED 1902

Statement for hearings on the Oregon Wilderness Bill

My name is George R. Merriam. I am a physician residing at 10501 Montrose Avenue, Bethesda, Maryland 20814, and chairman of the Blue Ridge Section of the American Alpine Club. I am here today representing the American Alpine Club (AAC) and its Conservation and Use Committee. The AAC is the United States' national mountaineering organization, with regional sections across the country, and represents American mountaineers before the major international mountaineering federations such as the Union Internationale des Associations d'Alpinisme (UIAA). With some 2000 members, we are primarily an educational and scientific organization promoting mountain sport, exploration, and research.

AAC has rarely taken an active stand on legislative matters, and my appearance here is therefore something of an exception. We are, however, interested in the conservation and wise use of high mountain areas, and some of the lands included in the Oregon Wilderness Bill are particularly important to us.

Especially significant is a region known locally as the Menagerie, in the Willamette National Forest. The Menagerie contains unique rock formations, superb for mountain climbing, in a setting which is still wilderness, yet easily accessible from Oregon's major population centers. As such, it attracts much recreational use. Its character would be threatened if its classification were left as General Forest; logging would completely change and degrade the climbing environment.

The Menagerie contains more than the 5000 acres of roadless land considered a minimum for wilderness designation. The American Alpine Club supports making this area a first priority for wilderness classification, and in general supports the wilderness designations outlined in the House version of this bill (H.R. 1149).

Our organization joins mountaineers in Oregon and elsewhere in urging adequate protection for this unique climbing location.

Senator HATFIELD. Thank you, gentlemen for your appearance this morning.

The record will remain open as I indicated earlier, for 2 weeks, for anyone who wishes to submit any written testimony any viewpoints or ideas or suggestions. We welcome them. And then that will be—this hearing will be incorporated with the two field hearings in Bend and Salem and the entire record will be available hopefully within a couple of months so that you can leave your address and we will be happy to send you a copy of the entire record when it is completed.

The subcommittee will stand in recess until the call of the chairman.

[Whereupon, at 12:12 p.m., the hearing was adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.]

# APPENDIX

## ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS AND COMMUNICATIONS SUBMITTED FOR THE RECORD

(Committee Note--The Subcommittee received over 50 identical letters as the one printed below.)

August 15, 1983

Tony Bevenitto
Senate Energy and Natural Resources
312 Dirksen Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Sir;

The purpose of this letter is to ask that the acreage in the Oregon Wilderness Bill be reduced and that the Middle Santiam and Old Cascades area be eliminated from the bill.

The Middle Santiam and Old Cascades are not quality wilderness areas. The Mt. Jefferson, Mt. Washington and the Three Sisters Wilderness areas have high alpine lakes and meadows, beautiful snowcapped peaks and provide a quality wilderness experience. These areas are easily accessible from east Linn County. The Middle Santiam and Old Cascades do not exhibit unusual features not seen elsewhere. In addition, they contain man-made features that do not make them acceptable for wilderness: 7 miles of 2-lane rock roads, 2 concrete bridges, 28 clean-cuts, 28 units sold but not yet harvested. The three areas that make up the Old Cascades are divided from each other by a network of logging roads and U. S. Highway 20. This area does contain some popular rock climbing areas and some lakes. They are already managed for their recreational and aesthetic values under the current Forest Service Management Plan.

Your sincere consideration of this very important matter will be appreciated.

Yours truly,

**Amoco Minerals Company**
7000 South Yosemite Street
P.O. Box 3299
Englewood, Colorado 80155
303-740-5270

H. L. Bauer, Jr.
Vice President
Exploration

October 14, 1983

Honorable James A. McClure, Chairman
Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
Suite SD-360
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Amoco Minerals Company owns 166 unpatented lode mining claims and 36 placer claims located along Cedar Creek, five miles east of Elkhorn, in Sections 30, 31 and 32 of Township 8 South, Range 5 East, Sections 6 and 7 of Township 9 South, Range 5 East, and Section 12 of Township 9 South, Range 4 East, Marion County, Oregon. Since 1977 Amoco has performed significant exploration drilling on these claims and has blocked out a potentially commercial copper deposit at Cedar Creek in the southwest 1/4 of Section 31, Township 8 South, Range 5 East. Amoco has kept local Forest Service officials, environmental groups and State officials apprised of its Cedar Creek deposit since its discovery, including on-site tours by Amoco personnel. Partially because of Amoco's Cedar Creek discovery and the presence of adjacent claim blocks held by others, the U.S. Forest Service recommended the Bull of Woods Wilderness area with boundaries as shown on attached Figure 1. These boundaries are located about three miles east of the Amoco claim block.

The recently proposed Hidden Wilderness boundaries actually overlap a portion of Amoco's claim block and are located only about 2,500 feet from our Cedar Creek copper deposit as shown on attached Figure 2. Amoco recommends that the proposed Hidden Wilderness boundary in that vicinity be made coterminous with the boundary recommended in the Forest Service RARE II study for what was then called the Bull of the Woods Wilderness. That boundary was incorporated in the Senate-passed "Oregon Wilderness Act of 1979."

Amoco requests that this letter be made a part of the record of the hearing scheduled for October 20, 1983 before the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Yours very truly,

H L Bauer Jr
Herman L. Bauer, Jr.

HLB/clt
Attachments

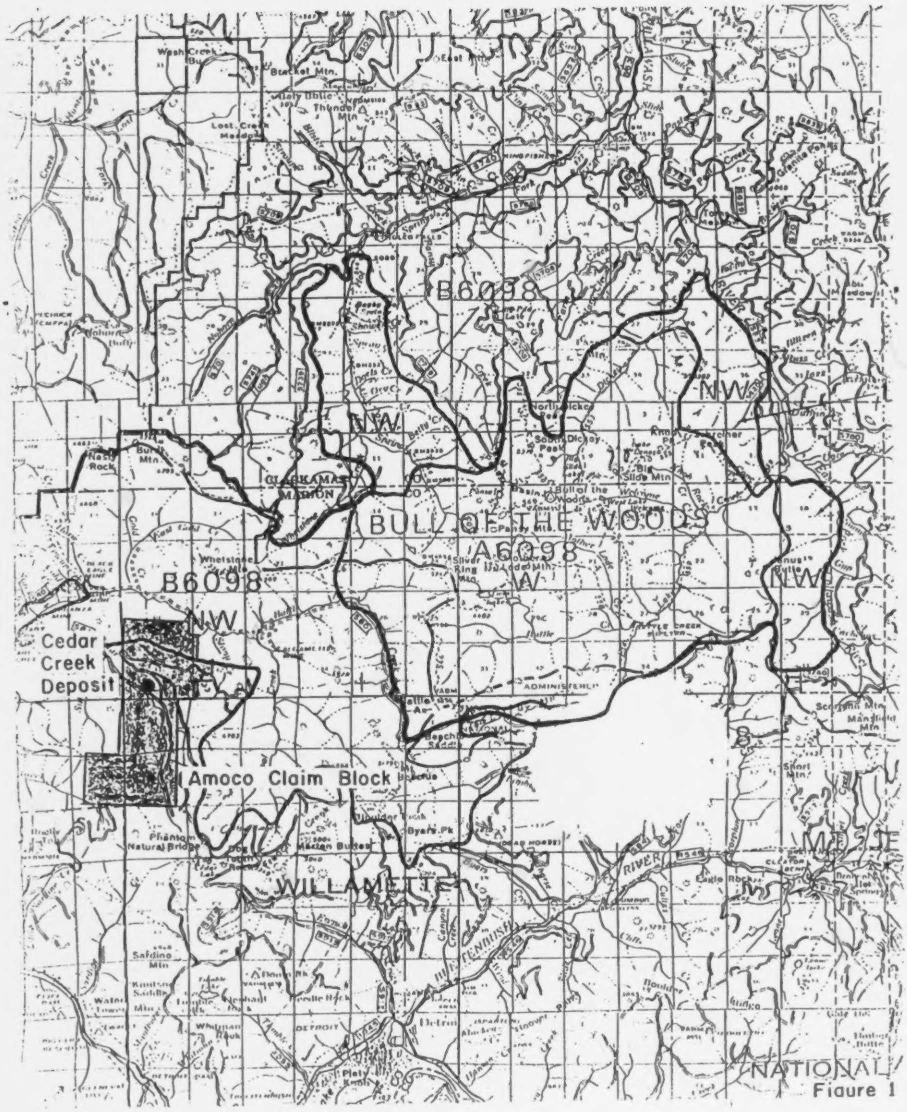

B6098
NW
NW
CLACKAMAS
MARION
BULL OF THE WOODS
A6098
W
NW
B6098
NW
Cedar
Creek
Deposit
Amoco Claim Block
WILLAMETTE
NATIONAL
Bull of the Woods
Whetstone Mtn
Nasty Rock
Bull Mtn
Phantom Natural Bridge
Marion Buttes
Byars Pk
Saddle Mtn
Detroit
RIVER

Figure 1

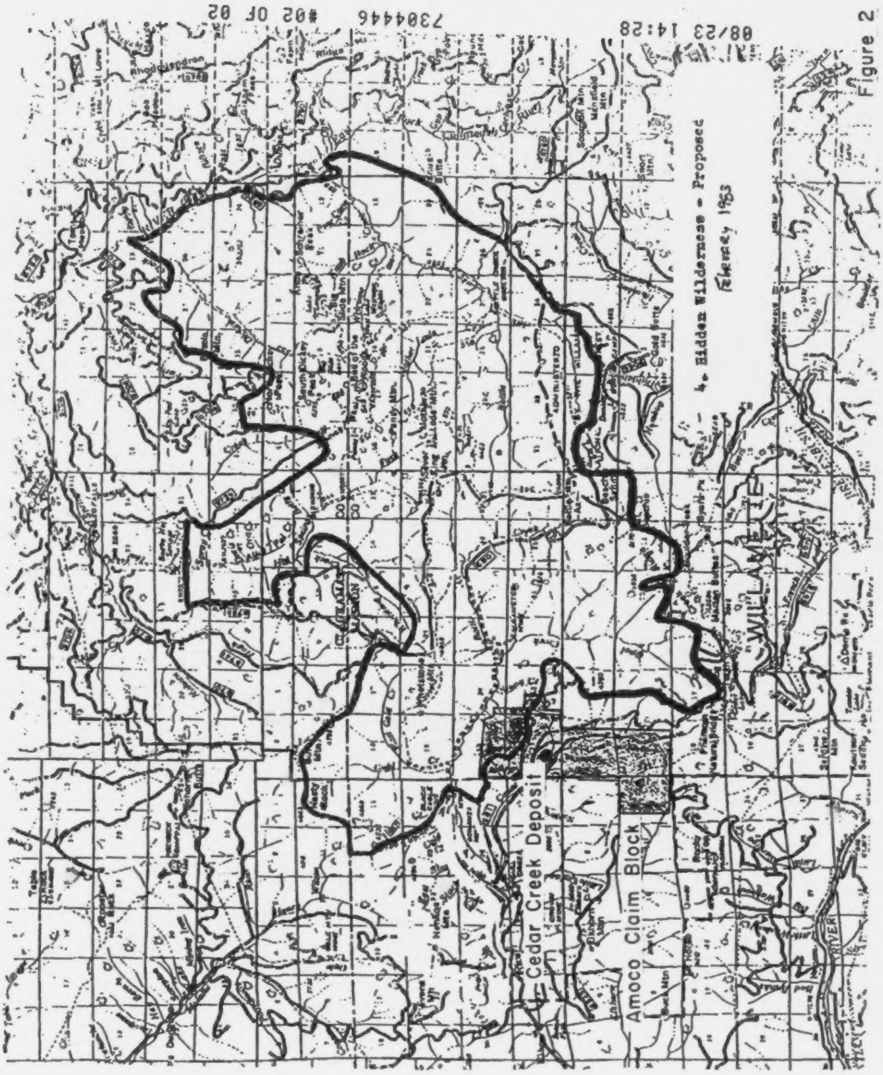

08/23 14:28 7304446 #02 OF 02
4. Hidden Wilderness - Proposed
February 1983
Cedar Creek Deposit
Amoco Claim Block
WILLAMETTE

Figure 2

931 2nd. Avenue
Sweet Home, Oregon 97386

Tony Bevenitto
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Bevenitto:

I am a retired office manager for Willamette Industries inc. I started work in the wood working industry in 1936. At that time much of the timber in the cascades was over ripe, large trees that were falling because of old age. and simply needed to be harvested. Oregon is a timber growing state and the trees that were harvested fifty years ago have now been replaced with a beautiful new crop. The wilderness area that has been proposed as a back packing area is rediculous because only a few hardy souls will ever see it. In the logged areas good roads have been built and maintained and campers can drive within a few miles of any area they wish to traverse. The timber in the Santiam area should be harvested and the replanted as is the custom in this area.

Sincerely,
Cleo Thompson
Cleo Thompson

Response of Bill Perl relative to
the proposed Oregon Red Buttes
Wilderness Area, Rogue River
National Forest and Siskiyou
National Forest

Last September I collected the specimen of a Brewer's weeping spruce (Picea breweriana), a rare spruce tree, in the Klamath National Forest, Siskiyou County, California, 13 miles northwest of Happy Camp. The tree was planted in Bear Creek Park, Medford, Oregon. The picture marked Exhibit #1 shows the tree as I found it. The picture marked Exhibit #2 shows the tree after it was transplanted. Exhibit #3 is a copy of a letter I subsequently received from the mayor of Medford. I would like to make some additional collections of Brewer spruce and collect some specimens of Siskiyou cypress (Cupressus bakeri var. matthewsii) in Oregon. The Botanical Collector's Permit that was issued to me by the Forest Supervisor reads: "Permit does not grant permission to collect specimens in Primitive, Wilderness, Natural, Botanical or Scenic areas..." As far as I know the same rules apply to all national forests. On that basis, I oppose the House-passed Oregon Wilderness Bill, H. R. 1149, specifically, the proposed Red Buttes Wilderness Area. If the bill is enacted into law in its present form I would be extremely limited in the Oregon collections that I could make of Brewer spruce and would be unable to make any Oregon collections of Siskiyou cypress. The only area in Oregon in which I can collect specimens of both trees is located in the middle eastward extension of the proposed Red Buttes Wilderness Area within the Rogue River National Forest. I recommend that this eastward extension be removed from consideration as a wilderness area. Please refer to the attached maps, marked Exhibits #4 and 5.

Senator Hatfield has suggested a third classification for wilderness management. Perhaps the area that I am concerned about would be appropriate for such a classification. Such a designation might protect the trees and shrubs from the effects of logging, yet provide for the collection of botanical specimens for educational or scientific purposes.

Approximately 50 spruce galls were attached to the twigs of the Brewer spruce which I dug up. Some of the galls are visible on the tree in the two pictures. The small plastic container marked Exhibit #6 contains two of the galls. They are of consequence because they kill the tips of branches and tend to stunt and deform the trees. For example, the spread of the branches of wild, mature, Brewer spruce is about ½ of the spread of the branches of cultivated, mature, Brewer spruce. The galls are caused by the feeding and irritation of Cooley spruce aphids. They are formed by the growing together of the basal portion of the needles so as to form chambers between the base of the needles and the stem. These chambers, which are separate, usually contain from 3 to 30 small wingless aphids covered with a white waxy coating and also a very few winged ones. The galls turn brown, dry and hard after the insects have escaped. They may persist on the trees for many years.

The galls are formed on Brewer spruce only where Douglas-fir, the secondary host, is present. On Douglas-fir, the aphids settle on the new needles, new shoots and developing cones. White, cottony, tufts mark their presence. The infested needles become twisted and yellowish. Severe infestations cause heavy shedding of foliage. I believe that the infestation is widespread wherever Brewer spruce are associated with Douglas-fir. If the Forest Service ever decides to establish a program to control the aphids by treating them with chemical sprays it would be prohibited from doing so for the infested trees placed in wilderness. I would like to add that the Forest Supervisor, Klamath National Forest, has recommended that the galls be removed from the specimen which I collected.

The Brewer spruce that I dug up was growing on the northeast slope of a steep ridge in hard, rocky soil. The site had been logged some years earlier for Douglas-fir. There were stumps and fallen, rotted, trees here and there. The logging roads and landing were visible. However, the loggers left standing the spruce and other trees. Young Douglas-fir and shrubs were abundant. A spring was flowing. At night I heard an owl hoot near my tent. The point that I would like to make is that the loggers did not destroy the general character of the forest. From what I saw, logging can be done in a way that minimizes damage to the environment. Please refer to the picture of my camp, marked Exhibit #7. The camp was located in the logged area, 150 yards south of where the specimen was growing. I am not advocating that logging be carried out in the portion of the proposed wilderness area that I am concerned about. I am pointing out that logging, while causing a certain amount of unavoidable damage, can co-exist with other uses of the forest.

Bill Perl
Bill Perl
1210 Bowron Road
Lakeside, Oregon 97449
August 22, 1983

My name is Mary Lou Goertzen. My husband and I are both artists. We live in an old converted one-room schoolhouse fifty miles west of Eugene in the country.

There is logging in our valley but behind our house is an area of about 5000 acres near Windy Peak that has so far been undisturbed because of steep hills and unstable soils. We're grateful to be able to live where we do, because it affects the quality of our lives.

Several years ago in the spring I was very excited about the trillium coming up everywhere in the woods, and I did alot of drawings intending to sell them at the Saturday Market in Eugene. In the meantime, Jay Block of the Block China Company of New York had seen some of my art cards advertized in the New York Botanical Garden gift catalog. This resulted in his coming out to our home, and now the Trillium is blooming on porcelain china all over the country.

The Bureau of Land Management cut a trail fifty feet from our house into the timber behind us and is expecting to turn the trail into a logging road. But for now, people in our community and from Eugene and Corvallis are using it as a hiking trail into the Windy Peak area where there is solitude and where you can go and not see any clear cuts. It would feel good if people six or seven generations from now could still enjoy the area in the same way.

I can't help think of Central Park in New York City – now that I go there occasionally – and the commercial purposes the land could be put to, but it's much more valuable as a park. In the same way, our uncut, undisturbed areas may be just as valuable to future generations.

One other point, I think the earth needs evenly scattered places where it can breathe naturally. Trillium only keeps growing when it is undisturbed.

AUG 24 1983

La Grande,
Oregon 97850
Aug. 19, 1983

U.S. Sen. Mark Hatfield
Room 107 Pioneer Courthouse
555 S.W. Yamhill St.
Portland, Oregon 97204

Mark,

You told me to write you a letter if I had something to say concerning the wilderness Bill. Well, here it is. I hope you will read this.

First off, the land does not qualify to be called wilderness. Bob Smith ran a poll of people that lived in Eastern Oregon. From this poll, 70% to 80% did not want any more wilderness areas.

Baker and Grant Counties have three ways to make a living. These three forms are lumber, mining and farming. The farming consists mainly of hay and cows, very little grain.

Mining brought the people to Eastern Oregon. Gold was found in 1850, when small groups of prospectors found gold in the Burnt River and the John Day River.

More than 20,000 people lived in the mountains in the mining days. The towns and populations were:

Sumpter - 9,000 Pop.
Auburn - 5,000 to 6,000 Pop.
Canyon City - 5,000 to 6,000 Pop.
Greehorn - 3,000 Pop.
Granite - 3,000 Pop.
Susanville
Prairie City
Austin
Whitney

I don't know

That is more people than live in the cities of La Grande and Baker.

There is a lot of gold, silver, lead, copper, and zinc still in the mountains of Eastern Oregon. With the prices of ore today, mining equipment, and know how, there could be many people working in the mines. This means jobs and money for Baker and Grant counties. God knows they need it. Put the people back to work and get them off the unemployment rolls.

The most production of gold and silver from Oregon mines came from the two districts indicated on the enclosed map.

The Blue Mountain District and the Klamath District.

approximately three-fourths of all the gold and silver produced in Oregon came from the Blue Mountain District.

There are 1,500 unpatened mining claims and around 500 patened mining claims in the area. There has been a lot of logging done and still being done. There are roads every where in this area.

It all comes down to what is good for the people who live in Baker and Grant counties. What will the wilderness do for them? Nothing, but take jobs away.

"They" say that a lot of people will come to the wilderness. That I do not see. This area is out-of-the-way- off the beaten path.

and nothing to see once you get there.

People will go fishing and boating at Phillips Reservoir which is stocked with hatchery fish. From the Reservoir, people can drive about three miles into Sumpter to eat, shop or see the last dredge that worked that area in 1954.

The people who fish the John Day River will mostly fish around 15 miles below the wilderness area, because the water is too swift from the snow run off to catch anything.

If people are worried about the fish, put in a fish hatchery on the Upper John Day River, then there will be plenty of fish for the fishermen.

How much money came from Oregon gold and silver? No records were kept untill 1880. Oregon gold and silver either had to go to Portland Oregon, or went to San Francisco, Calif. and considered California gold and silver. But the record books still shows $ 210,000,000. and at todays prices that would be "two billion, five hundred twenty million dollars.

If the two congressmen from Oregon want to put more land in to Wilderness, why didnt they do it in their own back yard. Mt. Hood would be a good place, no lumber and no minerals.

Wouldn't their voters raise hell about that.

My partner and I hold 19 claims under the names of The Bi-Metalic and Inter Mountains mines. They are two miles from Greenhorn which puts them about two miles inside of the proposed wilderness.

We have one firm offer and two other Companys interested. These companies are only waiting to see how the bill is going to turn out.

I am enclosing some of the assays from the Bi-Metalic.

Another concern relating to this Wilderness bill is the fact that should the U. S. lose the rights to obtain some minerals from other countries and our minerals and ore. are tied up in wilderness this country of ours could just be up that well known creek without a paddle. That is something to really give some thought to.

Yours truly,

Stanton E. Goss

**NERCO INC.**
111 S.W. COLUMBIA, SUITE 800
PORTLAND, OREGON 97201
TELECOPIER 503·241·2819
TELEPHONE 503·796·6600

WILLIAM W. LYONS, *VICE PRESIDENT*

September 8, 1983

The Honorable Mark O. Hatfield
Room 114, Pioneer Courthouse
Portland, OR 97204

Attention: Mr. Tom Imeson

Dear Senator Hatfield:

NERCO appreciated the chance to talk about mineral issues at your recent hearing on the House-passed Oregon wilderness bill. I want to follow up with a few details about our position on the wilderness issue and our Ibex gold and silver project. Please include this letter in the subcommittee record along with our earlier statement presented by Joe Sandberg.

NERCO is most concerned about the proposed North Fork John Day wilderness complex, which could affect our plans for a gold mine and mill project in the area near Sumpter and Granite City. Our position consists of three major points, outlined below in greater detail: First, the bill should exclude lands which have been noticeably and substantially affected by man. Second, the bill should exclude lands where such designation would jeopardize or restrict otherwise lawful activities on nearby existing patented claims and mining operations. Third, the bill should exclude lands with significant mineral potential, especially where they adjoin existing patented claims and mining operations.

As a threshold matter, in setting the boundaries of Oregon wilderness, all areas which do not meet the definition of "wilderness" in 16 U.S.C. §1131(c) are clearly inappropriate, and should be excluded. Such areas are those with roads, permanent structures and improvements, where the imprint of man's work is noticeable and substantial. For this reason, NERCO strongly recommends that those parts of the Greenhorn, Cable Cove, Granite, and North Fork Mining Districts within the proposed wilderness, be excluded. These districts contain more than 150 gold mines and prospects and 89 patented claims. There has been extensive mineral exploration to date, and large blocks of claims have been acquired by mining concerns, including NERCO.

Second, in setting the boundaries of Oregon wilderness, all areas should be excluded where wilderness designation of such areas may have direct or indirect negative impacts upon nearby or adjacent existing patented claims and mining operations.

Although our claims and operations are technically outside the proposed wilderness boundary, at the closest point, the proposed North Fork John Day wilderness boundary is immediately adjacent to our Red Boy and Cable Cove claims. At the furthest point, it is within one mile of our Ibex/Bald Mountain claims. (See enclosed map.) NERCO has invested over $6 million to explore and develop patented gold and silver claims in this area to date. We have rehabilitated 3,200 feet of old underground mine workings; driven 4,800 feet of new underground mine workings to facilitate exploration; drilled 47,000 feet of diamond drilling from 210 drill holes while underground; obtained control or claims to approximately 2,500 acres of land; opened an office in Baker which presently employs ten permanent employees, and in the past two years has employed as many as 38 persons to perform exploration work. If allowed to develop according to plan, the mine and mill operation could employ up to 80 people.

We are concerned that wilderness-related restrictions could make it too difficult and expensive to go forward with our project -- a project which will be an increasing source of jobs and revenue for the local and state economy. There are several reasons for our concern. While the U.S. Forest Service has not defined a policy regarding "buffer zones" around wilderness areas, the planning process for management of wilderness areas enables the Forest Service to exercise discretionary power to restrict activities on non-federal lands if such activities will negatively affect wilderness values. The BLM's wilderness management policy presently allows the agency to perform an EA or EIS for activities on adjacent lands, and to order the responsible parties to mitigate any such negative impacts. In addition, the federal government's power to control and eliminate activities on non-federal lands where such activities may interfere with a wilderness experience, has been upheld. Minnesota v. U.S. (1981, CA8 Minn.), 660 F.2d 1240, cert. den., Minnesota v. Block (1982) 455 U.S. 1007, 102 S.Ct. 1645. Finally, the House of Representatives is now considering HR 2379, a bill to control activities on lands "adjacent to" national park system boundaries. The passage of this bill would represent yet another precedent for governmental restriction of valid existing activities on lands adjacent to protected areas.

Third, the NFJD boundary should exclude areas where mineral values are significant. As several witnesses testified at your hearing, the proposed NFJD wilderness is in one of the most highly mineralized regions of the state. This factor is not considered in the House bill. In fact, we cannot find a single reference to minerals in the committee report.

Currently undeveloped mineral values adjoining existing operations and patented claims areas are particularly important because business decisions include the consideration whether expansion is necessary and viable. There are several potentially economic gold and silver vein systems just to the north of our Cable Cove claims, for example, which figure importantly in NERCO's business decisions. These are situated in lands which should be excluded from HR 1149. Your previous proposal concerning Oregon wilderness recognized these mineral values, and excluded these areas from wilderness designation. As a starting point, we highly recommend that any new wilderness legislation be modelled on your previous proposal, which we feel adequately addressed the NFJD mineral values.

Removal of these areas from the NFJD wilderness proposed by HR 1149 will not jeopardize fish, or other water users, nor will it diminish the existing scenic values of the area. NERCO has developed preliminary plans for the mine and mill operation, and in doing so, is preparing applications for the necessary federal and state environmental permits. One of the most important is the NPDES permit which provides that any discharge cannot exceed standards which will harm fish or other water users. The legal requirements are fairly straightforward, and the technology necessary to meet them is clearly within our capabilities. We do not anticipate negative impacts to water quality. Further, Governor Atiyeh just signed a bill which will subject the surface impacts of underground mines to state reclamation requirements. We will comply with these laws to protect fish and water users, and to conscientiously restore these lands.

NERCO recognizes that all parties concerned about HR 1149 must allow for compromise. NERCO supports wilderness designations when they are reasonable, and include consideration of all relevant factors. Good reasoning requires that any wilderness legislation consider these factors: 1) whether the proposed lands actually meet the definition of "wilderness"; 2) whether the designation of particular lands as wilderness should be permitted to disrupt mining activities on existing, patented claims, where significant investments have been made and substantial benefits to the local and state economy accrue; and 3) whether the designation as wilderness of lands containing high undeveloped mineral potential and adjoining existing operations, should be permitted to disrupt such operations.

To secure the future of our project, NERCO highly recommends that those areas of the Greenhorn Mining District and the Twin Mountain Roadless area which fall within the proposed NFJD, be removed. (Please see the attached map.)

We recognize that wilderness is a very complex and important issue for Oregonians, and for all Americans. We greatly appreciate your leadership in this area, and your dedication to a reasonable compromise among many competing views. We will gladly provide further information, or assist you in any way we can.

Thank you for your consideration.

Very truly yours,

W. W. Lyons

Enclosure

SKY LAKES

Weaver proposal claims 113,000 acres. Forest Service estimates:

Rogue River NF - 71,904 ac.
Winema - 44,439 ac
116,343 ac.

CFL acres:

Rogue River - 30,917
Winema - 14,083
45,000 ac.

Growing stock:

Rogue River - 734.6 mmbf
Winema - 244.5
979.1 mmbf

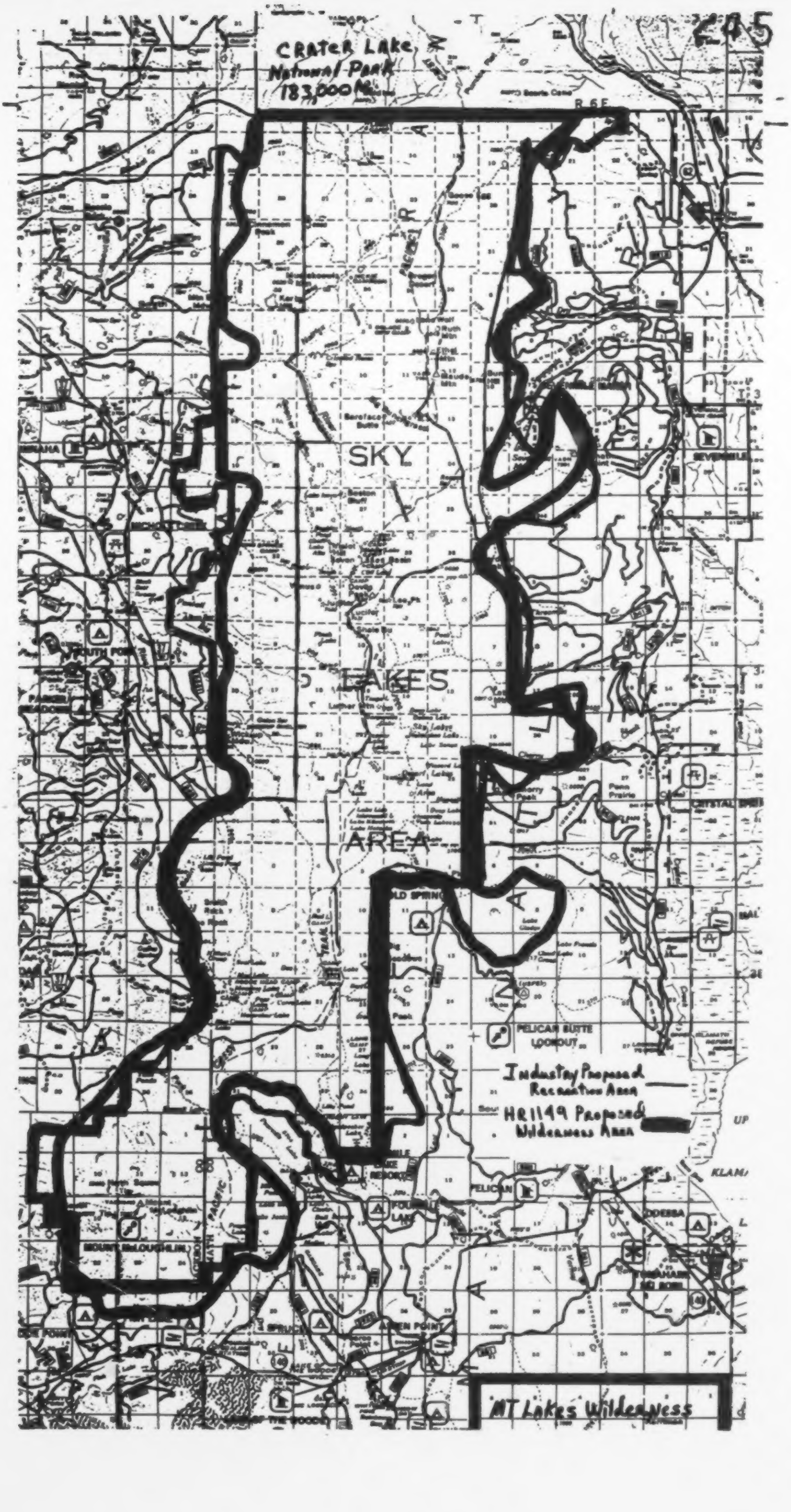
Programmed harvest:

Rogue River - 4.9 mmbf/yr
Winema - .3
5.2 mmbf/yr

Potential yield:

Rogue River - 7.1
Winema - 1.9
9.0 mmbf/yr

If acreage must be given up to Wilderness, the western boundary of the proposed wilderness should be moved eastward to exclude the most productive timberland. This boundary change would reduce the acreage on the Rogue River side to approximately 50,000 acres and return approximately 500 mmbf of growing stock to the commercial forest inventory. The outstanding recreational and scenic features of the lake areas would continue to be protected. Additional boundary changes may be possible on the Winema side of the proposed Wilderness.


245
CRATER Lake N
National Park
183,000 Ac.
R 6 E
SKY
LAKES
AREA
PELICAN BUTTE LOOKOUT
PELICAN
MOUNT McLOUGHLIN
Industry Proposed Recreation Area
HR1149 Proposed Wilderness Area
MT Lakes Wilderness

Red Buttes (Kangaroo RA)

- Weaver Bill claims 26,000 ac. F.S. estimates -

| | |
|---|---|
| Siskiyou | 10,485 ac. |
| Rogue River | 14,977 ac. |
| National Monument | 402 ac. |
| | 25,864 ac. |

Carter admin. recommendation for 26,000 acres was almost all in Calif. Weaver proposal is all in Oregon.

- C.F.L. Acres:

| | |
|---|---|
| Siskiyou | 8,108 ac. |
| Rogue | 8,527 ac. |
| | 16,635 ac. |

- Growing Stock:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Siskiyou | 182.7 | Programmed Harvest | 3.0 mmbf/yr |
| Rogue | 208.5 | | 1.2 mmbf/yr |
| | 391.2 | | 4.2 mmbf/yr |

- Planned sales in proposal W. A.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Siskiyou | 1983 - Deep Left | 8.5 mm, 1.5 m. rd. |
| Rogue | 1984 - Trail Sucker | 12.3 mm, 7.0 m. rd. |

- Area is basically a narrow ridge area with moderately scenic areas on the crest. Forest Service has recognized scenic attributes by creating the Craiggies special scenic area on the crest. The Siskiyou side contains 4,058 acres and the Rogue side contains 2,742 acres. Views from perimeter of designated scenic area is clearcuts and logging roads on both sides of ridge. Nearly 3 miles of full-size mainline road is included within proposed W.A. boundaries on Siskiyou side.

If acreage must be given up to Wilderness, the scenic crest zone could be sacrificed. The F.S. already has these boundaries located and only impact might be from some visual considerations and the loss of potential for constructing a road at two different locations which would link the Cave Junction Area to the Applegate area. Not considered a necessity by anyone.

## RED BUTTES

### Timber Supply Impact

The creation of the proposed Red Buttes Wilderness Area would preclude access to 391.2 million board feet of standing timber and the multiple use management of 16,635 acres of commercial forest land. Yearly harvest levels would be reduced by 3.4 to 5.3 million board feet.

### Jobs Would Be Lost

The creation of the proposed Red Buttes Wilderness Area would result in the loss of 61 to 95 jobs.

### Access to Mineral Resources Would Be Lost

Wilderness designation would result in the loss of potentially valuable mineral deposits known in the area. These include gold, chromite, manganese, and base metal sulfides which contain varying amounts of gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc. The recently activated Gray Eagle Mine, a short distance southwest of the proposed area, and the Blue Ledge Mine, a short distance northeast of the area, should be considered important evidence of potential mineral resources within the area. Much of the area has not yet been adequately explored to evaluate the total mineral resource potential of the area.

### The Proposed Wilderness Provides Little Wilderness Experience

The proposed area is only one mile wide at points and has many oddly shaped protrusions. (See attached map.) These protrusions would not provide a wilderness experience for recreational users, but, if designated as wilderness, would complicate management of adjoining lands or force the eventual wilderness designation of adjoining lands. The proposal, as is, merely takes acreage from multiple use--it does not add wilderness acreage.

### The Creation of an Oregon Red Buttes Would Necessitate the Creation of of a California Counterpart

The creation of an Oregon wilderness would provide justification for the establishment of a much larger California counterpart. The creation of a California wilderness would impact Oregon mills, since it would lie within Southern Oregon's timber harvest area.

### The Forest Service Can Adequately Protect the Area By Less Harmful Means Than Wilderness

The area has some unique qualities worth preserving. The Siskiyou National Forest plan protects these areas by scenic designations. This plan protects the unique area's precision without impacting the economic resources.

## Motorized Recreation Would Be Prohibited

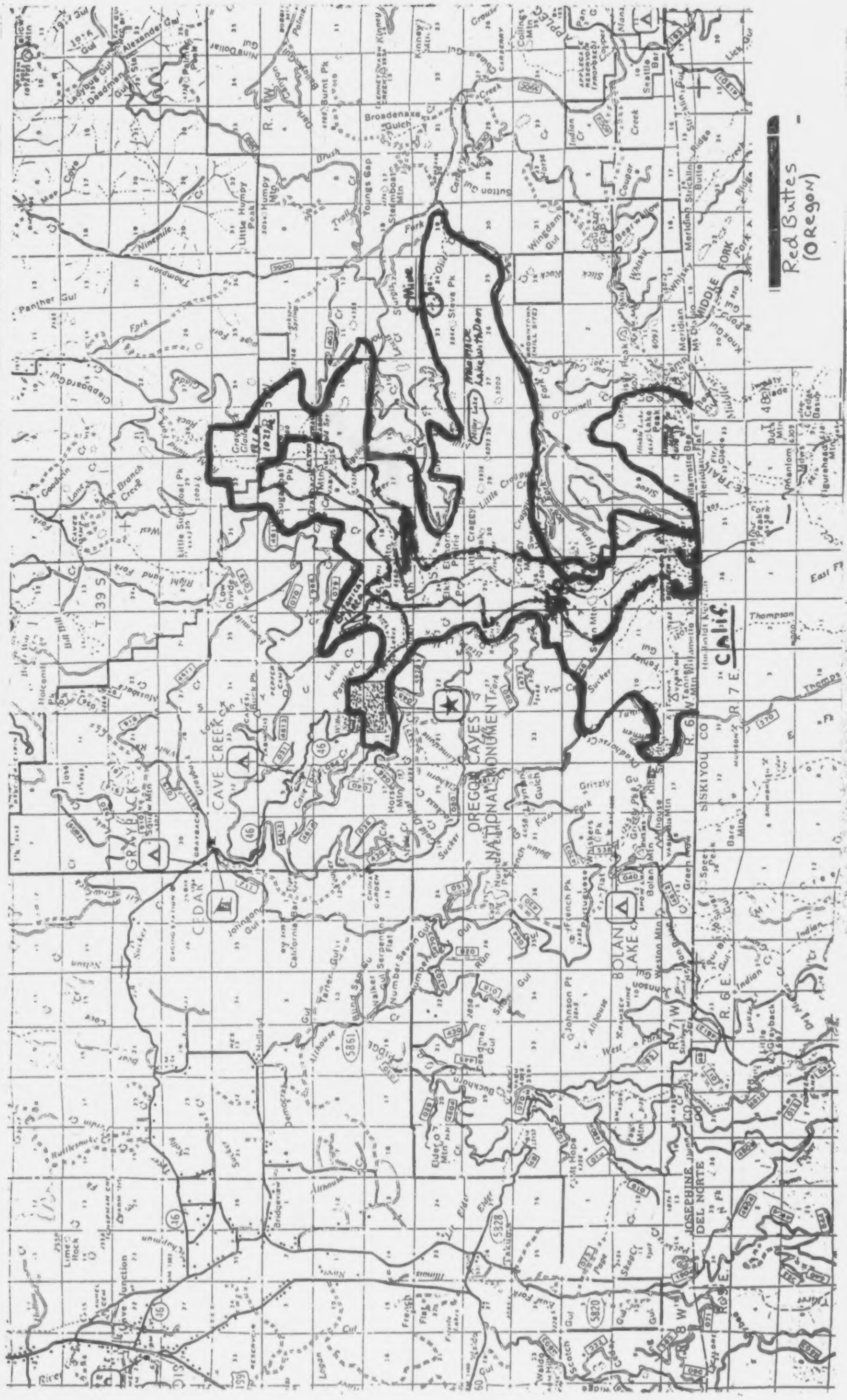
Portions of the Red Buttes are frequented by recreational vehicle users. Wilderness designation would prohibit their use of the area trails and road for vehicle use.

## This Area Was Not Included in the Hatfield Wilderness Bill

Senator Hatfield in 1980 could not justify the inclusion of Red Buttes into the wilderness system. The facts upon which he based his conclusion have not changed in the interim.

## The Area Proposed by the Bill Is Not Roadless

Man has already entered portions of the proposed wilderness area by the construction of a road. (See attached map.) Land with such permanent construction does not fit the definition of wilderness.



Red Buttes
(OREGON)

OREGON CAVES NATIONAL MONUMENT
CAVE CREEK
CEDAR
GRAYBACK
BOLAN LAKE
SISKIYOU CO
JOSEPHINE CO
DEL NORTE CO
Calif.
MIDDLE FORK
T. 39 S
R. 4 W
R. 6 W
R. 7 E
R. 6 E
R. 7 W
R. 8 W
Cave Junction
Steve Pk
Sugarloaf Pk
Little Grayback
Thompson

## GRASSY KNOB

Weaver's Bill claims 22,000 acres. Forest Service estimates 24,[illegible]70 acres within boundaries of map he provided.

Area contains 12,770 acres of CFL, D.F. + P.O.C.

Area contains 539.2 mmbf standing volume, about 41 Mbf/acre

Contributes about 4.5 mmbf/ac/yr to allowable cut.

Area can roughly be divided into a north half and south half. Almost all CFL is north half. South half is mostly rocky slopes terminating in the canyon bottom of Elk River. A major haul road parallels Elk River on the south side. Five miles of new road is presently being constructed at the top of the rocky breaks and nearly divides the unit equally in two parts again. The road is being built with FR&T funds and has been pioneered its full length. It will be extended and connected to another road later by timber sale monies.

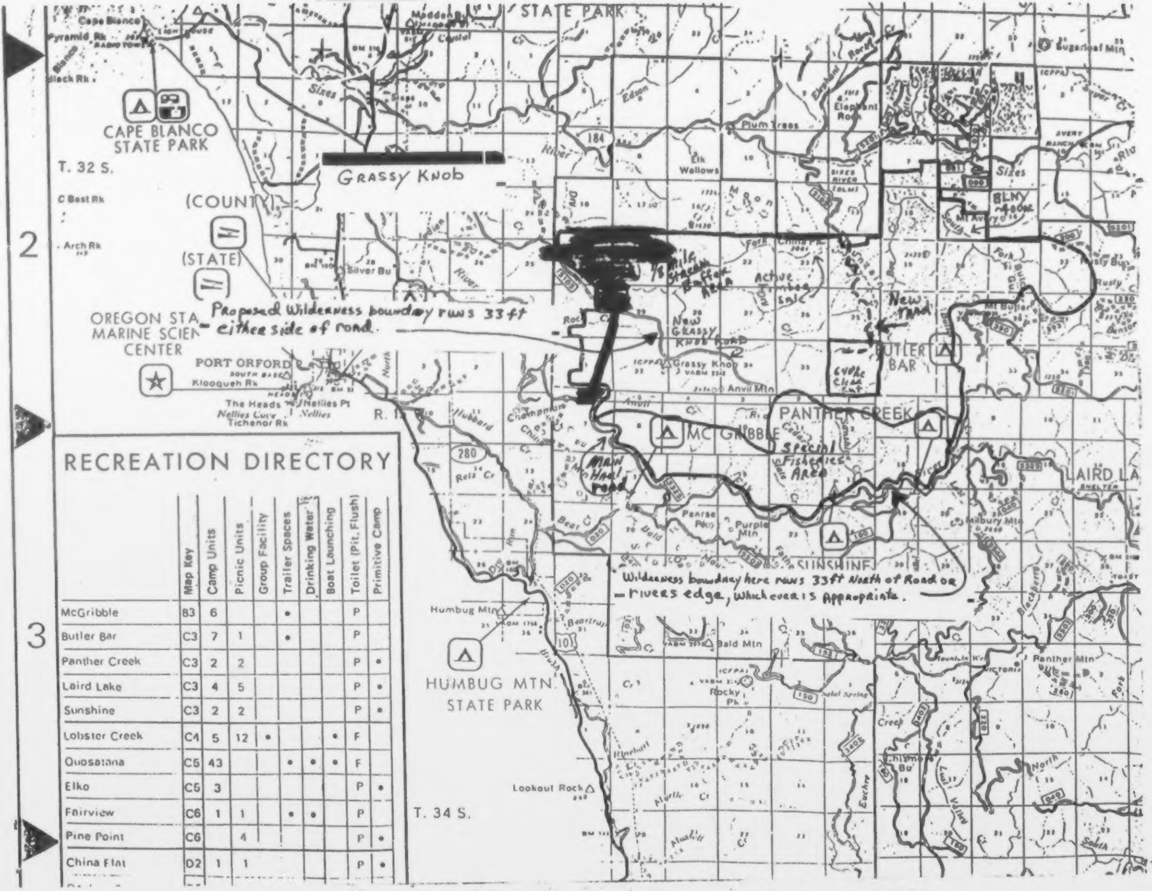
Several timber sales are in or planned for the area.

China Peak - under contract. 5.62 mmbf, 3.9 mile road

Grassy Knob - 1984. 4.9 mmbf, 1.5 mile road

Elk River and Dry Creek are presently and will be managed as a "Special Fisheries Resource" area in the future. No harvest is allowed near either river.

If acreage must be given up to Wilderness, lower half of unit could be sacrificed with little impact to industry. An outstanding Wilderness experience could be obtained by sitting on a rock and counting log trucks going by on both the upper and lower roads. The upper boundary would follow the ridge line through sections 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 of T33S, R14W and sections 7 and 8 of T33S,13W to a point connecting with Elk River. (See map.) The lower boundary would be the same as Weavers. The area would contain approximately 6,000 acres.

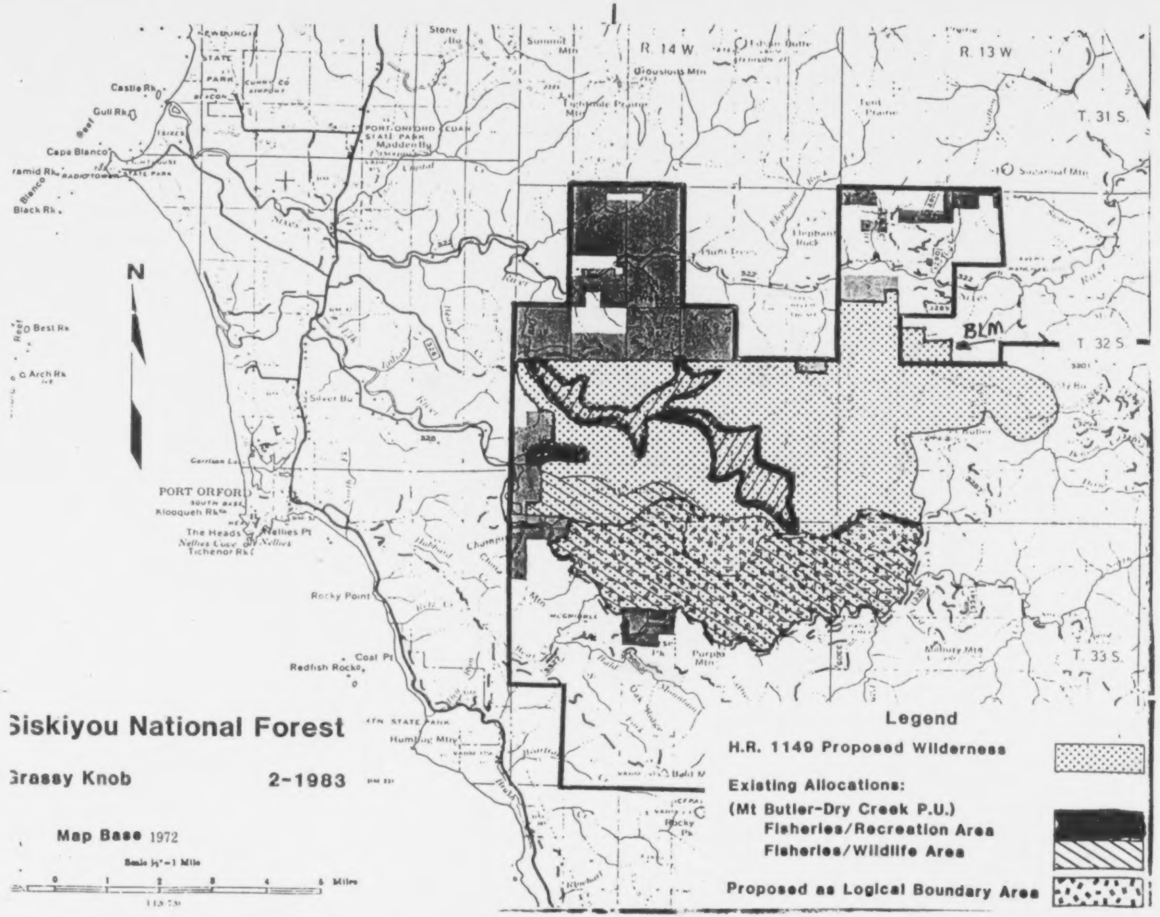

CAPE BLANCO STATE PARK
T. 32 S.
(COUNTY)
(STATE)
OREGON STA MARINE SCIEN CENTER
PORT ORFORD
GRASSY KNOB
STATE PARK
Elk Wellows
Plum Trees
Elephant Rock
Sizes
BLNY
New Grassy Knob Road
Grassy Knob
Anvil Mtn
Active Timber Sale
New Road
BUTLER BAR
640 Ac Clear Cut
1/8 Mile Stacker Buffer Area
PANTHER CREEK
MC GRIBBLE
Special Fisheries Area
Main Haul road
Pearse Pk
Purple Mtn
SUNSHINE
Bald Mtn
HUMBUG MTN. STATE PARK
Humbug Mtn
Lookout Rock
Rocky Pk
Panther Mtn
Laird LA
Hilbury Mtn
T. 34 S.
R. 1
280
184
101
2
3

Proposed Wilderness boundary runs 33 ft - either side of road.

Wilderness boundary here runs 33 ft North of Road or - rivers edge, whichever is appropriate.

## RECREATION DIRECTORY

| | Map Key | Camp Units | Picnic Units | Group Facility | Trailer Spaces | Drinking Water | Boat Launching | Toilet (Pit, Flush) | Primitive Camp |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| McGribble | B3 | 6 | | | ● | | | P | |
| Butler Bar | C3 | 7 | 1 | | ● | | | P | |
| Panther Creek | C3 | 2 | 2 | | | | | P | ● |
| Laird Lake | C3 | 4 | 5 | | | | | P | ● |
| Sunshine | C3 | 2 | 2 | | | | | P | ● |
| Lobster Creek | C4 | 5 | 12 | ● | | | ● | F | |
| Quosatana | C5 | 43 | | | ● | ● | ● | F | |
| Elko | C5 | 3 | | | | | | P | ● |
| Fairview | C6 | 1 | 1 | | ● | ● | | P | |
| Pine Point | C6 | | 4 | | | | | P | ● |
| China Flat | D2 | 1 | 1 | | | | | P | ● |


Siskiyou National Forest
Grassy Knob
2-1983
Map Base 1972
Scale ½" = 1 Mile
0 1 2 3 4 5 Miles
Legend
H.R. 1149 Proposed Wilderness
Existing Allocations:
(Mt Butler-Dry Creek P.U.)
Fisheries/Recreation Area
Fisheries/Wildlife Area
Proposed as Logical Boundary Area
N
R. 14 W.
R. 13 W.
T. 31 S.
T. 32 S.
T. 33 S.
BLM
Castle Rk
Gull Rk
Cape Blanco
Black Rk
Best Rk
Arch Rk
PORT ORFORD
Klooqueh Rk
The Heads
Nellies Pt
Tichenor Rk
Rocky Point
Coal Pt
Redfish Rocks
Humbug Mtn
Port Orford Cedar State Park
Madden Bu
Silver Bu
Stone
Summit Mtn
Grousious Mtn
Eightmile Prairie Mtn
Elephant Rock
Tent Prairie
Purple Mtn
Oak Ridge
Military Mtn
Rocky Pk

MOUNTAIN LAKES ADDITION

Weaver bill claims 3,000 acres. Forest estimates 3,889 acres.

CFL acres are 3,811.

Growing stock - 82.2 mmbf.

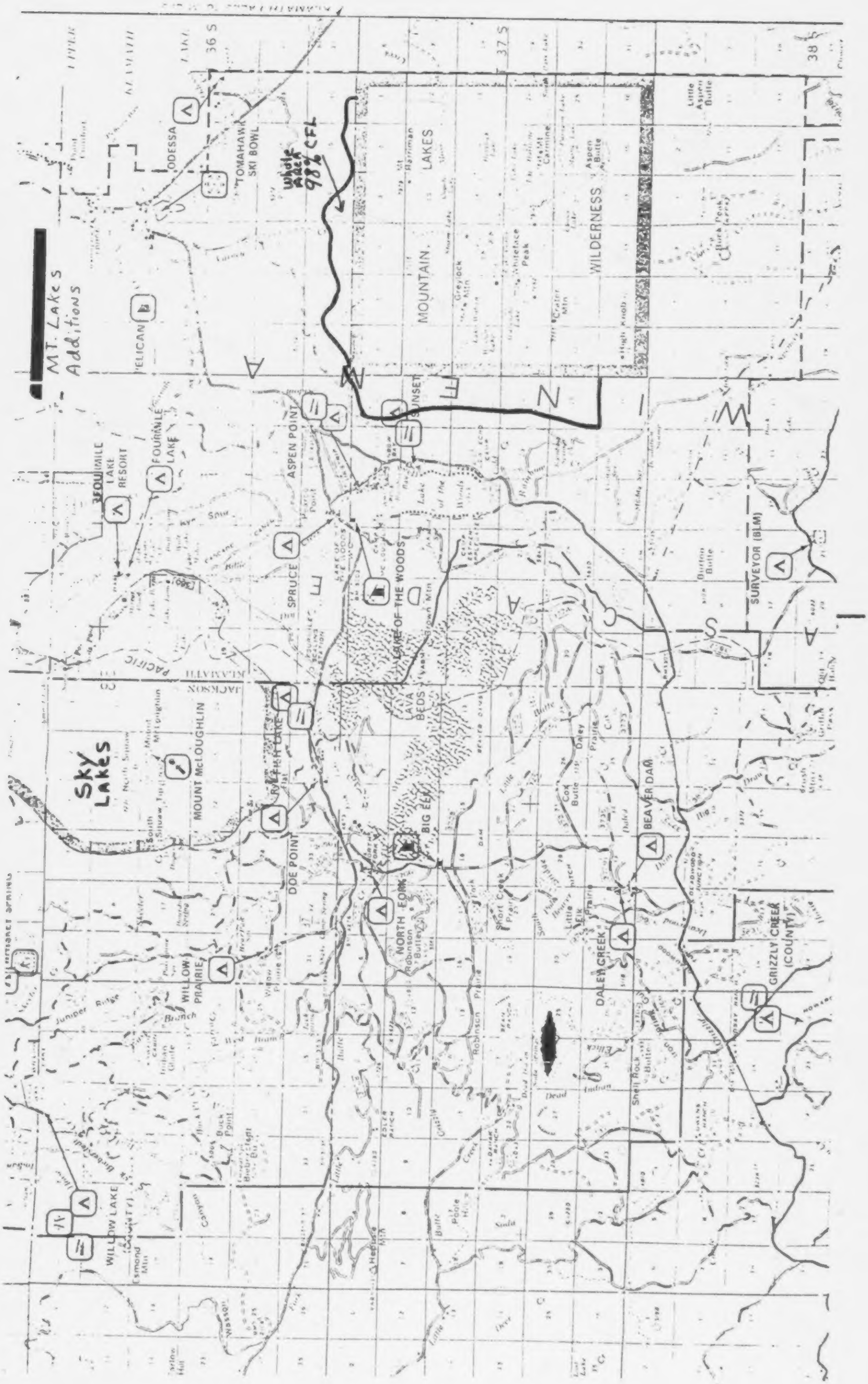
Programmed harvest - .52 mmbf/yr.

Potential yield - .80 mmbf

| Planned timber sales: | Volume | Ac. Impacted | Miles Rd. |
|---|---|---|---|
| FY85 - | 3.5 mm | 300 ac | 3.0 |
| FY - | 4.0 mm | 350 ac | 4.0 |

Dominant tree species in area is Shasta Red Fir with occasional high altitude White Pine, Douglas Fir or Lodgepole Pine.

Proposed expansion of existing Wilderness does nothing to enhance or protect attributes within present boundaries. Expansion represent a simple widening of present boundaries out to existing roads for no particular ecological reason. The high meadows and peaks are the central focus of the existing Wilderness. Expanding the perifery boundaries does nothing but prevent forest management on 3,000 additional acres and put more people out of work.


Mt. Lakes Additions
whole Area 98% CFL
SKY LAKES
UPPER KLAMATH LAKE
36 S
37 S
38 S
ODESSA
TOMAHAWK SKI BOWL
PELICAN
MOUNTAIN LAKES WILDERNESS
Mt Harriman
Greylock Mtn
Whiteface Peak
Crater Mtn
Aspen Butte
Little Aspen Butte
ASPEN POINT
SUNSET
FOURMILE LAKE
FOURMILE LAKE RESORT
SPRUCE
LAKE OF THE WOODS
LAVA BEDS
BIG ELK
NORTH FORK
DOE POINT
FISH LAKE
MOUNT McLOUGHLIN
WILLOW PRAIRIE
WILLOW LAKE (COUNTY)
DALEY CREEK
BEAVER DAM
GRIZZLY CREEK (COUNTY)
SURVEYOR (BLM)
Buck Point
Robinson Butte
Cox Butte
Daley Prairie
Shell Rock Butte
Esmond Mtn
Juniper Ridge
KLAMATH
JACKSON
PACIFIC

ROGUE/UMPQUA DIVIDE

Weaver bill claims 55,000 acres. Forest Service estimates:

| | |
|---|---|
| Umpqua NF | 43,356 |
| Rogue River NF | 15,583 |
| | 58,939 ac. |

Area has 34,300 acres of oil, gas and geothermal leases.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CFL acres | Umpqua - | 32,794 |
| | Rogue River - | 12,380 |
| | | 45,174 ac. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Growing stock | Umpqua - | 1,410.0 mmbf |
| | Rogue River - | 320.9 |
| | | 1,730.9 |

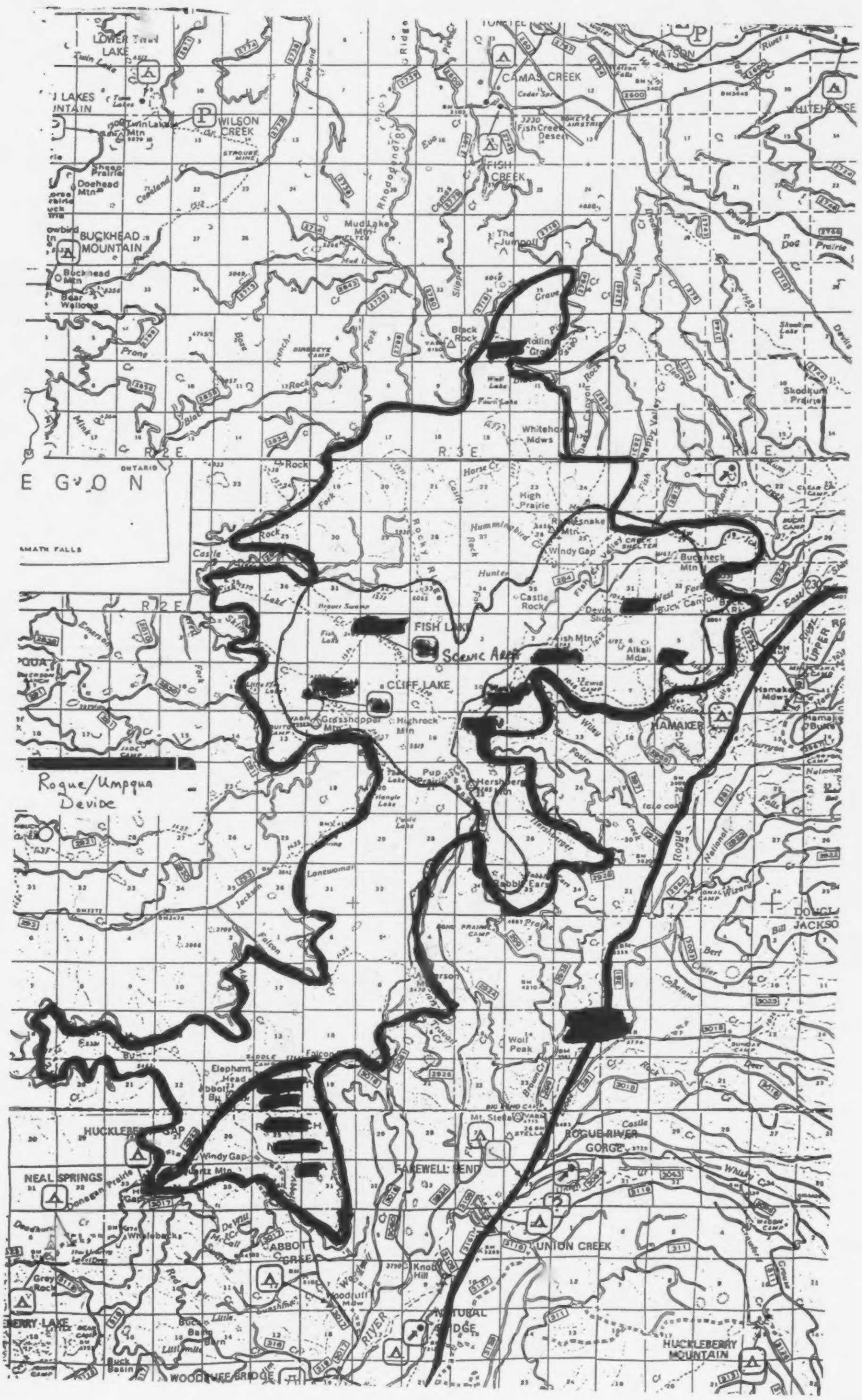
| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Programed harvest | Umpqua - | 6.4 mmbf |
| | Rogue River - | 1.7 mmbf |
| | | 8.1 mmbf/yr |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Potential yield | Umpqua - | 9.5 |
| | Rogue River - | 1.7 |
| | | 11.2 mmbf/yr |

| Planned timber sales: | Vol. | Acres impacted | Road miles |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1983 | 3.8 | 262 | 5.6 |
| 1984 | None | --- | --- |

| Timber sales under contract: | Vol. | Acres impacted | Road miles |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cow Salvage | 1.1 | 113 | 0 |
| Abbott Salvage | .55 | 67 | 0 |

If acreage must be given up to Wilderness, a presently existing 20,500 ~~17,740~~ acres special scenic area could be sacraficed. The area was identified in the 1978 Forest Plan and will be similarly proposed in the new plan. It will have some effect on the timber industry, but less than Weaver proposal.


Rogue/Umpqua Devide
Scenic Area
FISH LAKE
CLIFF LAKE
LOWER TWIN LAKE
WILSON CREEK
CAMAS CREEK
FISH CREEK
WATSON
WHITEHORSE
BUCKHEAD MOUNTAIN
Mud Lake Mtn
The Jumpoff
Black Rock
Rocky Ridge
High Prairie
Rattlesnake Mtn
Windy Gap
Buckneck Mtn
Castle Rock
Devils Slide
Fish Mtn
Alkali Mdw
HAMAKER
Highrock Mtn
Grasshopper Mtn
Pup Prairie
Hershberger Mtn
Rabbit Ears
Lonewoman
Wolf Peak
Elephant Head
Abbott Butte
Falcon
HUCKLEBERRY GAP
Windy Gap
NEAL SPRINGS
ABBOTT CREEK
FAREWELL BEND
ROGUE RIVER GORGE
UNION CREEK
NATURAL BRIDGE
HUCKLEBERRY MOUNTAIN
WOODRUFF BRIDGE
Mt. Stella
Knob Hill
Woodruff Mdw
Whitehorse Mdws
Skookum Prairie
Dog Prairie
R. 2 E.
R. 3 E.
R. 4 E.
OREGON
KLAMATH FALLS
DOUGLAS
JACKSON
UPPER ROGUE

Tom

403 Greenbrae Dr.
P.O. Box 4117
Medford, OR
97504

Honorable Mark O. Hatfield
475 Cottage N.E.
Salem, Oregon 97308

22 August 1983
AUG 25 1983

Dear Senator Hatfield,

I am writing you as an individual person, conservationist, and Izaak Walton League individual member. Our State of Oregon Division IWLA and its Wilderness Chairman Loren Hughes are on record as supporting the HR 1149 Bill, also locally called the Weaver Bill. However, there are two dissenting Chapters, at least, on the extent of the Weaver Bill – the Beaver All-State Chapter and Jackson County Chapters. The State Division IWLA will make final position on the Wilderness Bill at the Fall Board of Directors meeting in La Grande, OR Sept. 16 & 17.

I am currently President of the Jackson County Chapter Izaak Walton League of America and was Pres. in 1970-71. I have also been on State Division IWLA Committees and during mid to late 1970's was a Regional Vice President Southeast

Oregon Division IWLA.

Forestry and range, wildlife, and watershed conservation has been my lifelong profession as a professional forester.

I do want to make it clear that this letter and opinion is personal feelings and not a viewpoint of the Izaak Walton League.

Regards the Wilderness Bill HR 1149

1. The Grassy Knob area should not be wilderness. It is not of wilderness quality. Perhaps it does grow good "Pot" though.
2. The Rogue-Umpqua Divide is not of wilderness character and includes several roads as proposed and should not be wilderness. Perhaps, it could be classified as Scenic or Recreation classification if it needs to be a classified area.
3. The Sky Lakes area is really not a good Wilderness classification and should be Scenic or Recreation if classified. Boundaries should be same as old Special or Limited area boundaries.

4a None of HR 1149 proposed Wilderness Bill in Oregon is of wilderness quality and is a masterful bit of gerrymandering which includes some tracts

3

4b. The Red Buttes area as I see it should begin at Lower Devils Peak in Calif. and go N along ridge crest to Kangaroo Mtn. Down ridge line between Hells Canyon and Echo Canyon to Butte FK of Applegate River West to Fruit Mtn. to Mt. Emily to Buck Mtn. to Pyramid Peak thence west one mile thence South and East staying one to two miles from mountain crest below Pyramid Pk., Figurehead Mtn, Goff Butte, Rattlesnake Mtn to Lower Devils Pk. place of beginning.

5. Mountain Lakes Wilderness interest areas are now well buffered and does not need any further wilderness buffering additions.

Just grabbing acres of roadless land does not make it of Wilderness Category. The Forest Service had for years been foremost in wilderness proposals, i.e. Eagle Cap, Mtn. Lakes, Strawberry Mtn. and many others.

Thank you for your considerations

Sincerely Yours
Edwin B. Abbott
Edmar Enterprises
Professional Forestry Consultant

**CLACKAMAS-MARION FOREST PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION**

PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS · MOLALLA, OREGON

**ORGANIZED TO PROMOTE COOPERATIVE FOREST PROTECTION**

June 1, 1983

Senator Mark O. Hatfield
463 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Hatfield:

It has come to our attention that H.R. 1149 has recently been reviewed favorably in the House of Representatives. This Oregon Wilderness bill includes about 5500 acres in the upper Molalla River drainage referred to as the Table Rock Wilderness. Our Association stongly disagrees with this area being included in the bill for the following reasons:

1. As the attached map (Attachment A) indicates, this area lies within a large block of well managed timberland, both BLM and private industry owned.

2. Fire prevention and control activities are limited within a designated Wilderness Area. This jeopardizes the protection of the adjoining valuable timberland.

3. Per Attachment B, all of this proposed area and substantial surrounding area are forest lands about 100 years old. This forest originated as a result of a fire that spread from within the proposed Table Rock Wilderness Area. This fire was probably started by Indians or early whiTe settlers who set the Table Rock huckleberry patch afire to rejuvenate the plants. However, an often repeated strong, late fall East wind probably spread the fire over the 60,000 - 70,000 acres, as shown.

4. The proposed wilderness area is located in an East wind corridor. Winds frequently reach 50 - 80 MPH in late summer when forests are at their driest and most fire dangerous. Under these conditions, forest fires have been known to travel up to 10 miles per hour and consume hundreds of acres of prime timber and anything else in its path, in an hour's time.

5. Wilderness designation limits use of the area to a select few people. There has been little opportunity for the public to scrutinize this proposal.

6. The Salem BLM District management proposal supported multiple use of this area, as well as, being necessarily protective of the unique and historic features of the area.

*Member of Oregon Forest Protection Association*
Office of Secretary-Treasurer 1149 Court Street N.E. Salem, Oregon 97301
Telephone 588-0322

7. The Clackamas-Marion District of the Oregon State Forestry Department provides the forest fire protection to all BLM and Public Domain lands in the district. If the area is designated the Table Rock Wilderness Area, other forest lands in the district will suffer an increased cost because of special protection considerations. Many of these increased forest protection burdens arise out of public use.

8. Under high fire danger conditions, the Forest Protection District may restrict public entry, or in cases of very high fire danger, actually prohibit entry, which will add to public confusion and discontent. Access to the area is through many miles of private and public managed timberland.

9. This proposed Wilderness Area is surrounded by many thousands of acres of privately owned commercial forest lands and several thousand additional acres of commercial BLM forest lands. Some intensive management activities that are vitally needed would seriously be curtailed. Controlled burning of logged areas reduces fire hazard, and prepares the site for the reforestation of Douglas fir. Certain visibility requirements associated with Wilderness Areas will cause conflicts in using slash burning as a forest management tool.

We do not agree with this area being considered for Wilderness designation and we would welcome the opportunity to personally show the area and explain our views. In fact, the Clackamas-Marion District is planning a tour of this area on Wednesday, July 20, 1983, and you are invited to be our guest on this tour.

Thank you for your review of our concerns.

Sincerely,

John Saari

John Saari, President
Clackamas-Marion Forest Protective Assn.

JS/ps

copies: Representative Denny Smith, Senator Robert Packwood, Interior Secretary James Watt, William Leavell, BLM; Joe Dose, BLM; Chan Bunke, District Forester; Board of Trustees, Oregon Forest Protection Association; Dave Jessup, OFPA; Clackamas-Marion Board of Directors

AUG 25 1983

1025 Lakewood Drive SW
Albany, Oregon 97321
August 24, 1983

The Honorable Mark Hatfield
Pioneer Square Court House
Portland, Oregon 97204

Dear Senator Hatfield:

The Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee will soon be holding hearings on a bill to place additional acres in Linn County under wilderness designation. The areas to be added are called Middle Santiam and Old Cascades that are approximately 48,550 acres in size. I am writing to respectfully suggest that putting this additional area into wilderness would not be in the public interest.

The Middle Santiam and Old Cascades sections are considered commercial forest lands with roads, bridges and logging operations in place. They do not contain the features found in true wilderness areas so should not be eligible for that designation.

The most important consideration is that the areas are vital to the economic health of Linn County. The Oregon Wilderness Bill would remove enough fiber from Linn County for 312 industry jobs and 655 jobs in related industries. It should also be noted that Linn County's budget problems would be even more acute if their share of harvest receipts from Middle Santiam and Old Cascades is lost.

AUG 25 1983

With 1,200,000 acres of our state already designated as wilderness, we cannot afford to set aside more. One-half acre for every man, woman and child living here is plenty.

Sincerely,

Howard R. Hickam

Howard R. Hickam

HRH:dc

cc: Mr. Tony Bevenitto
Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee
312 Dirksen Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20510

AUG 22 1983

Brightest spot in Oregon's Future

POST OFFICE BOX 548 • ALBANY, OREGON 97321 • PHONE (503) 926-1517

August 18, 1983

The Honorable Mark Hatfield
Pioneer Square Court House
Portland, Oregon 97204

Dear Senator Hatfield:

By the enclosed resolution the Albany Chamber of Commerce has gone on record as opposing the Oregon Wilderness Bill as proposed by Congressmen Weaver, AuCoin and Wyden and has shown support for a bill that carefully selects no more than 330,000 acres of additional wilderness.

It is clear to me and to the Albany Chamber that the Middle Santiam and Old Cascades have no special wilderness attributes. To classify portions of these areas as wilderness is wrong because it caters to the elitist wilderness groups rather than continuing the sound multiple purpose usage that permits many diverse groups to both enjoy the Cascades and permit their employment in the area for future enjoyment under the multiple use concept.

In addition, it should be noted that "Wilderness" is not preferred wildlife habitat. For example, deer and elk thrive in areas in which both trees are available for cover and open areas are available for browsing.

I am sure you will work toward a sensible bill that leaves most of Oregon's natural resources available for multiple purpose usage.

Yours very truly,

John R. Wyse

John R. Wyse
President

JRW:pms
Enclosure

Brightest spot in Oregon's Future

POST OFFICE BOX 548 • ALBANY, OREGON 97321 • PHONE (503) 926-1517

## RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, Linn County is suffering severe economic recession and high unemployment -- reaching 17½ percent in January; and

WHEREAS, there are indications that the economy is now showing signs of recovering; and

WHEREAS, a full recovery will not be possible if a Wilderness Bill, proposed by Representatives Jim Weaver, Les AuCoin and Ron Wyden is approved by Congress, because approval will permanently lock up prime timberland in Linn County, including some 32,000 acres (20,000 acres in the Middle Santiam, 12,000 acres in addition to the Mt. Jefferson Wilderness Area) and would place under study an additional 40,000 acres (Old Cascades), thus taking that allowable harvest out of production until the fate of that land is resolved, and

WHEREAS, estimates of lost jobs due to this bill range as high as 1,500 for the loss of the Middle Santiam and Old Cascades alone (one third of those jobs would come from primary wood products harvesting and manufacturing and two-thirds would come from related services, such as professional, retail, government, etc.), and

WHEREAS, this bill would also mean the loss of some $6.5 million in revenue to schools and counties, primarily in Linn, Lane and Marion Counties, due to the wilderness and study inclusions in the Willamette National Forest; and

WHEREAS, timber is a renewable resource and harvesting it through the multiple use concept of the U.S. Forest Service is a far more rational management practice than locking the timber up to become diseased, to decay and to die as it would in a permanent Wilderness status,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Albany Area Chamber of Commerce go on record in opposition to the Oregon Wilderness Bill proposed by Congressmen Weaver, AuCoin and Wyden; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Albany Area Chamber of Commerce join with the Coalition for a Reasonable Wilderness Bill -- a coalition which, as the name implies is seeking approval of a bill that is more reasonable to Oregon's needs, probably not to exceed the 330,000 acres identified for Wilderness designation in the RARE II process.

ADOPTED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE ALBANY AREA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE on this 1st day of March, 1983.

ATTEST:

WC Doty
W. C. Doty, Manager

John Wyse
John R. Wyse, President

August 26-1982

Senator Mark Hatfield
Dear Sir:

I was unable to be at Bend Oregon meeting, I was working on my assessment on the north Fork of The john day river.

I made a special effort to be at the meeting in Salem on August 25th.

As I listen to the speakers I realize that under the wilderness aerea 10 % of as many people could enjoy the beauty of the aerea.

I was in favor of the Eagle Cap wilderness aerea and still am. This aerea is truelly a wilderness aerea. The aerea that has been discussed today August the 25th 1982 Can be of greater value under multiple use as so many, more people can enjoy the scenary and beauty of the aerea under control development.

I was born in Baker Ore. in 1921. My father use to haul meat to the mining camps in Sumpter, Granite and Green Horn, this was before I was born; you see, I have my roots here and do not plan to leave here, this is why I am truly concern-

Those people at the meeting could not put a Pack on their back and walk into the wilderness and enjoy the beauty and the memories of our youth. But wilderness Classification would close them out.

I am fortunate that I still can, but I do not know how much longer - I have been going to the north Fork of the John Day river for 4 years and to the best of my memory I have not seen anyone with a back Pack on the north Fork except for my son and my self.

I was on the north Fork about 30 days of the months of July and August I saw 3 boys on a over night survival trip - About 8 in motorcycles - and four other miners besides ourselves -

I say, maybe, the 3 boys might be there if this is wilderness area, but the rest of us will be gone -

The area was davastated devastated by the bittle Kill and is a real fire hazzard today. Every time I look at this bittle Kill I think back to the time this happen when a few ecologists stop the spraying that could have save this area. The Lord gave us this trees and He planned for us to take care of them, He also spect us to use them and not to allow them to grow up, dye die and rote away -

there is one more thing I wish you would do -: You have scene for more Information that I can posible get - "this is it": What is the cost for One person for One day in the wilderness area? Considering land cost, job lost, tax lost, commodity loss, and administrative cost -

Would it be 1000.00 dollars, 2000,00 dollars - or even 5000.00 dollars? This is unaqual taxition for the rest of us.
I am extrictly against any more wilderness aera
I think we have given up enough.
I got this mining Claims so that when I retire
I would have some place to make a few extra 'Bucks'
and enjoy the beauty of the aera.
Remember, Senator, your age will take you
out of the wilderness aerea and look you into
the asphalt jungle.
I can go on and on but I would still be
against any more Wilderness aera.

a Fellow Republican
Clarence W
730 Highline Rd -
Hood River Ore. 97031. Phone 386 6903

AUG 31 1983

The Honorable Mark O. Hatfield
Room 107, Pioneer Courthouse
555 S.W. Yamhill Street
Portland, OR 97204

Dear Senator Hatfield:

I oppose more wilderness in Oregon. I believe the 1.2 million acres of wilderness we now have is enough. We cannot afford and do not need another 1.2 million acres as proposed by Congressmen Weaver, AuCoin and Wyden in H.R. 1149.

Oregonians need jobs. We are dependent on our natural resources, especially timber, and more wilderness means fewer jobs at a time when Oregon's economy is just beginning to recover.

Oregon's forests should be used for the greatest benefit for the greatest number of people, but wilderness areas are the special preserves of a few hikers and horsemen.

I respectfully request that you continue to listen to the majority of Oregonians and oppose the further designation of our forest land as wilderness.

Sincerely,
Dolores A. Mayer
24 Deer Circle
Port Orford Oreg. 97465

713-21 WASHINGTON BLDG. • P. O. BOX 1394 • TACOMA, WA 98401 • AC 206 272-2186

**KARLEN-DAVIS COMPANY**
**WEST COAST FOREST PRODUCTS**

AUG 31 1983

August 29, 1983

Senator Mark Hatfield
Pioneer Square Court House
Portland, Oregon 97204

Dear Senator Hatfield:

The lumber industry, which is so vital to the economy of Oregon and Washington, has been hurt by high interest rates, inflation, etc., and now comes the possibility of designating areas of high commercial value as wilderness areas.

Such a small percentage of our population ever use roadless wilderness areas that it seems ridiculous to me to put areas such as the Middle Santiam and the Old Cascades in that category. I urge you to do what you can to remove those areas from the Oregon Wilderness Bill.

Sincerely,

W. E. Twitchell

W. E. Twitchell
Vice-President

WET/oc

AUG 31 1983

Wayne Chambers
33718 Row River Rd.
Cottage Grove, OR 97424

August 26, 1983

Senator Mark Hatfield
Room 107 Pioneer Courthouse
555 S W Yamhill
Portland, OR 97204

Dear Mr. Hatfield:

I would like to indicate to you and the subcommittee concerned with H. R. 1149, some of my thoughts regarding additions to the wilderness system.

Two points should be addressed.

The first deals with the contention so often stated that greater protection of wildlife and fish spawning streams is necessary than is offered by the Oregon Forest Practices Act, the Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 and the Forest Service Timber Management Plan for Region Six. Given the remarkable survival and adaptability demonstrated by wildlife and anadromous fish subsequent to the Mt. St. Helen's eruption, the claims of fragility are at best in need of more research before imposing constraints offered by wilderness designation.

My second point is to offer a proposal requiring existing wilderness land trade-off when new additions are made.

Rich as this country is, it is now clear that there are not adequate resources to provide "all things for all people". The need for wilderness is more nearly met than are the needs of developed recreation for the elderly, for instance. The need for timber to provide continued employment in our communities is obviously not met. The clean energy needs which might be molified by geothermal development are not met.

For the most part, pristine areas which genuinely do meet the wilderness classification criteria have been put into protected status. It is quite possible that it will be determined that certain other areas do deserve to be protected as wilderness. Should this be the case, it is now time that future additions to wilderness should be offset by deletions from lands of this classification that have experienced minimum use or contain values needed to be developed for economic or broader recreation purposes.

An excellent example of such an area is the western portion of the Three Sisters Wilderness draining into Separation Creek and Horse Creek. This is an expanse of timber stands with almost no outstanding scenic vistas or unique flora or fauna. The record of very low use of the area dictates that it should be substituted for by some area found to be of true wilderness value.

I am convinced that if it is made quite clear that future new protected designation comes only at the expense of release of a corresponding area from wilderness, that a big step toward resolution of the whole continuing issue will be made.

Thank you for this opportunity to comment on H. R. 1149.

Yours truly,

Wayne Chambers

Wayne Chambers

5335 S. W. Martha
Portland, OR 97221

September 1, 1983

Hon. Mark O. Hatfield, U.S.S.
322 Hart Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Re: H.R. 1149

Dear Senator Hatfield:

Please enter into the record the following as my personal testimony on H.R. 1149.

Having been a wilderness user before the term was legalized in 1964, the current legislation H.R. 1149 is of extreme importance to me. Since I am also a professional forester and derive my income from the harvesting of timber, H.R. 1149 is of double importance to me.

I understand the importance of solving the RARE II problem in order that the Forest Service can go about their business and the timber industry their business. I also understand that industries and people are sick and tired of more regulation and problem solving by the Federal government. So what's a guy to do?

My conclusions are that H.R. 1149 is a bad bill that will only solve RARE II and open the way for RARE III two years down the road. That H.R. 1149 contains valuable timber stands not unlike timber being logged and reforested today. That food and employment is more important than setting aside lands for no use. That perhaps it would be better to let the proponents of H.R. 1149 sue the Forest Service every time they offer a timber sale so the majority of the people recognize how greedy they are. That Congress generally passes legislation that generally results in poor land management decisions.

As bad as my conclusions are, my reason tells me that the Senate needs to balance these things. My hope is that jobs and community stability have some priority in what seems like a world gone crazy.

Sincerely,

Philo Gregg

PG:me

6 1983

*Davenport, Peters Company*
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MICHAEL P. CLASBY

EDWARD D. PETERS, 1811-1856
JOSEPH P. ELLICOTT, 1856-1878
GEORGE H. PETERS, 1866-1877
GEORGE GORHAM PETERS, 1878-1344
GEORGE H. DAVENPORT, 1878-1932
WILLIAM B. BACON, 1892-1932
LOUIS M. PRATT, 1892-1944
L. MORTIMER PRATT, JR. 1918-1974

September 1, 1983

The Honorable
Mark Hatfield
United States Senator
Pioneer Square Court House
Portland, Oregon 97204

My dear Senator Hatfield:

As an eastern boy brought up at eastern schools and at an eastern college in the eastern social idiom, I was brought up with the myopic viewpoint which that kind of geographical parochialism engendered. However, all this changed when I went into the lumber business on graduation from college when I took a major, five week trip from Vancouver through all the lumber towns coming out of the lumber mills at California, at Quincy and boarding a train east at Reno. That was in 1940.

My wife and I have come to admire and like so many, many Oregonians in our trips there. I suppose it might surprise you that you have an eastern centrist-Republican who is a great admirer of what you have done for your state and the staunch positions you have taken on major national and international issues. I am prompted to write because it seems to me that this administration is going overboard on the Wilderness issue and to urge that you get Representatives AuCoin, Weaver, and Wyden's Bill reduced to the figures you have supported.

Shortly after the War a company started in Medford - "KOGAP (I guess it was an acronym of "Keep Oregon Green and Plentiful"). None of us want to do anything but to keep Oregon green and plentiful, nor do we want to overpopulate it. The Nova Scotia lumbermen I know have the same feeling.

The remarkable ability to grow new trees there on tree farms has totally changed the disaster area I saw in 1940 when I drove out to Veronia.

(Page Two)
The Honorable Mark Hatfield                    September 1, 1983

This letter then encourages you in these discussions to be firm in the convictions which you have.

Sincerely,

DAVENPORT, PETERS COMPANY

David A Mittell

David A. Mittell
President

DAM/mw

P.O. Box 547
Lebanon, Oregon 97355
503 258-2105

Max S. Ekenberg
General Manager – Northern Oregon Region
Timberlands Division

**Champion**
Champion International Corporation

SEP 6 1983

September 1, 1983

The Honorable Senator Mark Hatfield
Pioneer Square Courthouse
Portland, Oregon 97204

Dear Senator Hatfield:

Champion has two forest products facilities in northwestern Oregon that are increasingly dependent on the Detroit and Sweet Home Ranger Districts of the Willamette National Forest as the most important local source of open-market logs. Demand for the existing annual harvest volumes from these two districts is already extremely competitive. It has been well documented that demand for federal timber in this area will increase substantially in the next few years as private timber sources diminish.

Together our veneer plant at Idanha and our forest products complex at Lebanon directly employ over 600 people. Every effort has been made by Champion to keep our people employed through the recent economic slump and fortunately only one brief closure was necessary. We're fighting many obstacles to maintain the operation as an ongoing concern but there is one key ingredient we can't operate without and that is timber.

The current proposal to increase wilderness and significantly reduce the annual cuts on the Sweet Home and Detroit Districts will have disastrous local social and economic effects. There simply will not be enough logs available to supply the demands of all existing mills in the area and someone will be forced out.

Already within a short drive we have three gigantic, diverse wilderness areas (Mt. Jefferson, Mt. Washington and the Three Sisters) with truly unique features. The new wilderness areas that are being proposed such as Hidden, Middle Santiam, Old Cascades and the numerous "additions" can adequately be managed for the greatest good for the greatest number by keeping them under multiple-use. The "uniqueness" that needs to exist to qualify such areas for wilderness is lacking.

The people of Lebanon and Idanha not only cut logs from the national forests, we are also some of the most intense users of the national forests for recreation including wilderness pursuits. There is adequate wilderness now but timber is in short supply. We seek your leadership for continuing to have the Forest Service manage the areas under consideration, not as wilderness, but under the multiple-use concept so that the disastrous effects on local communities can be avoided.

Sincerely,

Max S. Ekenberg

Max S. Ekenberg
General Manager
Northern Oregon Region

MSE:kn

Tom

August 19, 1983

Senator Mark O. Hatfield
475 Cottage NE
Salem OR 97301

Dear Senator Hatfield,

I am writing to you about the need for wilderness protection.

Recently, I have noticed large and expensive advertisements, sponsored by Southern Oregon Resource Alliance, urging a letter campaign to you against "more" wilderness. I know you have been concerned with this issue and also with the problem of how to support the forest industries in Oregon.

Unfortunately, there are no easy answers - although SORA's publicity agent would have us think so. Perhaps I can even more especially appreciate the complexity of these issues because of my long involvement with state and local Land Use Planning; I currently serve on the Jackson County Planning Commission. And, I do want you to be aware of other, quieter voices besides those of industry and special interest groups. SORA's ad says that "we don't need more than a million acres of wilderness." It's not so clear cut (pun intended) to me.

I suspect SORA's motives are based on short-term expectations. Some long-range considerations should include our need to stockpile and reserve forest and mineral resources and particularly watershed resources. Furthermore, we need to evaluate the region's dependency on a weakening wood products industry and consider whether making acreage available for cutting is really the answer.

Finally, wilderness designation, to me, is much like setting up a trust fund for my heirs. I can't benefit from this but my son and his children will. And, put in those terms, two million acres seems but a small heritage to pass on.

Ellen Levine

Ellen Levine

**APPLEGATE COMPUTER ENTERPRISES**
470 Slagle Creek Road • Grants Pass, Oregon 97526 • (503) 846-6742

6815 Lemongrass Loop S.E.
Salem, Oregon 97306.

August 23, 1983

AUG 25 1983

Senator Mark Hatfield
107 Pioneer Courthouse
Portland, Oregon 97201

Dear Senator Hatfield:

Oregon Wildnerness areas are of special concern to our family (wife, two college-age sons and teen age daughter). Our church, community and business friends generally share with us strong ties to Oregon's environment. We consider our state and the northwest to be particularly conscious of the value of protected wilderness areas.

As members of the Salem Chemeketans we encourage including the following areas in Oregon's wilderness:

1. Hidden Wilderness
2. Table Rock
3. Mt. Jefferson Additions.....
   and all other areas included in the Oregon Wilderness Bill.

Please list our support as testimony in favor of all proposed additional wilderness for your August 25, 1983 hearing in Salem.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Joe Kuehn Jr.

Nancy C. Kuehn
Nancy C. Kuehn

Eva Kuehn
Eva Kuehn

31-312 056

AUG [illegible] 1983

8/23/83
410 Evans N
Salem, Or.
97303

Senator Hatfield:

Please include this in the record of your August 25 field hearing concerning Oregon Wilderness Bill H.R. 1149.

We are writing to encourage you to sponsor & support a wilderness bill which encompasses at least the areas & acreages in H.R. 1149.

Since we have personally used many of these areas and are aware of the beneficial effects they have to sustain the balance of nature in plant & animal life, sustain high quality water supplies for humans, sustain fish breeding streams and as well provide a recreation ground; we can thus encourage you in this.

Especially consider the Drift Crk, Coast Creek, Hidden, Mt. Jefferson additions, Sisters additions and N. Fork John Day as they are in H.R. 1149

Thank you for holding this hearing and for guiding this bill in Congress.

Very truly yours,

Wallace & Heike Eubanks

Roger W. Cantwell
~~21658 Dale Rd. • Bend, OR 97701~~
2745 ROSEWOOD, MEDFORD, OR 97405

Senator Mark O. Hatfield
114 Pioneer Courthouse
Portland, OR 97204

AUG 25 1993

Dear Senator:

I will be unable to attend your hearing on the current Wilderness Bill to be held in Salem. Please accept this letter as testimony.

The Bill passed by the House is the result of extensive debate and compromise. In fact, a great deal of wilderness will be compromised away if the bill is further reduced in acreage by the Senate.

Most of us realize the claim of "lost jobs" by industry is unfounded. The additions contemplated will have no appreciable effect on the forest products industry. Greater economic gain can be realized by preservation of the open spaces for tourism, hunting, fishing, wildlife, watersheds and other recreational and environmental reasons.

The aesthetic value of the areas under consideration are intangible, but exist none the less. I have seen many of the areas and of course have favorites. The areas adjacent to existing Wilderness Areas should be non-debatable, and are quite logical.

Among the others, the Hidden Wilderness and Middle Santiam are prominent in the older Cascade range. Diamond-Thielsen is an outstanding example of prime wilderness which has its best and highest use as pristine country. The Coleman Rim is unique in the state. Among the Blue Mountains only the Strawberry is protected. We should add areas in the Ochocos and those areas to the east (Glacier-Monument, North Fork Umatilla, North Fork John Day, and Joseph Canyon.)

All the areas in HR 1149 have been studied and all meet the requisites of the Wilderness Act. Without protection they may never again possess these characteristics.

I urge your support of the House Bill without reductions. Yours truly, Rogene Cardell

Tom.

23 August 1983
Corvallis,OR

AUG 25 1983

Senator Mark Hatfeild
475 Cottage Street NE
Salem, OR 97301

Dear Senator Hatfield,

Please include this letter as a part of the record for the hearings held in Salem August 25 on the Oregon Wilderness Bill. I support HR 1149, the Oregon Wilderness Bill, which was passed by an overwhelming majority of the House. The 1.2 million additional acres of wilderness in Oregon is not an excessive amount and represents a significant move toward our federal responsibility to provide the proper stewardship of our remaining wildlands.

I especially wish to include support for the Old Cascades and Middle Santiam Wilderness Areas. These areas represent the last significant portions of low elevation old-growth Douglas-fir forests that were so abundant when the first white settlers arrived in the Willamette Valley. We must preserve these areas as a heritage for our children and as a habitat for our wild salmon and other wildlife. Please consider adding the Drift Creek area to the Wilderness Bill as it too represents a last old-growth habitat in the Oregon Coast Range.

While I agree with your decision to consider the economic impact of the wilderness additions, I feel that the wilderness itself is not the reason for poverty in Oregon and the lack of housing for the poor in America. Over 80% of Oregon's forested acreage is still open for timber production and most of the areas being considered for wilderness are marginal lands both for timber production and reforestation. Considering the current glut of unsold lumber, uncut stumpage, and low timber prices, the lack of housing for the poor could only be caused by factors other than the supply of timber.

Finally I wish to stress that wilderness is more than the timber and wildlife habitat. These areas provide all of us with a chance to be at one with the Spirit of God. Their awesome cathedral canopies provide a more appropriate place of worship than any human structure yet made and they place us in the proper perspective of our place in God's creation. Thank you for your time and consideration.

Yours truly,
John L Kough
John Kough

Aug. 21, 1983

Senator Mark Hatfield
Pioneer Courthouse, 220 Southwest 3rd.
Portland, OR 97204

AUG 25 1983

Dear Mr. Hatfield

I recently wrote you a letter in support of the wilderness legislation now before the Senate, HR 1149. As I mentioned before, I am a small time rancher and tree farmer 17 miles south of Canyon City, and I live only 2 or 3 miles from the proposed additions to the Strawberry Wilderness. In my earlier letter, I strongly urged you to support not only the Strawberry Mountain study areas but also the North Fork John Day Complex as I am very familiar with these areas and believe them to be more than worthy of wilderness designation. However, at that time I was not aware that another study area very close to me, the ~~[illegible]~~ Glacier-Monument area, was still in the legislation. I was under the impression that it had been dropped in earlier phases of the study process and I was delighted when I found that it was in the bill and had passed the House. Again I am very familiar with this area and believe that its wilderness qualities are not only outstanding, but that wilderness designation is truly the best use of the land. As with many other study areas, the small amount of timber and other assets to be had can never surpass the value of this land for unconfined recreation, solitude, wildlife habitat, and water quality. In fact, I dont even think the timber could pay for itself in most cases as it would cost far more to harvest it in terms of ~~[illegible]~~ road building costs that the timber is actually worth. A harvest in this area would certainly destroy its wilderness values for all time to come and greater economic gain would be achieved by logging areas more suitable for fast timber growth and with less wilderness quality.

At this time I would also like to express my support for several other areas which I am familiar with and which I believe wilderness designation would be most suitable for. These include the Eagle Cap Wilderness Additions, the North Fork Umatilla Wilderness, the Joseph Canyon Wilderness, the Mill Creek Wilderness, Ochoco Canyons Wilderness, Diamond-Thielsen

Wilderness, Sky Lakes Wilderness, Rogue Umpqua Divide Wilderness, Three Sisters Wilderness Additions, the Salmon-Huckleberry Wilderness, Hidden Wilderness, Red Buttes Wilderness, Grassy Knob Wilderness, and Badger Creek Wilderness. Regarding some of these areas, I would specifically like to see Pine Creek, Eagle Creek, and Wing Ridge included in the boundaries of the Eagle Cap Wilderness, and the Elkhorn Mountains, Trail Creek, Battle Creek, and Beaver Creek included in the North Fork John Day Complex. Also, Copper Mountain should be included in the Grassy Knob Wilderness. Lower Cherry Creek, Red Blanket Creek and especially Pelican Butte should be included in the Sky Lakes Wilderness, and the lower 2 miles of Eagle Creek should be added to the Salmon-Huckleberry Wilderness. I would also like to support the Gearhart Mountain additions with the North Fork of the Sprague River, the Old Cascades Wilderness with Jumpoff Joe, Pyramids, Moose Creek and Browder Ridge included, the Middle Santiam Wilderness and its proposed 2500 acre addition because of the crucial old-growth habitat in the area, and especially the beautiful Rainbow Falls, Cultus Mountain, and Squaw Creek Falls of the Three Sisters Additions.

Finally, I understand that it may be possible to still add areas to HR 1149 that are not presently in the legislation. I am very interested in adding the Murderer's Creek area and Aldrich Mountain area near the state Murders Creek Wildlife Management Area. The BLM also has a study area west of Aldrich which, if the two areas could both be made wilderness, would compliment each other beautifully. Also, I believe the Chief Lookingglass and Grand Ronde Canyon areas should be included because of their scenic value and value to salmon and steelhead spawning, and the Wapiti area of the Heppner unit because of its importance to local elk populations. Also, farther west, the Drift Creek area should be included as one of our last natural areas in the Coast Range, the Deadhorse Rim area in the Fremont forest, and Lookout Mountain in the Ochocos.

As a last note, I understand that you will be holding a wilderness hearing in Salem, Aug. 25. I regret that I will not be able to attend this hearing but would please ask that this letter be included in the offical hearing record. Please don't allow our remaining wilderness to be lost. Support HR 1149 and its additions.

Sincerely, William J Heffner

September 4, 1983

Honorable Senator Mark Hatfield
Pioneer Courthouse
Portland, Oregon

Dear Senator Hatfield,

No more critical area is under consideration for wilderness this year in Oregon than the Bear Creek - Huckleberry unit no. 6288 in the Wallowa Mountains. This area is critical for what wilderness designation given the area would protect and what it would prevent. I would like the following remarks added to the Wilderness Hearing testimony, although I was not able to give verbal testimony.

The Huckleberry area borders the crucial Lower Minam unit,no. 6279, which you have wisely endorsed for wilderness in previous sessions of Congress. The Huckleberry unit is 21,800 acres in size, the Lower Minam is 32, 884. The Lower Minam and Bear Creek units taken together are needed to protect the quintessential wilderness of the western Wallowas. The issue at stake is analogus to the battle fought in Idaho to protect not only the rimrock nesting area at Snake River Birds of Prey Conservation Area, but also the sagebrush steppe feeding areas on either side of the rims. Former Secretary of Interior Cecil Andrus said at the time "We've saved the bedroom, we need to protect the kitchen too." The parellel in the Wallowas is this - if we save the lower Minam River valley but fail to protect the Bear-Minam Divide it is like leaving the back door open for the house to be robbed.

The Eagle Cap Wilderness boundary with Huckleberry unit excluded would leave a non-wilderness gash in the Wallowas along the five miles of pristine trail from Bald Knob to Standley Guard Station. On either side of this trail is some of the wildest land in Oregon: to the immediate west is Big Canyon-Deer Creek which is just outside the Lower Minam unit; to the east are Doc Creek, Fox Creek, and Bear Creek. The unit had a Forest Service Wilderness Attribute Rating System score of 22; this is high. The area is principally covered with small Sub-Alpine Fir, Engleman Spruce, Western Larch, Grand Fir, Lodgepole Pine, and Whitebark Pine. Uncommon trees found in this unit are Mountain Hemlock - a Cascades tree, and Mountain Mahogany. This is high country- the trail head is at 6,000 feet and the Guard Station is at 7,250 feet. The area is rich in wild life: elk, deer, and bear are common. This country has the highest numbers of Mountain Lion in the state. Pine Marten, Fisher, and Wolverine, all uncommon or rare animals, have been sighted in the Bear-Minam country. Uncommon birds to Oregon found in the area include the Franklin's Grouse and the Pine Grosbeak.

At Standley Guard Station, which is outside the wilderness boundary, begins what may be the finest mountain trail in Oregon. Adding Bear Creek unit to the Eagle Cap Wilderness would prevent the possible ruining of this trail. This trail - the Wash Board - runs ten superb miles from the Guard Station to Bear Creek Saddle deep in the wilderness. The elevation of the trail remains constant at between 7,000 and 8,000 feet. The exhilaration one feels on this trail has to be experienced to be fully understood. I believe this sharp ridge - Bear/Minam Divide offers the most total mountain wilderness feeling in Oregon. At points along the trail a hiker is nearly 15 miles from the nearest road; very few wilderness regions in Oregon can make such claims, if any at all. To protect the integrity of the entire west Wallowa wilderness it is crucial that the possibility of a road being pushed to Standley Guard Station is forever prevented. Bear Creek unit can stand on its own merits, but to save the nearby wildest areas it is imperative that it be added to the wilderness.

Upper Catherine Creek, no. 6281, 15,420 acres, is another area included in the recent House of Representatives Bill that deserves protection in your legislation. The area is principally the glaciated valley of the North Fork of Catherine Creek. The Forest Service gave this unit a WARS score of 23, the highest score in northeast Oregon. Elevations in the area range from 4,400 to 8,656 feet. Rich sub-alpine meadows run along the east side of this unit. Some of the largest meadows in the Wallowas are five miles up the trail from the end of the road.

The town of Union uses Catherine Creek for its watershed - protecting the north fork is the way to assure purer water quality in the creek. Timber sales have been mapped in this unit which would include a road several miles up the creek. This wild forest valley will not be given another opportunity for protection - the timber saw will preclude this. Jim Merzenic, a forester, has noted the extremely steep and unstable soils of the area, and fought unsuccessfully to protect the area until taking a job on the Lolo National Forest.

Catherine Creek, as Bear Creek, can stand on its own merits- both areas have similar flora and fuana. However, Catherine Creek [illegible] is also important as it affords protection for the Minam country. Rock Creek at its confluence with the Minam River is 15 trail miles from the nearest road. In Oregon that is as far from a road as you can get - but half of those miles are in defacto wilderness. The North Fork Canyon is as wild as any entrance into the wilderness.

The beauty and grandeur of Oregon's finest wilderness - the Eagle Cap - can be made complete by adding the Lower Minam, Upper Catherine Creek, and Bear Creek. Working as a wilderness information specialist for Wallowa-Whitman National Forest in 1980 I reached these strong impressions of the area and came to agree with the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife -each of these areas should remain roadless and wild. I hope you agree.

Sincerely,
John B. Scott
John B. Scott

John B. Scott
12538 N.W. Coleman St.
Portland, Oregon 97229

Senator Mark Hatfield
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

SEP 6 1983

5 September 1983

Dear Senator Hatfield:

I am writing in regard to HR 1149, the Oregon Wilderness Act of 1983. Although I did not attend the public hearings on this bill I do have strong feeling on the issue of wilderness.

In particular, I am quite familiar with three areas which I believe are worthy of inclusion in the Wilderness Bill: the Waldo Country Addition to the Three Sisters Wilderness in the Willamette National Forest, the Diamond-Windigo-Thielsen Area spanning the Cascade Crest in both Willamette and Umpqua National Forests, and the Boulder Creek watershed in the Umpqua National Forest. The first two of these areas are already interpreted by many as de facto Wilderness Areas. They are high altitude forests with slow growing trees which probably could not be justifiably logged on an economical basis anyway. The third area, Boulder Creek Wilderness Area, is a complete small watershed near enough to Roseburg that it is used for day hikes as well as overnight camping. It contains an interesting botanical feature, Pine Bench, which also shows archaeological evidence of Indian use. I have hiked extensively through all three of these areas and know them to be worthy of wilderness designation.

Perhaps more importantly however, I am concerned about areas that I am not intimately familiar with such as the Middle Santiam Wilderness, the Old Cascades Wilderness, Drift Creek Wilderness, and the Grassy Knob Wilderness, among others. Such a small percentage of our total National Forest remains in anything near a state that it was in only a generation or two ago. There are areas I still want to see, and areas I hope my children will be able to see which should not be converted to 80 year rotation tree farms.

The current economic recession being felt particularly strongly in Oregon cannot be blamed, by any reasonable person, on the existence of wilderness areas. In fact, it is a warning we should heed that Orgon needs to widen its economic base. Tourism, which is dependent not only on forests per se, but also on the by products of healthy forests such as clean rivers, flora and fauna could be very important to Oregon's economy in the coming decades.

I strongly urge you to include all of the 3.4 million acres proposed for inclusion by several outdoor groups. Lumber may be a renewable resource, but wilderness, old growth forests, wild rivers, and endangered species are not. Preservation of natural land actually increases our future options; cutting too much timber now is the kind of mistake that could leave Oregon economically depressed for decades. Support wilderness, please.

Sincerely,

Alan Dickman

Alan Dickman
126 Elkay Dr.
Eugene, OR 97404

copies sent to:

Senator Robert Packwood
Represntative Jim Weaver
Representative Les AuCoin
Representative Ron Whden

1213 SE Mall
Portland, Oregon 97202
September 6, 1983

Senator Mark Hatfield
Pioneer Courthouse
Portland, Oregon 97204

SEP 8 1983

Dear Senator Hatfield;

Thank you for your continued interest in the Wassen Creek Area. Enclosed is a brief summary of the area, its importance to wildlife and other resources, and a history of Coast Range management.

Also, I'm enclosing what I believe to be the most appropriate boundaries of the area. They differ slightly from those included in H.R. 1149.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to ask me. Would you please include this correspondence in the hearing record on the Oregon Wilderness Act. Again, thanks for all the help.

Sincerely,

Sherry Wellborn

Sherry Wellborn
Wassen Creek Wilderness Committee

## Wassen Creek Wilderness Study Area

### Introduction

Wassen Creek is included in H.R. 1149 as a Wilderness Study Area. It is in the Mapleton Ranger District of the Siuslaw National Forest and the Coos Bay District of the Bureau of Land Management. The acreage is about 12,000. Included is a 1978 aerial photo with the House boundary drawn on. There are problems with the boundary that are discussed later.

### History

The Coast Range as a whole has been the unchallenged domain (both on private and public lands) of the timber industry since settlement began. When the white population arrived in the Northwest, they logged first in the Coast Range. The best land went to settlers through various homestead acts and much of that passed, often fraudulently, to private timber companies. The State ended up with the northern portion of the Range, the BLM got revested O&C lands, and the Forest Service inherited what was left over, most of which had been burned.

The Siuslaw National Forest, though not endowed with much old growth, is the most productive national forest for timber growth in Oregon. Now the consequences of that productivity and exploitation are being manifest. Forty-three percent of the Coast Range fisheries has been destroyed since 1940. The wolf is long gone. The marten has all but disappeared. As well, it is not known whether populations of cougar, black bear, flying squirrel, and many bird species will survive.

### What Remains

At a time when we are maturing as a people, discovering that there is value in a natural world, we find that there is not much left in the Coast Range. There is little of natural value left on the private lands, they have been cut and intensively managed as tree farms. Forest Service lands have similarly few undisturbed lands. The only natural places remaining are Wassen, Drift, and Coast Creeks, and some of Mt. Hebo, which is fast being logged. Windy Peak is all the BLM can claim as wild. These areas are small, and each is unique; a lucky circumstance considering the small amount of wild land left.

Coast Creeks consists of the only remaining wild watersheds flowing directly into the sea. It is a forest blanketed often by fog and consisting of rare old growth Sitka spruce. Windy Peak is a mountain forest of varied vegetation. Mt. Hebo is one of the highest peaks in the Coast Range and consists of young forest (from past burns) and balds. Drift and Wassen are complements. Drift has the best stand of old growth forest left in the Range. It harbors a large stream which supports strong runs of anadromous fish and resident cutthroat trout. Wassen Creek also has old growth, a fair sized stream, and important fisheries. Wassen Creek has a large and varied wildlife population.

## Wassen Creek

The creek is 17 miles long, heading in Wassen Lake and meandering in a deep ravine until it finally flows into the Smith River. Wassen Creek is a critical wildlife sanctuary surrounded by virtual completely cut-over land. Some of the species are elk, deer, black bear, cougar, bob cat, raccoon, river otter, beaver, great blue heron, ducks, dippers, king fisher, and spotted owl. Bald eagle have been sighted there and so have marten near Wassen Creek.

The vegetation is varied with mature and old growth forest dominating. It is unusual to find such a stand in the Coast Range. Old-growth hemlock, Douglas-fir, and western red cedar line the creek and fill broad benches, while younger conifer forest inhabit the slopes.

The creek is broken by many small falls and one large one, the Devil's Staircase, in the middle of the creek's length. The Devil's Staircase is a series of large steps and plunge pools. The creek is wide at the point of the falls and the effect is dramatic. Anadromous fish are found below the falls, while resident cutthroat trout inhabit the upper portion.

## The Study Boundary

Enclosed is an aerial photo with the House Study boundary drawn on in black. All the roads are excluded, but not all the road-adjacent clearcuts. In red is the boundary without roads or clearcuts. This is a 1978 photo, I'm trying to get a more recent photo to up-date the cutting. Due to the recent recession, very little cutting has occurred since 1978.

In sections 17 and 18 on the western edge are four cuts far from roads. They are from the Perkins Creek sale which was logged using helicopters. The sale was an experiment at the time of a moratorium on harvesting in the area to see if it was possible to avoid soil and stream damage using the best available technology. The Siuslaw hydrologist concluded that it was not possible; however the moratorium was lifted anyway. Since no roads enter the Perkins Creek area, it is appropriate that the area be included in the study boundary.

9449 S.W. 62nd Drive
Portland, Oregon 97219
September 8, 1983

The Honorable Mark Hatfield
Pioneer Court House
Portland, Oregon

Dear Senator Hatfield:

Please include this letter with the Oregon Wilderness Bill hearing testimony.

As you near your decisions on the content of the Wilderness Bill, I want to plead with you on some points that I consider very important:

1. You have often spoken of our moral commitment to stewardship of the land and its resources. I fully agree with the concept that we are each here only for awhile, and the land must be left in as good or better condition for those who follow. I do not believe that stewardship means all the resources must be under some form of managed use for the benefit of humanity. Other forms of life equally deserve protection of the land and its resources for their use, and this means that in some or many cases, humans must keep their hands off those resources.

2. Many values besides extractive resources exist in our wild lands, some of which are badly affected by such extraction. Therefore, some lands must be left unmanaged so that those values may be sustained. Such values include watersheds--which are damaged by the various extraction procedures; wildlife habitat--much documentation exists of damage to this value; fish habitat--again, much documentation; genetic species banking--resource extraction permanently modifies or terminates the genetic banks; preservation of the many different kinds of natural ecosystems--not just a representative few specimens of each such as in a zoo; values yet to be discovered--we don't know everything yet, scientific, medical advances of the future could hinge on the availability of unmanaged natural ecosystems. The concept that it is the duty of humans to manage God's earth is the ultimate vanity. God did very well without us for a long time; we must leave the most possible of His lands under His management, without our interference. Natural ecosystems are an aspect of stewardship.

3. I continue to believe that the remaining 3.4 million acres of unroaded lands must be given Wilderness designation by Congress. There is no other way these lands can resist the forces that would exploit them. Further, there is nothing irreversible about a Wilderness designation since what Congress mandates, it can change. But the quality of wilderness is reversible if it is not protected.

4. As a mountain climber, I continue to ask that the Old Cascades area, which includes the unique rock-climbing Menagerie unit, be designated Wilderness.

I ask that the Middle Santiam unit with all its old-growth timber be preserved so that later generations will know what old-growth looks like, and so that its inhabitants will continue to live.

I ask that the Coast Range Drift Creek unit be made Wilderness; that the Eagle Cap additions, the North Fork John Day additions, and the Strawberry Mountains additions be included. I ask for Table Rock, Diamond-Thielsen, and the Mountain Lakes be included. And, of course, for my beloved Columbia Gorge wilderness.

5. We have become weary of the litany that claims Wilderness costs jobs. The timber industry doesn't have a supply problem any more, they have a marketing problem. You know it, we know it, and so does the industry. The "additional suffering" you have been asked to help them avoid by not putting commercial timber into Wilderness is a fallacy. The industry is cyclic, as you know. It has hard times and good times. Some hard times are because of natural causes such as volcanic activity, dust bowls, and such, while some are because of technological changes. Some are long-term, some short-term. But no matter what term, we must not spend the last of our environmental capital of the forests for a short-term bail-out of an industry.

Wilderness is not a luxury, it is a necessity. It is part of our natural heritage. We must raise our eyes to a higher level where we can see that the future of tomorrow must not be jeopardized by short-sighted gratifications of today.

Sincerely,

Vera L. Dafoe

Vera L. Dafoe

Robert L. Harvey
280 Meade Street
Ashland, Oregon 97520
August 18, 1983

Senator Mark Hatfield
Pioneer Courthouse
Portland, Oregon 97204

Dear Senator Hatfield:

I want to ask you to support HR 1149, the Oregon Wilderness Bill, as it stands. I do not want the 1.2 million acreage decreased and I emphatically do not want any "Road Credits" type amendments tagged on to it.

I am disappointed in two of the statements accredited to you after your hearing in Bend. One statement said we shouldn't be "stampeded" into declaring more wilderness just to get it over with. Stampeded! I know people here in Southern Oregon that have been struggling for 10 to 15 years on behalf of the Red Buttes and/or Sky Lakes. How long does it have to take? Another news report indicated you thought those who support HR 1149 have "their heads in the sand" and that some other compromise ought to be found. HR 1149 is a compromise; there are about 3 million acres that are roadless and still undesignated. The other 2 million acres can be opened to development.

I believe we must leave something for the generations to come. We are not entitled to change the face of everything, first. I understand that the full passage of HR 1149 will bring the amount of National Forest land not to be developed to 4% - that includes the acreage already in wilderness. Isn't 96% enough? Please remember, no more wilderness is being made and it can be unmade in a moment's time. Generally, the only reason these roadless lands remain so today is because they were the least valuable and/or the least accessible.

I have personal experiences in three of the areas under consideration. I have made several trips into the Red Buttes. Two trips involved exploration of the pristine Scorpion Cave. I have lived in the Southeastern United States and spelunked in Tennessee and Alabama and have seen nothing as fine as Scorpion Cave. Its only protection is its remoteness. The beauty of Cameron Meadows and the majesty of the Sucker Creek Gap area are difficult to describe.

My family and I have made trips into the Sky Lakes area. The allure there is dozens of lakes, enough at times for each of us to have his own personal lake.

The highlight of our 1980 summer was a trip into the area on the "back" side of Mt. Thielsen, part of the proposed Diamond-Thielsen Wilderness. The ice-cold creek fed by a summer-long snow drift over which Mt. Thielsen looms protectively are visions that won't ever fade.

Please save these places.

The attached material concerns the Red Buttes specifically; it was written in support of the California Wilderness Bill. I hope you find it useful.

Thank you.

Respectfully,

Robert L. Harvey

Robert L. Harvey

Rosemary Harvey

AUG 22 1983

August 17, 1983

Senator Mark O. Hatfield
Pioneer Courthouse Building
Portland

Dear Senator Hatfield:

As President of the Umpqua Historic Preservation Society, I am writing you concerning the proposed wilderness legislation for the Umpqua National Forest. But first, as a preservationist, I'd like to express my deep appreciation for your strong support of the Cow Creek Recognition Bill. Also, as an old Southern Oregonian with a deep feeling for our local timber industry, I'd also like to commend you for your leadership in timber contract extensions for our federal contracts.

With the extreme economic hardships which our timber industry, and therefore our entire area, has recently faced, and with the declining amount of old growth timber, combined with the increasing recreational use of the remaining old growth areas, our county has been plunged into an emotional and divise conflict over our vanishing resources. The Umpqua Historic Preservation Society is a county-wide cross section of people who, while not necessarily being wilderness advocates or even environmentalists, do care about preserving our hetitage. Other than one of our members who is very knowledgeable about the primitive qualities of parts of the Rogue-Umpqua area, we do not claim to be experts on wilderness. We are not advocating any special solution to this problem, and do recognize that for the sake of competing uses, compromises might be necessary. Still, as the enclosed newspaper account from the Roseburg News Review indicates, at our winter meeting we did vote to support wilderness legislation for our county.

At this point, we do not wish to offer specific recommendations as to any of these three (or more) proposed areas; rather, I would like to offer our reasons for our support of wilderness protection in general. As a historic preservationist organization, we feel that the great forests of the Northwest were among the most remarkable discoveries made by the first whites to visit here--they frequently marveled over the great size, beauty, and stature of the forests. They most certainly did not refer to them as "decadent, rotting, useless old dying trees"; instead, they assumed that these great forests had enough timber to last us forever. In fact, they unfortunately thought that the biggest problem was to clear them out in order to provide room for houses and agriculture! You might be interested in reading, some time, the report of the Rev. J.L. Parrish on his findings of the Southwest Coastal area--our first "cultural and economic overview" of the area, written in the early 1850's. We do feel that our descendents should have the right to see at least part of our old forest exactly as Nature created it, unlogged, unmanaged, and in some cases, with a total ecosystem (such as Boulder Creek) without any man-made intrusions--exactly as it was found by Parrish, Jedediah Smith, David Douglas, Alexander McLeod, and others.

Even more importantly, couldn't we think for a moment about how this land was used, and cherished, by those Native Americans whom we so rudely dislodged? Couldn't part of the North Umpqua be left as it was when it provided a home for Chief Nez-Zac and his people? And couldn't part of the Rogue-Umpqua be preserved as it was when Chief Miwaleta and his Cow Creek people had their homes there?

On a personal note, I wish to say that as a boy growing up in Southern Oregon, I naively assumed (as so many here still do) that all those great old forests owned by the federal government would be protected. Having lived in Ohio, Germany, and Southern California, I returned home because I felt there was still something special here. Somehow, we need your help in protecting that special qualify of life, just as we must protect our economy and our healthy communities. Thanks very, very much, for taking the time to look into this crucial issue so deeply, and we do appreciate your concern.

Sincerely,

Doug Card

Doug Card
President, Umpqua Historic
Preservation Society

News-Review photo by ALAN BUCKINGHAM

Historic Napoleon Rice House on Kane Street in Roseburg after restoration

# '82 accomplishments listed by Umpqua Historic Society

A number of positive accomplishments were listed by Umpqua Historic Preservation Society president Doug Card as he reviewed the year's activities, at the annual meeting of the group in the Douglas County Museum auditorium.

Card listed progress on renovating the Pass Creek Covered Bridge in Drain, Historic Preservation Week activities, the excellent inventory of Historic sites by Terry Harbour of the Douglas County Planning Department, the passing of the hotel-motel tax in Roseburg and the beginning of a skills bank for craftspeople skilled in historic renovation.

A number of last year's goals remained unfullfilled, he said, chiefly the return of the Monarch Cache to public possession.

After viewing displays of tourist brochures on historic sites in other parts of Oregon as well as various countries in Europe, the group formed a committee to work with the Roseburg Chamber of Commerce Tourist Committee on the development of brochures for local historic sites. Members are Ella Mae Young, Jane Clarke, Molly Lenci, Beverly Paulson and Marianne Kadas. The committee will explore the possibility of establishing bed and breakfast spots for tourists in local historic homes.

Following reports by Kadas and Paulson on the recent Governor's Conference on Historic Preservation, the group reviewed recommendations found in the Governor's Task Force. Barbara Downs reported on progress Oakland is making in renovating the Washington School and Vance Carlson reported on a recent meeting to form an arts council for the Roseburg area. Chuck Jackson explained the importance of preserving the primitive aspects of the Rogue-Umpqua Divide, and Lois Thomas shared her experience of visiting Florence Kohlhagen McHenry in California. Catherine Bain told the group some of the reasons why her famous ancestor, General Joseph Lane, had chosen to build his first house on the site near where the airport is located now.

The group passed a number of other resolutions which will be goals for the upcoming year. These were:

1. To oppose the demolition of Crater Lake Lodge.
2. To form a committee headed by Shirley DeCamp to study the problems of pioneer gravesites and cemetaries.
3. To support the Wilderness Protection Bill which is being studied by Congress.
4. To place a marker on the site near Lookingglass where Indians were massacred by white vigilantes in 1855.
5. To mark the spot where Joseph Lane's first house stood.
6. To find ways to protect and renovate the Howell-Hohlhagen house on Jackson Street in Roseburg.

The group also re-elected its officers: Card, president; DeCamp, vice president; Thomas, secretary; Vera Wilson, treasurer.

Following the meeting, the group had a tour and social hour at the Napoleon Rice House on Kane Street. Built by an early Roseburg mayor, the house was renovated recently by present owners Lenore Paulsen and Lewis and Beverly Paulson. An outstanding example of Viegtorian architecture, it was accepted recently for listing on the National Registry of Historic Places.

VICTOR ATIYEH
GOVERNOR

*Department of Fish and Wildlife*
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
506 S.W. MILL STREET, P.O. BOX 3503, PORTLAND, OREGON 97208

May 14, 1981

Mr. Jim Rogers
95187 Elk River Road
Port Orford, OR 97465

Dear Mr. Rogers:

I appreciated receiving your letter expressing concern about proposed U.S. Forest Service timber sales on previously unlogged tributaries of Elk and Sixes rivers. The Department is equally concerned about the impact of this activity on water quality and fisheries.

The Forest Service environmental impact statement developed for the Mt. Butler-Dry Creek Area in 1975, prior to merger of the Oregon Fish Commission and Oregon Wildlife Commission, presented a proposed action scenario that was opposed by both agencies. Opposition to the proposed action was based on 1) the value of anadromous fish runs in the Elk and Sixes rivers, 2) the impact of the action on wildlife, 3) the critical nature of the soils within the unit, and 4) the lack of stream protection provided by the action.

The Department has consistently opposed timber harvest in the Dry, Anvil and Rock Creek watersheds. These streams are especially significant for anadromous fish production and have watersheds characterized by steep slopes and highly unstable soils. Disturbances associated with timber harvest within these watersheds could significantly impact winter steelhead, fall chinook, and coho salmon production. Although we believe the current timber harvest technology will not permit logging within the sensitive watersheds mentioned above without significant environmental degradation, there are less sensitive locations within this roadless area where timber harvest could result in minimal environmental impacts.

The Department's stance on wilderness designation is based on the position of our Commission and not the staff. The Commission has generally opposed wilderness designation of forestlands since the restrictive regulations applied by the Forest Service for wilderness management often prohibit practices that would be beneficial to management or recreational use of fish and wildlife. However, the Commission has indicated that in instances when the choice is complete protection (wilderness) or full-scale development, with no middle ground, fish and wildlife resources are better protected under a wilderness classification.

In lieu of wilderness designation the Commission has often requested the Forest Service to adopt a "back country" designation, which would protect the character of an area while allowing judicious management of wildlife, timber, forage and minerals. Thus far the Forest Service has not acted favorably on this recommendation.

I hope this explains our position on wilderness, as well as our past involvement in the discussions on the Mt. Butler-Dry Creek Planning Area. Your concern for the valuable fisheries and water quality in the Elk and Sixes rivers in sincerely appreciated.

Cordially,

John R. Donaldson, PhD
Director

JRD:te

cc: Rep. Jim Weaver
Rep. Bill Bradbury
Siskiyou National Forest

95187 Elk River Road
Port Orford, Oregon 97465

August 27, 1983

Senator Mark Hatfield
Pioneer Courthouse
Room 107
Portland, Oregon 97204

Dear Senator Hatfield:

I wish to enter further data into the hearing record regarding the inclusion of Grassy Knob into the wilderness system.

At the August 25 hearing in Salem, Curry County Commissioner John Mayea stated that at the current value of $160/thousand board feet ($160/MBF), the Grassy Knob area would contribute $784,000 per year to the federal and county treasuries. Actually, the timber value would have to exceed $481/MBF to produce a positive cost/benefit ratio and return a profit to the Federal government. This is illustrated in the attached documents from the Environmental Assessment for the Grassy Knob Timber Sale scheduled to be sold next month.

In calculating a positive cost/benefit ratio of 1.02, the Forest Service used a stumpage value of $475/MBF. Although timber has been sold for this extreme price, virtually none has been harvested. Additionally, in deriving a positive cost/benefit at this value, the Forest Service forgot to include the cost of several items, notably:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Whip falling ........ | $40/acre | X 95 acres | ... $3,800 |
| Hand release......... | 2 applications @ $225/acre | " | ... 42,750 |
| Herbicide release ... | 2 applications @ $70/acre | " | ... 13,300 |
| | | | $59,850 |

Adding this figure to the cost the Forest Service calculated of $2,000,232 equals $2,060,082 which exceeds the $2,033,608 value of the timber. Thus, even at the extreme stumpage rate of $475/MBF, the federal government would be subsidizing the management of this timber. At the current rate of $160/MBF, this subsidy will amount to about $1.5 million.

Another point I wish to clarify the significance of my statement that slopes in the area average 80% and may exceed 100% (which, as I explained, is 45 degrees). The Environmental Assessment for the proposed Grassy Knob Timber Sale refers to soils on slopes over 80% as Type C Soils, and states:

"Slopes above 80% are prone to failure" (Appendix page B-2).

"The steep, very gravelly soils of Type C are a challenge for timber management. These relatively unstable slopes require quick establishment of regeneration to assure slope stability. After four to five years, 80% of the strength of roots of harvested trees is gone. By this time, regeneration should be firmly established." (Appendix page B-3).

Slopes in excess of 80% are "marginal for reforestation." (Graph on Appendix page B-5).

It is these facts - the extreme cost of timber removal and regeneration, together with the high probability of erosion and lack of reforestation success, that lead me to conclude that the risk to the fisheries is highly unwise and uneconomical. There is no profit here for the American people. If logged, Grassy Knob will provide government-subsidized jobs for local workers and funding for county administration. That alone produces a strong argument from many of the local people to go ahead and log it. But the loss of the fisheries would be a very high price to pay for this hazardous undertaking. I urge you most strongly, Senator, to try to direct this Federal largesse toward the improvement of our community ... improvement of the port and reforestation of all logged-off land being the two areas I feel would benefit this community the most.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Jim Rogers

A. James Rogers

2029 NW Arthur Pl.
Corvallis, OR 97330
September 10, 1983

Senator Bob Packwood
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Packwood,

Some debate has developed over the number of existing clear cuts in the boundaries of the proposed Middle Santiam Wilderness. Opponents of the Middle Santiam have charged that there are from over 20, to 35 clear cuts in the proposal. Enclosed please find a copy of the conservationists' proposal along with detailed written explanation. Nine clear cuts are included within the boundary, and they can be clearly seen on this 1"/mile map. This map was sent to Rep. Weaver in Feb., 1983 as the official Sierra Club and Middle Santiam Wilderness Committee proposal.

The Forest Service provided the Weaver office with maps following passage of H.R. 1149 by the House. Enclosed is a copy of that map. Note that the H.R. 1149 boundary has deleted some acreage from the conservationists proposal including some clear cuts. The H.R. 1149 map is of a smaller scale than the Sierra Club map. It does not detail clear cuts. Certainly no one could claim from either map that the Middle Santiam contains 25 or 30 clear cuts. I believe that such statements are therefore unjustified, and that the proposed Middle Santiam Wilderness does indeed meet the criteria for inclusion in the Wilderness System as given in the Wilderness Act of 1964.

I strongly urge you to support the Middle Santiam Wilderness proposal.

Sincerely yours,

John Patt

John Patt

cc: Senator Mark Hatfield
Rep. Les AuCoin

The Middle Santiam Wilderness Proposal

No conservationist concerned with the preservation of the Middle Santiam has ever attempted to portray the area as a "pure" wilderness, complete with intact ecosystems, entire drainages. The Middle Santiam lies ~~amidst~~ a sea of intensively timber managed lands, both private & Forest Service lands--vistas from the area are not pretty.

The following gives a detailed explanation of the boundaries proposed for a Middle Santiam Wilderness. Questions may be refered to John Patt, 1937 NW Hayes, Corvallis, OR 97330, 752-9806.

(Please refer to the attached map to understand number key)

1. Soon after RARE I was completed, the USFS intruded into the Middle Santiam roadless area with roads from both the north and the south. Development was halted with the RARE lawsuit brought by the Sierra Club and others in 1972. Although these constitute major intrusions into the roadless area, conservationists feel strongly that these should be included in the wilderness proposal.

a) this area constitutes the only major boundary difference between the USFS & conservationists. We feel that this northern intrusion, road 1152-640, should be closed and impacted land included in the proposal (approx-200 acres). This development presently cuts the Swamp Creek Trail, hampering access to Scar Mountain, Trappers Butte, and the entirety of the Old Cascades Trail.

b) this major intrusion from the south has been included in the proposal by both conservationists and the USFS. This area includes two concrete bridges, three clearcuts, all of which have been rendered inaccessible by a major slump on road 2041. (approx-250 acres) see 1c below.

c) conservationists propose a minor change to include unimpacted land, reflecting the USFS decision to close road 2041 past a major slump. This slump has been cleared several times with little success. Its continued presence probably led the USFS to include the bridges and clearcuts past this point in the proposal. There is a natural trailhead and parking area just short of the slump and proposal. (approx-125 acres)

2. A minor change to include approx 25 acres of contiguous, unimpacted land.

3. The northwest boundary along Quartzville Creek follows the center of the Creek, except where minor clearcuts have infringed onto the south side of the Creek.

4. The Trappers Butte area is important to conservationists because it includes the connection of the Old Cascades Trail between the Middle Santiam and the Pyramids Roadless Area. Trappers Butte also follows an unbroken ridge line extending the length of the proposal.

a) a minor clearcut intrusion, also included in the USFS proposal.

b) the USFS proposal is extended to the road by conservationists, since the area is adjacent to the Pyramids Roadless Area, and contains a section of the Old Cascades Trail. (approx-50 acres)

c) conservationists propose the closure of road 2266-450, and some impacted land (approx-150 acres)

5. a minor change to add 50 acres of unimpacted contiguous roadless land and portions of Scar Creek and unnamed lake.

6. This is a major addition of approx 500 acres of unimpacted contiguous roadless land missed by the USFS proposal.

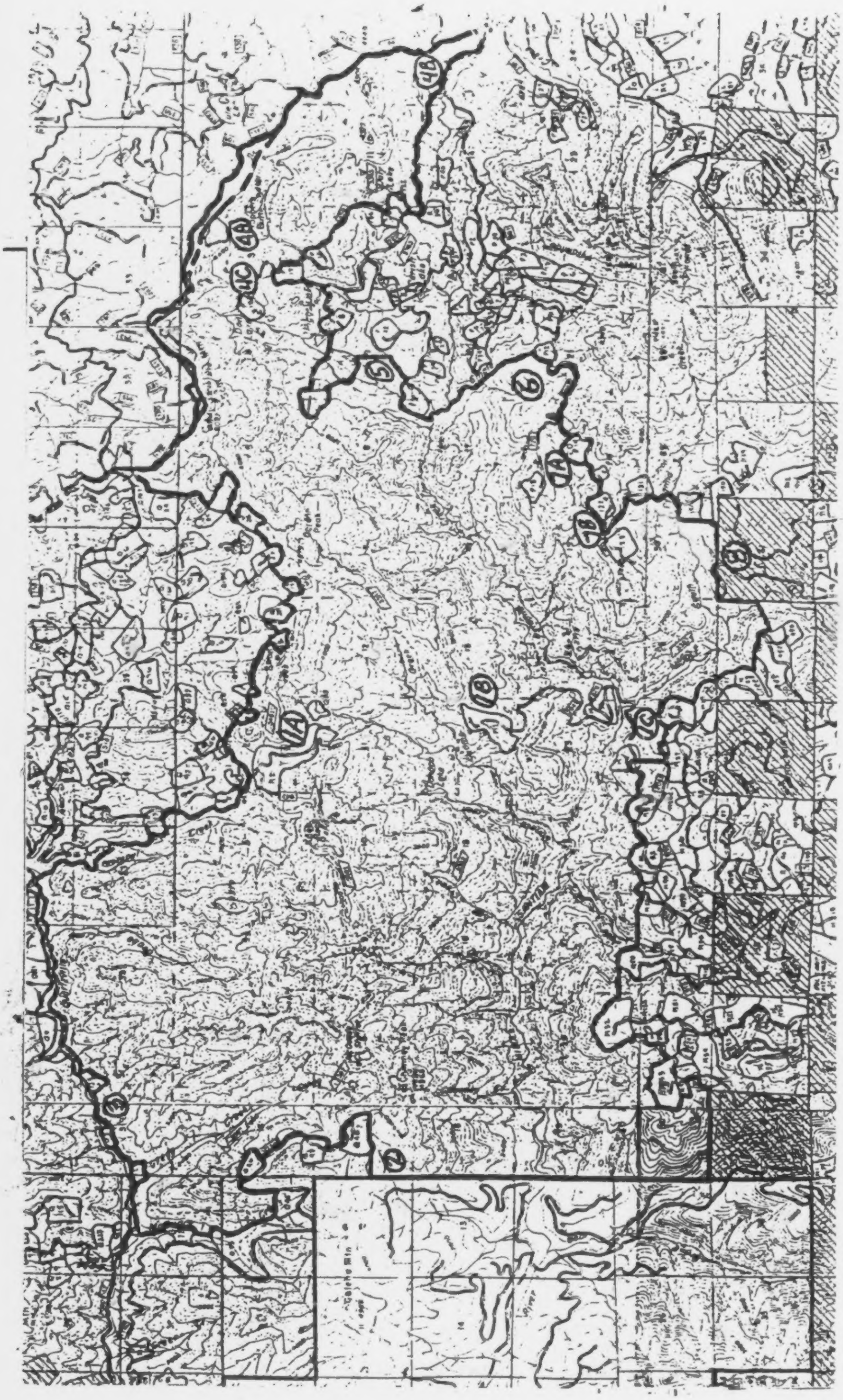
7. Both of these minor intusions by USFS j-roads are included in the conservatiorists proposal.

a) closure of road 2047-770, some impacted land (approx-50 acres)

b) closure of road 2047-750, some impacted land (approx-50 acres)

8. According to USFS RARE II maps, the USFS included approx 200 acres of private land (some of it impacted). Conservationists have deleted this area from their proposal.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Original USFS acreage | 24,500 | acres |
| Conservationists deletions | -200 | |
| Unimpacted land additions | +750 | |
| Impacted land additions | +450 | |
| Conservationists Proposal | 25,500 | acres |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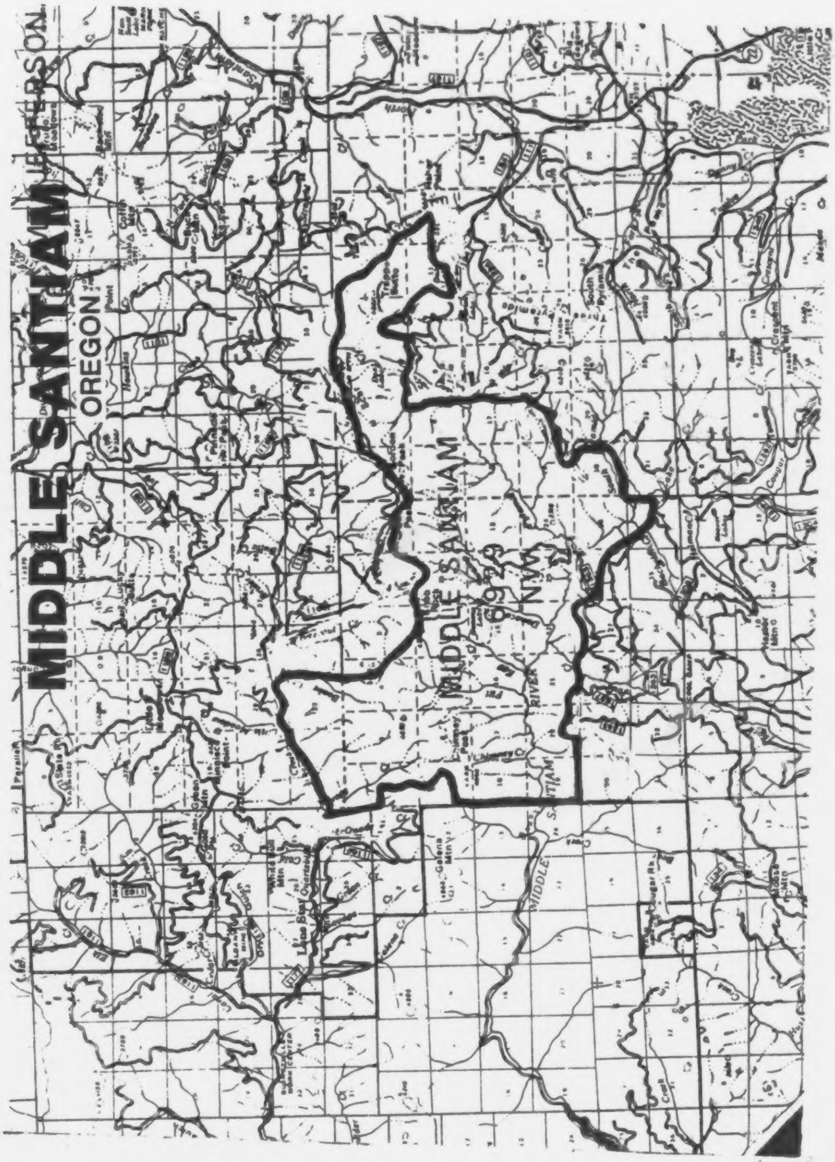
MIDDLE SANTIAM
OREGON
JEFFERSON
MIDDLE SANTIAM
RIVER
SANTIAM
MIDDLE

DCO - C - 9-15-83

Sept 9th 1983

Senator Mark O Hatfield
475 Cottage NE
Salem, Or.

Dear Senator Hatfield:

Your work for the Oregon Wilderness System is first class! Congratulations!

Please continue serious consideration of including the "Menagerie" in your bill.

The "Menagerie" is unique. It is the only wilderness rock climbing area in our State.

We've got fine citizens and fine climbers. Let's keep our unique areas.

Thank you.

Hugh O'Reilly

**TOOZE KERR MARSHALL & SHENKER**
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
333 S. W. TAYLOR STREET
PORTLAND, OREGON 97204
TELEPHONE (503) 223-5181

ROBERT M. KERR
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L. GUY MARSHALL
ARDEN E. SHENKER
CHAS. R. HOLLOWAY, III
PAUL R. DUDEN
STEPHEN R. FRANK
WM. G. SHERIDAN, JR.
MICHAEL J. GENTRY
FARRAND M. LIVINGSTON
NEALE E. CREAMER
ELIZABETH A. TRAINOR
ERIC J. NEIMAN
DAVID R. SIMON

LAMAR TOOZE, SR.
1895-1971

September 14, 1983

The Honorable Mark O. Hatfield
United States Senator
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Hatfield:

Re: Oregon Wilderness Bill

I would like to use this letter as my means of encouraging your adding the menagerie area to the Oregon Wilderness System Bill on which you are currently holding hearings.

Yours very truly,

Neale E. Creamer

Neale E. Creamer

NEC/bjk

Sept. 14, 1983

Dear Senator Hatfield,

Hello This letter is in regards to the North Kaliopsis Wilderness. I was told if I wanted to voice my openion to someone in power it would be to you. Well, seems like I'll begin with how important trees are for our future generations So many people are just thinking of the Here and Now but What about our generations to come. Fertile Woods have become deserts from loggers like in Nepal near India. We must look ahead and not just the here and now. Please don't put this letter down and forget it. My husband and I plant trees for part of our

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income and we know how often an area has to be replanted. again and again. Some areas won't ever grow trees once cut.

I know your a busy man and have so many opinions but please keep our Kaliopsis Wilderness and don't let the here and now votes win you over. We must keep our trees for wildlife, water and stop somewhere because itll have to stop some day either way.

Sincerely, Elaine Hughes
PO Box 682
Obrien Oregon
97534

12303 Galice Rte.
Merlin, Ore. 97532
Sept. 12, 1983

Honorable Mark Hatfield
Russell Senate Office Bldg. 462
Washington D.C. 20510

Dear Honorable Hatfield:

I am writing this letter to state my opposition to the Fish & Wildlife's current multiple-use policy of our National Wildlife Refuges. I am opposed to permitting natural gas & oil exploration, predator control, pesticides, commercial farming, logging, hunting, hydro generation, concessions, trapping and commercial fishing, and so forth — each use of which benefits special interest groups and diminishes / alters the meaning of complete protection for the wildlife inhabitants.

This letter is prompted by the forthcoming opening of the Loxahatchee Wildlife Refuge to recreational deer

120 [illegible]

hunting without even the feeble excuse of population control.

Please do your utmost to see that our refuges remain true Sanctuaries for wildlife.

Sincerely yours,

Pamela Tiestor

1983 SEP 19 AM 10 28

2130 Daphne
Springfield, Oregon 97477

September 14, 1983

Senator Mark Hatfield
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator Hatfield,

The single most important cause of the decline in Oregon's salmon and steelhead population is loss of habitat. Cold, clean streams are of vital necessity if we are to save any of our wild anadramous fish populations.

For this reason, we strongly urge you to include in your Oregon Wilderness Bill the following areas:

1. The entire Boulder Creek drainage on the North Umpqua River
2. The entire North Fork John Day complex
3. The Rogue-Umpqua Divide Wilderness
4. The Wapiti Wilderness Area
5. Chief Lookingglass Wilderness Area

We are not primarily a wilderness association. However, wilderness appears to be the only way to preserve the water temperature and siltation problems that have already destroyed the wild fishery in other parts of our state. Thank you.

Yours truly,

Joe Ferguson
President, Emerald Empire Chapter
Northwest Steelheaders

JF:af

Senator Mark Hatfield
Senate Office Building
Washington D.C. 20510

September 14, 1983

Dear Sir:

Re: U.S. Forest Service
'Little Buck Timber Sale'
Camp Sherman, Oregon

The Metolius River Valley, Camp Sherman has been designated by the U.S. Forest Service as a timber sale area. This is an area of great beauty and brings many people to view and enjoy some of our last unspoiled wild areas. Logging seems completely inappropriate here. The Metolius is a fly-fishing river of great renown of cold, clear water. The mountain vistas and beautiful red Ponderosas are what people seek in our area time and time over. Take away the big trees and the picture is incomplete.

We have formed a committee in Camp Sherman called "No cut in Little Buck" to oppose the action of the U.S. Forest Service. We wish to see the Metolius River Valley Corridor and remaining areas of the whole valley removed from the Forest Service timber sale base.

The degree and method of logging will be decided by February, 1984, so we have little time to make our opinions known to you. We need someone who will take an interest in our beautiful area.

Senator Hatfield, I hope you will look into this for us. You will be hearing from many more ardent opposers to the stated logging from our area.

Sincerely,

Nancy and Don McCreight
Box 1367
Camp Sherman, Oregon 97730

**INDUSTRIAL FORESTRY ASSOCIATION**
SERVING FOREST OWNERS, LOGGERS, WOOD USERS
THROUGHOUT THE DOUGLAS FIR REGION
2880 NO. PACIFIC HIGHWAY
MEDFORD, OREGON 97501
*Telephone:* 773-5329

September 8, 1983

The Honorable Mark O. Hatfield, Senator
Pioneer Courthouse, Room 104
555 S.W. Yamhill
Portland, Oregon 97204

Dear Senator Hatfield:

Thank you very much for the opportunity to testify before the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee. The opportunity to express our opposition to more Oregon wilderness, and in particular the proposals in H.R. 1149, was greatly appreciated, since we had not previously been adequately afforded that opportunity by the bill's sponsors.

Our testimony at your Salem hearing was designed to speak specifically against the proposals in H.R. 1149. While I feel our Siskiyou and Rogue panels clearly showed the inappropriateness of the Wilderness designation for each of the Southern Oregon areas, I would like to amplify our position somewhat.

I recently put together a review of the 1983 Oregon Wilderness issue for the southern Oregon members. I think it contains information that might be of value to you as you put together your own Oregon Wilderness bill. Not all the acreage totals are presently 100% accurate, due to various minor changes by H.R. 1149's sponsors, but the "relativeness" of the information continues to be useful.

Please feel free to contact me if you desire further background data on any of the information I have submitted.

I would appreciate the inclusion of this information in the official hearing record.

Sincerely,

Dick Felgenhour

Dick Felgenhour
District Forester

DF:rs
Enclosures

*Informed Forestry Action*

# A REVIEW OF THE 1983 WILDERNESS ISSUE

August 1983

In 1964 Congress passed the first Wilderness legislation. The concept of primitive land protection had been around for quite awhile before 1964, however. The Forest Service, through administrative authority, actually established the first Wilderness area in 1924. Other areas called Wild areas, canoe areas, or Wilderness were added later and by 1964 9 million acres had been administratively set aside. The Wilderness Act of 1964 officially designated those 9 million acres as Wilderness - with the big W - and also directed the Forest Service to study for Wilderness suitability an additional 5 million acres of National Forest Primitive Areas.

The '64 Wilderness Act declared Congress to be the sole authority for designating Wilderness. It also outlined criteria for candidate areas and described permissible Wilderness activities. Lastly, it defined Wilderness.

## Definition of Wilderness

"A Wilderness, in contrast with those areas where man and his own works dominate the landscape, is hereby recognized as an area where the earth and its community of life are untrammeled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain. An area of Wilderness is further defined to mean in this Act an area of undeveloped Federal land retaining its primeval character and influence, without permanent improvements or human habitation, which is protected and managed so as to preserve its natural conditions and which (1) generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable; (2) has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; (3) has at least 5000 acres of land or is of sufficient size as to make practicable its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition; and (4) may also contain ecological, geological or other features of scientific, educational, scenic or historical value."

That paragraph describes the intent of Congress in 1964 when it passed the first Wilderness legislation. It also described criteria for candidate areas.

Now, what are the permissible Wilderness area activities? Well, basically, about all you can do is walk, canoe, ride horseback, and enjoy primitive, undeveloped recreation. Mining, oil and gas exploration, grazing and some other resource development are permitted to some extent, but are severely limited and, except for grazing, probably won't happen.

No motorized vehicles or other devices are allowed in Wilderness, so no Winnebagos or electric toothbrushes. No improved campsites are allowed and no ski lifts, permanent structures of any kind, motor boats, landing of airplanes or timber harvesting. Incidentally, a reminder for you pilots--you're required to fly at least 2,000 feet above ground level while crossing a Wilderness area. Even the sheriff has to have special permission before he can fly lower while searching for marijuana growers.

So, now you know how Wilderness got started, and you know the definition, the criteria for and the acceptable uses of Wilderness as envisioned by the 1964 Congress. You also have an idea of what Wilderness isn't! Unless you are physically fit, have abundant leisure time and adequate financial means for expensive equipment, you probably won't use Wilderness areas. Only a relative few individuals do.

## Wilderness Concept Altered

In the interim between 1964 and now, the original Wilderness concept has become perverted. The original 9-14 million acre level envisioned for Wilderness protection now sits at 25.6 million acres in the lower 48 states and 56.4 million acres in Alaska. Nearly all the good Wilderness candidate areas (and some bad ones) have already been included in earlier Wilderness acts. The original '64 Act designated 648,937 acres as Wilderness in Oregon. Additional Acts in 1967, 1971, 1975 and 1978 designated 563,976 more acres as Wilderness.

The Oregon Wilderness Act of 1983 proposes adding 1,170,982 acres to Oregon's total. It also proposes further study (further inaction) for 97,519 acres. Most of the candidate areas in the '83 proposal (H.R. 1149) do not meet the criteria as set forth by the 1964 Wilderness Act. It doesn't seem to matter, however. New reasons for more Wilderness have been invented by the current proponents.

It can clearly be shown that current use of existing Wilderness areas is far below the estimated carrying capacity levels. Low Wilderness use is especially evident here in Southern Oregon. To cover this obvious lack of demand, Wilderness advocates are now saying Wilderness is needed to protect fisheries and wildlife. As a kicker, advocates preach Wilderness is needed for its intrinsic value. People just want to know it's there!

Additionally, two other recurrent themes are commonly heard. If industry would concentrate its intensive management on high productivity land, the low productivity lands could be set aside as Wilderness with no adverse impacts to anyone. Besides, so the second theme goes, H.R. 1149 sets aside only a small portion of National Forest land, so how can it possibly make any significant difference?

## Facts and Arguments Against Additional Wilderness in Southern Oregon: Low Demand for a Wilderness Recreation Experience

Outdoor recreation demand in general is increasing steadily, but demand for a true Wilderness experience, i.e., extended backpacking away from people, is only slight. Predominant use of Wilderness areas is by day hiking groups which use only a small portion of the vast existing Wilderness expanses.

The Forest Service Region Six (Or. and Wash.) Draft Plan contains the following information on recreation use in the Pacific Northwest Region:

During 1979, the National Forest System of the Region hosted 31.6 million visitor days of recreation use, including 1.0 million visitor days to Wilderness, 11.2 million visitor days at developed sites, 2.0 million visitor days to ski areas, and 17.4 million visitor days of dispersed recreation.

There are several ways to interpret this data. It's immediately obvious recreation demand is high, but Wilderness use is only a small part of it. The largest demand is for recreation opportunities that are easily accessible and available for day and weekend enjoyment.

Incidentally, one recreation visitor day is defined as a 12 hour period of use. It can be 12 people using an area for 1 hour, or 3 people using an area for 4 hours, etc. One person using a Wilderness for a weekend (36 hours) would be counted as 3 RVDs. If we use that one person as an average Wilderness user, then we can say that only 333,333 people in the whole United States used the existing Oregon and Washington Wildernesses in 1979. That's not much of a reason for adding more Wilderness.

## Wilderness Won't Benefit Fisheries

The Forest Service and the BLM are required by law to protect fisheries and water quality, and are presently doing so, and will continue to do so. They accomplish the task in a variety of ways, of which nearly all are some form of restriction on logging operations. We as an industry support the restrictions for the most part, even though they are generally very expensive. We recognize the value of productive fisheries, but also recognize the value of the streamside timber resource. The innovative management practices (the restrictions) employed by the federal agencies allows the harvest of some of the timber resource and still provides high quality protection to the fisheries resource. As an added benefit of timber harvesting, revenues under the Knutsen-Vanderburg Act (K-V) are generated and are used for additional fisheries protection and enhancement projects.

In the past productive fish habitat has been lost. Many factors other than loss of habitat, however, have contributed to reduced fish populations. Habitat loss is only a part of the contributing factors. Dams were the main cause of habitat loss, but poor logging and road-building practices must shoulder a portion of the blame. Today, better technology and management practices are preventing destruction of fish habitat. Regulated fishing seasons and hatcheries are keeping fish populations at optimum levels for the available habitat. To increase fish populations under today's conditions, we must improve the carrying capacity of the existing habitat and reclaim some of the habitat lost in the past. On some streams, naturally-occurring or man-caused blockages need to be removed in order to increase the available habitat. On other streams, the ratio of spawning areas, riffles and rearing ponds needs improvement. Many other improvements can be made to increase fish production in the future, but all proposed projects need two essential elements before they can hope to be successful. The first element needed, of course, is money. Money needed to pay for the rehabilitation and enhancement projects. Timber sales provide that revenue source. Wilderness doesn't. The second needed element is a combination of two factors. To accomplish project work, you need access to the project site, i.e., roads; and you need to be allowed to use the machinery and equipment necessary to do the job. Neither are allowed in Wilderness. In today's world, where man is a formidable predator on fish, man must also be a generous benefactor. The fisheries resource must be managed. Simplistic approaches such as those suggested by Congressman Weaver and other preservationists simply aren't realistic in the modern world. It's quite obvious the Wilderness approach to fisheries management will also not create jobs for the fishing industry.

## Wilderness Won't Benefit Wildlife

Again, the Forest Service and the BLM are required by law to maintain viable populations of all indigenous species of animals, birds and reptiles. They go further in some cases by protecting introduced species such as elk, big horn sheep, and mountain goats. They spend millions of dollars every year, most of it generated by timber sales, on Wildlife management. Much of the current state of the Wildlife management art centers on manipulation of critical habitat. Manipulation means providing optimum levels of various habitat types. That's something that can't be done in Wilderness. Hundreds of thousands of acres are currently set aside specifically for Wildlife needs. Other thousands of acres have reduced harvesting restrictions in order to provide for additional Wildlife needs. On the Siskiyou National Forest, for example, 100,000 acres of old growth forest are currently and permanently in withdrawn categories that allow no timber harvesting. Wildlife needs are further taken into account every time a timber sale is proposed. Setting aside additional lands in Wilderness is clearly not needed to protect Wildlife. In fact, that concept could have a potentially harmful effect on many species of wildlife. Life in the forest is not static. It continually moves toward an equilibrium level that is uninhabitable for many desirable wildlife species. An old Old Growth forest has limited species diversity. Further, as with fish, so long as man is allowed to be a wildlife predator, he must continue to be a wildlife benefactor. He must be allowed to manage the resource.

## People Want to Know Wild Lands Will Exist Forever

This concept, on the surface, appears valid. But what does the concept really mean? What do people really want? Most people just want to know that wild land still exists, and will continue to exist for their children's enjoyment. That's not an unreasonable request. But how do we satisfy such a nebulous request? How much wild land is enough? Is the Wilderness designation the only way to satisfy the need? It definitely is not.

Millions and millions of acres of wild land exist today in the United States. Is that enough, or does it have to exist here in Oregon to satisfy the need? Many millions of acres of wild land also exist today in Oregon and will continue to exist as wild land in the future. Is that enough, or does it have to exist even closer to home? In fact, several million acres of wild land also exist within a 100-mile radius of Medford. Many people probably find that hard to believe, but it's true.

In the United States, in Oregon, and in the near vicinity of Medford, we have millions of acres of land set aside under special designations, specifically designed to perpetuate their current status. Some of the designations many people have probably never heard of, but, nonetheless, they still exist.

In the United States we currently have 82 million acres of officially designated Wilderness. 25.6 million acres are located in the lower 48 states, and 80% of that is in the eight western states. Several million more acres are currently being proposed for Wilderness designation in Washington, Oregon and California. We also have 79 million acres of National Parks and 90 million acres of National Wildlife Refuges in the United States. In addition, we have National Wild and Scenic Rivers, Monuments, Game Preserves, Scenic Areas, Trails, Recreation Areas, Volcanic Areas, Historical Sites and Natural Landmarks. Not all of these areas have wild lands in the sense that Wilderness does, but most do.

In Oregon, we have representations of most of the above listed designations. Within the 100-mile radius of Medford, we have several of the National designations plus numerous other Administratively designated wild land classifications.

We presently have, within 100 air miles of Medford, 782,219 acres of Wilderness. We also have 346,400 acres of National Parks and Monuments, plus 158,934 acres of National Wildlife Refuges. We also have a National Wild and Scenic River and several other rivers that will probably be designated as Wild and Scenic in the near future.

That's not all, though! We also have over 40 special administrative designations that set land aside as additional wild land areas. Some examples are Special Scenic areas, Geologic areas, Fisheries areas, Historical areas, Recreation areas, Outstanding Natural areas, Research Natural areas, Threatened and Endangered Plant and Animal areas, Visual Resource areas, Spotted Owl Management areas, Critical Soils areas, and on and on.

Is that enough? It's not enough for Jim Weaver. It's not enough for the Sierra Club or the Oregon Natural Resources Coalition. But then they won't be satisfied until Oregon becomes a territory again.

## Manage High Site Land Only

Limiting intensive forest management to high site lands only is a typical, simplistic argument which obviously won't work and, in fact, would be much more detrimental to the environment.

In Oregon, forest land is classified according to its productivity. Highly productive forest land is called high site and low productivity land is called low site. Oregon's forest land as a whole is much more productive than the rest of the United States, and, for that matter, the rest of the world. In fact, Oregon's low site land is more productive than land in most of the other nations of the world. It makes little sense to exclude it from management because it is less productive than other areas in Oregon.

Interestingly enough, in Oregon, most of the intensive forest management currently occurs on the lower site lands. Oregon's high site lands are located at lower elevations and have myriads of restrictions preventing high intensive forest management. The highest site lands are located in stream basins and, in most cases, clearcutting, slash burning, use of herbicides, etc., are prohibited or severely restricted. Forest lands at lower elevations are usually closer to population centers and rural residents, thus creating additional conflicts. Conflicts always mean restrictions on intensive forest management. Lower elevation lands, because they are more productive, also have more productive and diverse wildlife and botanical populations. If highly intense forest management activities were concentrated on the better site lands, certain wildlife and botanical species, as well as fish populations and water quality, would undoubtedly suffer. Visual restrictions also limit intensive forest management. Over 60% of the commercial forest lands (high or low sites) in Oregon and Washington have partial or full retention visual restrictions placed upon them. Most visual restrictions occur on the high productivity lands, however, because those are the areas where people travel or seek recreation most frequently.

Finally, it's ironic to think preservationists would suggest increasing intensive forest management on any forest lands, when it is well known they are generally opposed to most types of intensive management practices currently in use. A typical intensive management scenario might include: clearcutting; site preparation for planting (burning, herbicides); planting with genetically superior seedlings; vegetation control to reduce moisture competition (herbicides); stocking control (precommercial thinning); commercial thinning; insect epidemic control (spraying); final harvest (clearcutting); and slash hazard reduction (burning). Nearly every management practice in a forester's management tool bag is opposed by all preservationists or at least some of them. Some go so far as to break the law in attempts to stop their use. It appears highly unlikely that if the low site lands were locked up in Wilderness intensive management on high site lands would actually be encouraged.

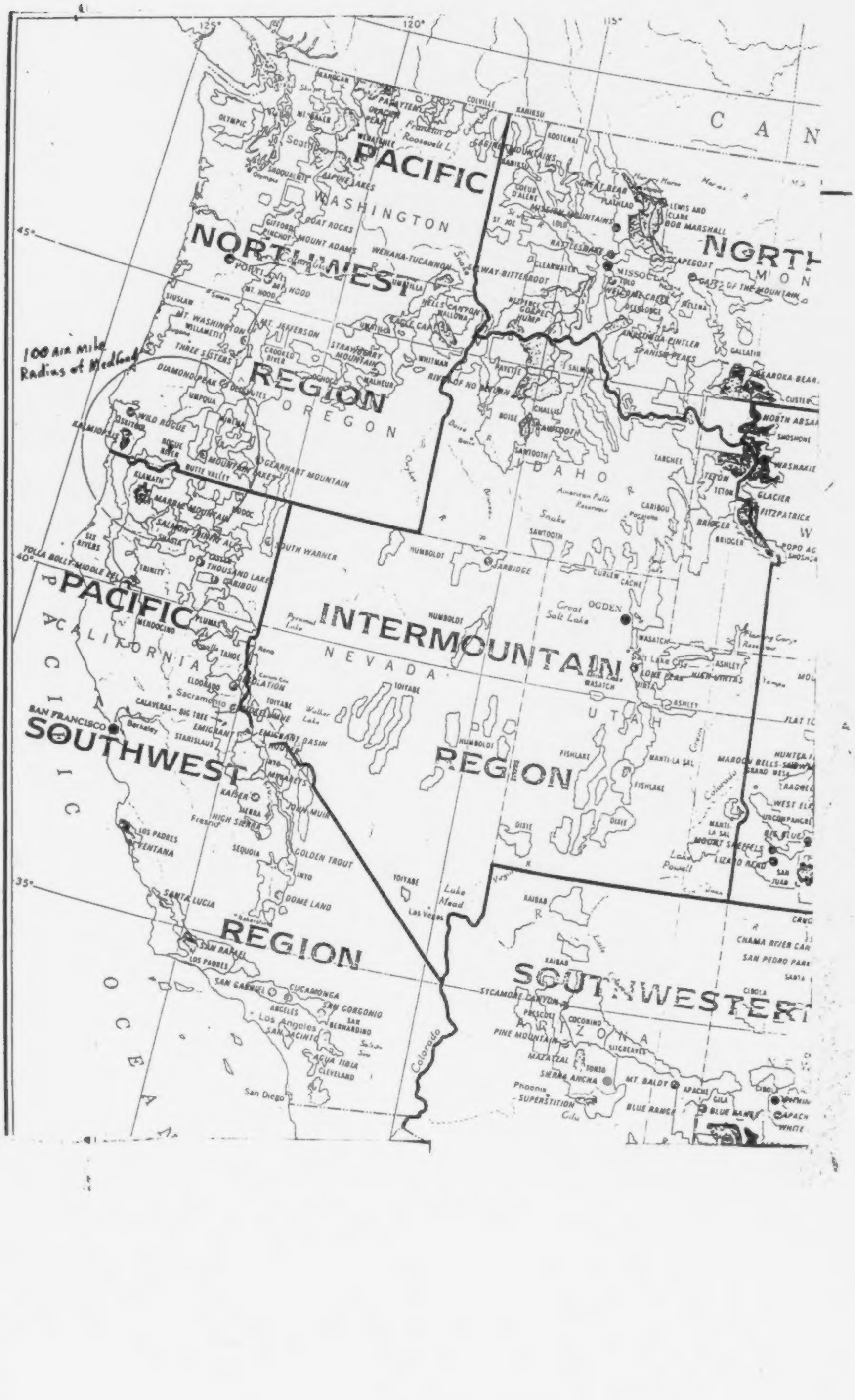
## Impacts of H.R. 1149 Will Be Significant

H.R. 1149 designates as Wilderness 1,162,330 National Forest acres and 8,652 BLM acres. It also places 93,780 National Forest and 3,739 BLM acres in a further planning category. The combined total is 1,267,501 acres of which 72% is commercial forest land. The loss of 918,214 acres of CFL means a reduction in statewide programmed timber harvest of 242.7 million board feet annually. 199.5 million board feet will be permanently lost in the Wilderness areas, while the other 43.2 million board feet will not be available for at least as long as the areas remain in the further planning classification.

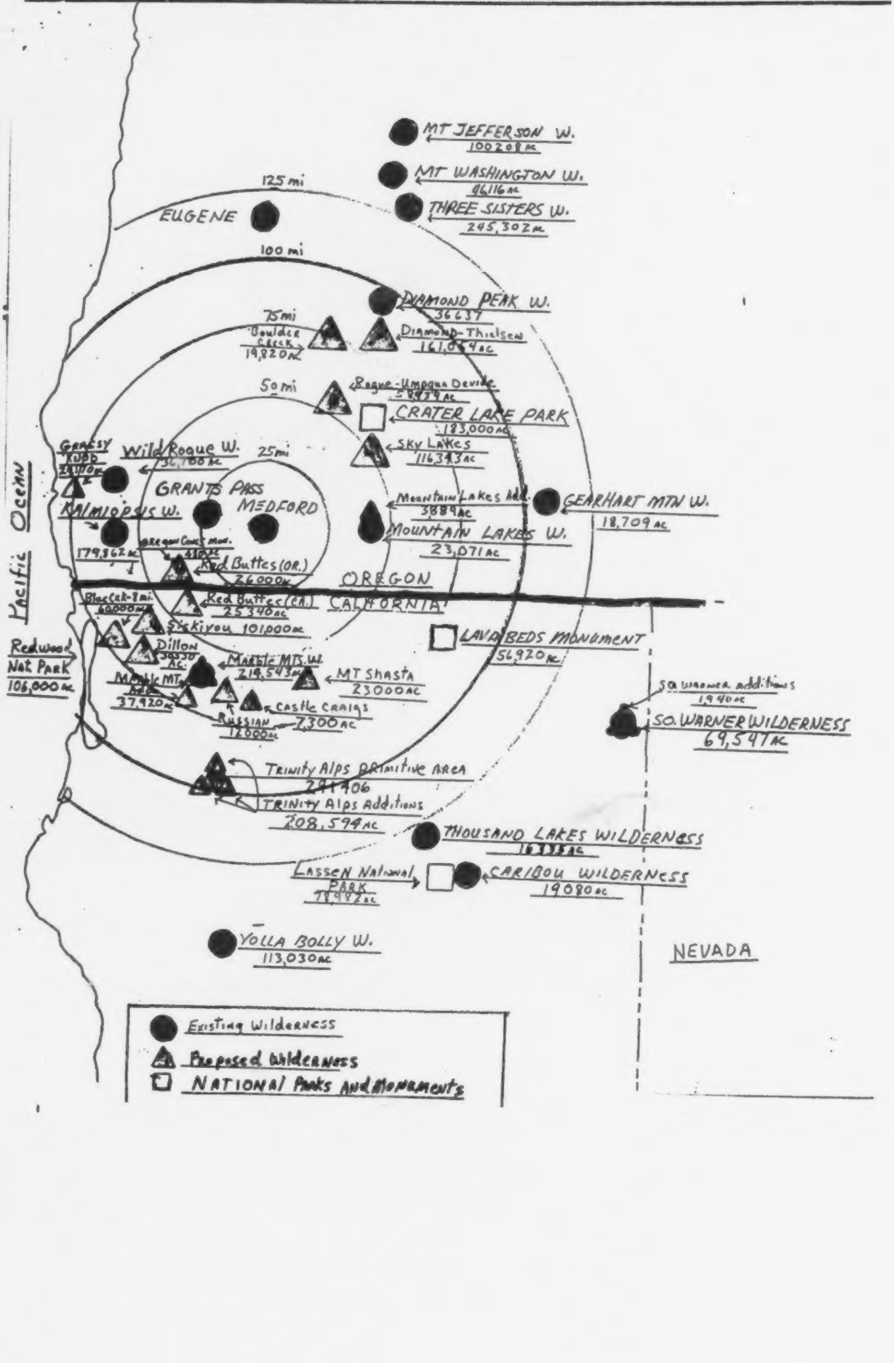
242.7 million board feet is a significant amount of timber volume, regardless of whether it's 2%, 10%, or 63.2% of some total. Its loss to Oregon's economy will make a difference. The difference probably won't be dramatically evident, however. For instance, we probably won't see a mill closure because of this Wilderness bill, but we might, in some areas. The effects on Oregon's economy are likely to be more subtle. What we might see are effects similar to what might happen if a farmer suddenly had a portion of his farmland taken away. He would probably continue to farm, but would produce less, and since his overhead costs for equipment, buildings, etc., would remain the same, his profit margin would fall. When profit margins fall for individuals or companies, ripple effects are soon felt by other segments of the economy.

The loss of productive commercial forest land as a result of H.R. 1149 is only one of several current problems that threaten Oregon's future timber supply. Losses from H.R. 1149 combined with predicted losses from Forest Planning, the potential loss of herbicides and insufficient funding for BLM timber management could possibly mean disaster for Oregon's wood products industry. It will have significant impacts on the rest of Oregon's economy, as well.

Impacts to Southern and Northern Oregon from H.R. 1149 will be further compounded by impacts from proposed Washington and California Wilderness bills. The California proposals designate 810,600 acres of additional Wilderness within 100 air miles of Medford. 92.4 million board feet, part of which is tributary to the Rogue Valley, will be lost if the proposals become law. A summary of expected impacts to Southern Oregon from H.R. 1149 and the California proposals is included in the appendices.


100 Air Mile
Radius of Medford
PACIFIC NORTHWEST REGION
PACIFIC SOUTHWEST REGION
INTERMOUNTAIN REGION
SOUTHWESTERN
NORTH
CAN
WASHINGTON
OREGON
CALIFORNIA
NEVADA
IDAHO
UTAH
ARIZONA
PACIFIC OCEAN
125°
120°
115°
45°
40°
35°
Seattle
Portland
San Francisco
Sacramento
Los Angeles
San Diego
Las Vegas
Phoenix
Ogden
Great Salt Lake
Lake Mead
Colorado
Snake

**INDUSTRIAL FORESTRY ASSOCIATION** • 2680 NO. PACIFIC HIGHWAY • MEDFORD, OREGON 97501


MT JEFFERSON W.
100208 ac
MT WASHINGTON W.
46116 ac
THREE SISTERS W.
245,302 ac
125 mi
EUGENE
100 mi
DIAMOND PEAK W.
36637
75 mi
Boulder Creek
19,820 ac
Diamond-Thielsen
161,054 ac
50 mi
Rogue-Umpqua Devide
58939 ac
CRATER LAKE PARK
183,000 ac
Sky Lakes
116343 ac
Grassy Knob
[illegible]
Wild Rogue W.
36,700 ac
25 mi
GRANTS PASS
MEDFORD
KALMIOPSIS W.
179,862 ac
Oregon Coast Mon.
[illegible]
Mountain Lakes Add.
3889 ac
MOUNTAIN LAKES W.
23,071 ac
GEARHART MTN W.
18,709 ac
Red Buttes (OR.)
26000 ac
OREGON
CALIFORNIA
Red Buttes (CA.)
25340 ac
Blue Crk-8 mi.
60000 ac
Siskiyou 101,000 ac
Pacific Ocean
Redwood Nat. Park
106,000 ac
Dillon
30330 Ac.
Marble MTS. W.
214,543 ac
MT Shasta
23000 ac
Marble MT. Add.
37,920 ac
Castle Craigs
7300 ac
Russian
12000 ac
LAVA BEDS MONUMENT
56,920 ac
So. Warner additions
1,940 ac
SO. WARNER WILDERNESS
69,547 ac
Trinity Alps Primitive Area
291406
TRINITY Alps Additions
208,594 ac
THOUSAND LAKES WILDERNESS
16335 ac
LASSEN National PARK
78982 ac
CARIBOU WILDERNESS
19080 ac
YOLLA BOLLY W.
113,030 ac
NEVADA
● Existing Wilderness
▲ Proposed Wilderness
☐ NATIONAL Parks And Monuments

## Impacts of Weaver Wilderness Bill on Southern Oregon

### 1. Acres of Wilderness

| | H.R. 1149 | F.S. Estimate[1] | CFL Acres | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sky Lakes | 113,000 | 116,343 | 45,033 | (39) |
| Red Buttes | 26,000 | 25,895+BLM(1023 ac) | 16,225 | (64) |
| Rogue/Umpqua Divide | 55,000 | 57,933 | 44,418 | (77) |
| Mt. Lakes Addition | 3,000 | 3,889 | 3,811 | (98) |
| Grassy Knob | 22,000 | 24,070 | 12,510 | (53) |
| Boulder Creek | 19,820 | 19,820 | 19,215 | (97) |
| Diamond/Thielsen | 155,000 | 163,727 | 116,255 | (71) |
| | 393,820 ac. | 411,677 | 257,497 | (63) |

### 2. Effects on Future Harvesting

| | Standing Timber Vol. | Annual Programmed Harvest | Potential Annual Yield |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sky Lakes | 979.1 | 5.2 | 9.0 |
| Red Buttes | 391.2 | 4.2 | 5.3 |
| Rogue/Umpqua Divide | 1,730.9 | 8.1 | 11.2 |
| Mt. Lakes Addition | 82.2 | .52 | .8 |
| Grassy Knob | 539.2 | 4.5 | 5.6 |
| Boulder Creek | 875.0 | 6.3 | 10.5 |
| Diamond/Thielsen | 1,525.6 | 12.0 | 19.4 |
| | 6,123.2 mmbf | 40.82 mmbf/yr. | 61.8 mmbf/yr. |

### 3. Potential Jobs Lost

24 jobs[2]/mmbf X 40.82 mmbf/yr = 979.7    Ave. = 1,231.45
24 jobs/mmbf X 61.8 mmbf/yr = 1,483.2

[1] USFS Data 3/28/83
[2] Based on 1980 data - Oregon State University

## Impacts (Tentative) of Currently Proposed California Wilderness Bills on Southern Oregon

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Cranston Sen. Bill 5 | Adds 2.15 mm acres statewide | 2.39 mm acres |
| Burton H. R. 1437 | Adds .24 mm acres statewide | |

Both bills also add .024 mm acres New National Parks.
Both designate 1,492,923 acres of existing National Parks as Wilderness.
Both designate 72,000 acres as further planning.

2. Most Wilderness acres are located in three northern forests.

Six Rivers
Klamath 854,700 acres Propose New Wilderness 30,000 acres Further Planning
Shasta-Trinity

3. (Tentative) Allowable cut reductions per year for units within 100 mi. of Medford:

| | unit | acres | mmbf/yr |
|---|---|---|---|
| Klamath N.F. | Siskiyou | 101,000 | 15.9 |
| | Dillon Creek | 30,000 | 6.7 |
| | Red Buttes | 25,300 | 5.8 |
| | Marble Mts. Add. | 38,000 | 9.4 |
| | Russian | 12,000 | 2.0 |
| | | 206,300 | 39.8 |
| Shasta-Trinity N.F. | Trinity Alps | 500,000 | 35.5 |
| | Mt. Shasta | 37,000 | 3.5 |
| | Castle Craigs | 7,300 | .6 |
| | | 544,300 | 39.6 |
| Six Rivers N.F. | Eight Mile | 22,000 | 4.1 |
| | Blue Creek | 38,000 | 8.9 |
| | | 60,000 | 13.0 |
| TOTALS | | 810,600 acres | 92.4 mmbf/yr. |

24 jobs x 92.4 = 2017.6

Summary of Existing and Potential Wilderness Acres Within 100 mi. Radius of Medford

Existing Wilderness

| | |
|---|---|
| Kalmiopsis | 179,862 |
| Wild Rogue | 36,700 |
| Diamond Peak | 36,637 |
| Mt. Lakes | 23,071 |
| Marble Mtns. | 214,543 |
| Trinity Alps Prim. Area | 291,406 |
| | 782,219 acres |

Existing National Parks & Monuments

| | |
|---|---|
| Crater Lake | 183,000 |
| Redwoods | 106,000 |
| Lava Beds Monument | 56,920 |
| Oregon Caves | 480 |
| | 346,400 acres |

(Also Klamath National Wildlife Refuge - 158,000 Ac)

Proposed Wilderness

| | |
|---|---|
| Boulder Creek | 19,820 |
| Diamond-Thielson | 163,727 |
| Rogue/Umpqua Divide | 57,933 |
| Sky Lakes | 116,343 |
| Mt. Lakes Add. | 3,889 |
| Grassy Knob | 24,070 |
| Red Buttes (OR) | 25,895 |
| Red Buttes (CA) | 25,340 |
| Blue Creek - 8 mi. | 60,000 |
| Siskiyou | 101,000 |
| Dillon | 30,550 |
| Marble Mt. Add. | 37,920 |
| Russian | 12,000 |
| Castle Craigs | 7,300 |
| Mt. Shasta | 37,000 |
| Trinity Alps | 208,594 |
| TOTAL | 931,381 acres |

Potential Total Acres Withdrawn for Wilderness Recreation Within 100 mi. of Medford

782,219
346,400
931,381
2,060,000

## Summary of Non-Conforming Features Within Proposed Wilderness Areas in H. R. 1149

### Red Buttes

| | |
|---|---|
| Rogue River N. F. | 6 clearcuts - 54 acres<br>6 partial cuts - 99 acres<br>3 road segments - 1.2 miles<br>1 snotel<br>1 dam<br>2 mines |
| Siskiyou N. F. | 4 harvest units - 40 acres<br>2.0 miles of road |

### Sky Lakes

| | |
|---|---|
| Rogue River N. F. | ~~3 clearcuts - 42 acres~~<br>~~2 partial cuts - 295 acres~~<br>1 road segment - 0.7 miles |
| Winema N. F. | ? |

### Rogue-Umpqua Divide

| | |
|---|---|
| Rogue River N. F. | 18 clearcuts - 218 acres<br>16 partial cuts - 506 acres<br>16 road segments - 9.2 miles<br>3 rock pits - 11 acres<br>1 lookout - Hershberger |
| Umpqua N. F. | 41 harvest units - 1,330 acres<br>21 roads - 16.75 miles |

### Grassy Knob

| | |
|---|---|
| Siskiyou N. F. | 1 entire section - 640 acres is clear cut<br>remnants of Grassy Knob lookout<br>6.0 miles of road, old and new construction |

### Diamond - Thielsen

| | |
|---|---|
| Umpqua N. F. | 12 harvest units - 410 acres<br>14 roads - 11 miles |

### Boulder Creek

| | |
|---|---|
| Umpqua N. F. | 18 harvest units - 490 acres<br>2 roads - .5 miles |

### Hardesty Mountain

| | |
|---|---|
| Umpqua N. F. | 3 harvest units - 150 acres<br>1 road - 1.0 miles |

5TH & WASHINGTON STREET
THE DALLES, OREGON 97058

September 9, 1983

Senator Mark Hatfield
463 Russell
Senate Official Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Hatfield:

Thank you very much for your time spent in the public hearings you have been holding on the Wilderness areas.

At the end of the hearing in Salem, you stated that your bill would be more than your last one but less than the proposed 1.2 million acres. In view of this fact I would propose a compromise on the proposed Badger Creek area. Enclosed please find a map showing the total proposed area. Outlined in red is a portion called Canyon Country, it contains 14,000 roadless acres. It is less productive then some of the balance of the area, but still would be a wonderful scenic wilderness area.

Also, enclosed please find a letter from The Dalles Area Chamber of Commerce. It came in to late to include it in the record in Salem.

Thanks again for listening to us and also for considering the 14,000 acre Canyon Country area.

Sincerely,

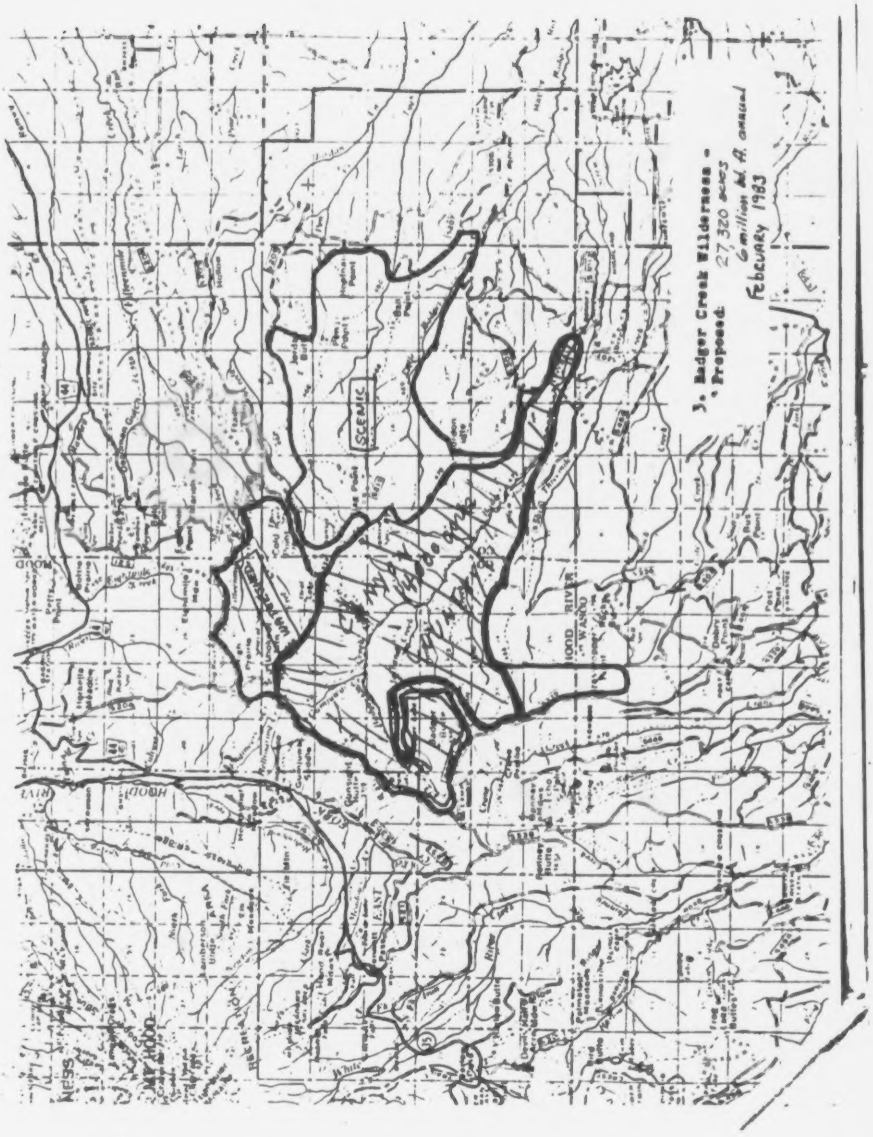
WASCO COUNTY COURT

William L. Hulse

William L. Hulse
WASCO COUNTY JUDGE

WLH:kab

Enclosure


3. Badger Creek Wilderness - Proposed:
27,320 acres
6 million M.A. amended
February 1983
SCENIC
HOOD RIVER
WASCO
MT HOOD
EAST

THE DALLES AREA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
P. O. Box 460
The Dalles, Oregon 97058

August 24, 1983

Senator Mark Hatfield:

On H.R. 1149
Subcommittee Hearing On
Wilderness areas.

The Dalles Area Chamber of Commerce is extremely concerned about the proposed Wilderness Areas in the Mt. Hood National Forest.

The long and expensive study done by Mt. Hood National Forest personel, resulting in a final environmental statement being filed with the Council of Environmental Quality on February 2, 1978 included five different plans. They were presented at several hearings and no appeals were filed.

The Forest Service chose the plan they are now operating successfully under.

The proposed Wilderness area bill would have an adverse effect on the economy of Wasco County, the mills and associated services and the Forest Service.

There are thousands of acres of inaccessible wilderness areas now and to add more does not seem wise. Besides the loss of properly managed timber harvest, these unmanaged areas are subject to disease, insect infestation and serious fire hazard.

We urge that a decision be made soon so that our people depending upon this decision can get on with their business, and we recommend leaving the existing, paid for, plan in operation.

Respectfully,

Peggy Fadness

Peggy Fadness
President

PF/bh

3024 SW Sunset
Portland OR 97201

September 19, 1983

Senator Mark Hatfield
Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

RE: Wilderness Legislation

Dear Senator:

Please include the following comments in the record of the hearing in Salem on August 25, 1983:

When I visit a wilderness area, I do not tread over every square foot, clamber over every rock or climb the trees, but all those elements, just being there, are the things that contribute to the wilderness experience.

The same is true for all Oregonians. Not all visit the wilderness; not even all visit the mountains, but they are aware of the presence of those wild lands and that awareness is an indispensable part of the experience of living in Oregon. Without those wild areas, we could be living almost anywhere else. And as our population increases, the proportion of wilderness to people shrinks, making it imperative that we preserve larger, contiguous wilderness areas.

HR 1149 moves in the right direction, and I petition your support of that bill. In addition, special attention should be given to the inclusion of Little Badger Creek Valley, Tygh Creek and Fifteen Mile Creek in that wilderness. In the Badger area, we move through several tree environments plus a number of plant varieties. I haven't visited any other wild area that is that unique.

I'm sure you are aware that regeneration will be poor if the area is logged. Weighing the risk of regeneration and the value as wilderness leads me to urge you to include those areas in your wilderness bill.

Thank you.

Yours sincerely,

Gerald Severson

Gerald Severson

cc: Sen. Packwood
Rep. AuCoin

TO: U.S. Senate Sub-Committee on Public Lands and Reserved Water and
U.S. Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
Senator Mark O. Hatfield, Chairman

Dear Senator Hatfield and Committee Members:

I would like to express a few personal and professional opinions about the testimony on the economic impacts of the Oregon Wilderness Bill which was presented by King Williams at the public hearings in Bend. I am a graduate student in Agricultural and Resource Economics at Oregon State University, and my research has been devoted to the study of economic analysis of public land use decisions. I am assuming that your committee has solicited and received more rigorous economic analysis of the impacts of the Wilderness Bill than that which was presented at the Bend hearings. If this is not the case, I strongly urge you to do so. The information presented by King Williams is extremely biased, if not totally inaccurate. Furthermore, the decision on the Wilderness Bill should be based on national level cost/benefit analysis (from an economic perspective). While local impacts are also important, and deserve recognition, the local perspective does not provide enough information to be considered sufficient economic analysis of the issue. I'd like to explain this further in the context of a brief review of Williams' paper.

First, let me make a few general comments about the nature of the economic models Williams used:

1. Input/Output (I/O) models are non-stochastic -- they provide no statistical range of accuracy. The models are designed to indicate the direction and approximate magnitude of a change in the regional economy. Dollars and cents quotations such as "the Wilderness Bill will cost every citizen in Grant County $524.10" [Rep. Bob Smith, Sunday Oregonian, May 15, 1983] are ludicrous, since the figure can't be proven accurate to hundreds of dollars, let alone dimes.

2. I/O models such as Obermiller's county models and the Forest Service's IMPLAN model are static -- they provide a model of the economic structure of the region for one given point in time. They are not designed as forecasting models. To project the impacts of a change into the long term future using these models, the assumption must be made that nothing else will change; that the economy will make no adjustments for the change in question, and no other production levels or prices will change. Since this assumption is obviously untenable, an ethical researcher will use the model only for short term projections, or will at least make the assumptions explicit when making statements which refer to the long run.

3. The I/O model represents a regional market. Goods which are not bought and sold are not represented. Positive impacts can be accounted for only to the extent to which they affect local industries. Wilderness benefits are not bought and sold, and affect a much larger region than the I/O models represent, therefore, the models present a biased picture of the net impacts.

In addition to clarifying the general points listed above, I would like to present a few more specific comments on Williams' work:

1. While Williams did recognize the importance of considering both regional and national level economic analysis, his paragraph on the "national perspective" is not an economic analysis, it is a reactionary, erroneous, undocumented political statement.

2. No estimate of regional benefits was subtracted from William's "net

loss" figure (see his table 3). Since net economic change (loss - gain = change) is the relevant figure, the loss figure as given is useless.

3. Many assertions and "facts" are presented which are poorly researched or undocumented. For example:

a. Williams refers to hes multipliers as "conservative", without defining the term. A multiplier of two is considered conservative. The gross economic activity loss given (table 3) is more than four times the sum of the three sector annual loss columns.

b. A brief discussion of the "shortfall" in timber supply is presented ("Myth I") which seems to imply that a programmed harvest which is below existing mill capacity is undesirable. The fact that demand for milled lumber and the price of standing timber influence the level of production is entirely neglected. When demand is low, mills will not operate at capacity regardless of the programmed harvest level (supply) or price of timber.

c. The "truth" that recreation visitor days will not increase as a result of wilderness designation is supported by a single article about a California park, written in 1968. An economic forecast of recreation demand in Oregon would be more appropriate documentation. In general, demand for outdoor recreation is expected to increase over time [Loomis and Sorg, 1983, "A Critical Summary of Empirical Estimates of the Values of Wildlife, Wilderness, and General Recreation Related to National Forest Regions"].

d. "Myth #3" is documented by two surveys, one of which was done by Rep. Bob Smith's staff. Since Smith publicly opposes the Wilderness Bill, it is unlikely that his staff conducted an unbiased study. The source of funds for the other survey should also be known before it is accepted as unbiased evidence that the public opposes the bill.

While I have not presented an empirical analysis of Williams' paper, the errors which I have mentioned here are so fundamental that, in my opinion, his testimony should be regarded as a statement of his political views, and his economic analysis should be considered worthless. Even if Williams had applied the methodology correctly, and given a plausible estimate of the net economic impact in the region, the figure would be of secondary importance to the decision at hand. Net economic change at the national level should be the primary economic factor in your decision. I urge you to consider less biased, more professional analysis of this important decision.

Sincerely,

Katherine L. Beale

Katherine L. Beale

545 SE Alexander
Corvallis, OR 97333

cc: Rep. Jim Weaver, National Resources Defense Council, Randall O'Toole, Dr. Frederick Obermiller.

extra copy enclosed

Department of Energy
Bonneville Power Administration
P.O. Box 3621
Portland, Oregon 97208

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

SEP 12 1983

In reply refer to: BPA-OD

Honorable Mark Hatfield
United States Senator
107 Pioneer Courthouse
Portland, OR 97204

Dear Senator Hatfield:

I wish to submit the following statement for the official record with respect to H.R. 1149, "The Oregon Wilderness Act of 1983." Of primary concern to the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) is the need to maintain viable energy corridor options through the Cascade Range. There is a limited number of technically viable corridors, both through the Cascades as well as the Rockies, for transmitting energy either by transmission line, rail, or pipeline.

Bonneville has worked closely with the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) and Bureau of Land Management (BLM) during the last 8 years to insure that these needs are addressed in their planning process, as required by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) Section 503. Corridor needs have also been compiled on a coordinated basis by an ad hoc committee of western utilities called the Western Utility Group. In 1980 the group inventoried energy corridor requirements for each of the western states, using information from Western Area Power Administration (WAPA), BPA, and member utilities. Composite corridor maps schematically showing existing and potential corridors were prepared and submitted to the USFS and BLM in May 1980. These studies used a higher load growth than we presently forecast but still point out the potential for conflict with wilderness areas proposed by H.R. 1149. In reviewing our studies, we are most concerned with the proposed Three Sisters Wilderness additions, and strongly recommend that a corridor window be maintained in this area. While we currently have no plans for a transmission line in this corridor, it may someday be essential in connecting possible energy sources in Wyoming and Idaho to the southern Willamette Valley.

For your information, the Pacific Power and Light Company shares our concerns and is submitting a letter to you as well.

Your favorable consideration to our concern on this matter is appreciated.

Sincerely,

Ronald H. Wilkerson

ACTING Administrator

cc: Senator Hatfield, Washington, DC

NOV 01 1983

October 28, 1983

To: Senator Mark Hatfield
U.S. Pioneer Court House
Portland, Oregon 97204

Dear Senator Hatfield,

I am writing in support of the Oregon wilderness bill. I realize that this particular issue has been the focal point of much public concern and criticism, which has been justifiable on both counts. The issue is of great importance to the Pacific Northwest as a whole and your support of the bill would be an important as well as positive move for the stability and livability of the region.

My support for the bill is not wholly based on my personal affections for wilderness recreation. My support is equally based upon a viable concern over the management of our public and private forest lands. I feel that as a timber industry dependent state we need to have the absolute best forest management possible, both for present need and for future needs. Recent government statistics have shown a projected increase in the demand for wood products that is nearly double what the demand is now. Quite simply, present reforestation methods and forest management programs will not be able to meet that future demand. Trees on the private lands are indeed being regenerated faster and more efficiently, but only to a point. Private industry is in the tree business to turn a profit; nothing wrong with that. However, it becomes a problem when trees are being harvested at their economic point of maturation rather than their biological point of maturation. What this results in is less true, usable wood fiber; some studies by independent foresters have shown there to be as much as 40% less usable fiber in the third generation stock now being harvested by private companies. This does result in more trees because industry has developed seedlings that mature faster, but they aren't allowed to mature to their useful stage. In a nutshell, we should be getting more, but we wind up instead with less.

There are also problems with the process of timber harvesting. Many of the problems are old ones, but they still exist: erosion from heavy machinery, the loss of vital nutrients from exposure to sunlight and slash burning, the loss of humus, plus the loss of essential wildlife, fish, insects, birds, and forest flora that are essential to the forest community. These problems are not insurmountable; that is, they can be solved. Plus, solving them would be an overall benefit to the industry and the people of the state. Providing better resource protection will ensure that essential raw timber stock will be available for future generations.

Basically, I feel that expanding Oregon's wilderness right now would not be a subtraction of essential resources; rather, I feel that such legislation would preserve our most vital resources. I am not so foolish as to believe that wilderness legislation is forever. As time progresses, new ideas come forward and old policies change. It may be that in the future rigid wilderness restrictions will not be as necessary as they are today. What is important about such legislation today is that it will force government and industry to cope with the reality of expanding demands and diminishing resources. We have unforested land that could contain timber stock. Commonly, such lands have been left to decay because of the expense involved with reforestation. That reforestation is expensive is no secret, nor is it a small matter. That is why it is vital that steps be taken, progressive steps, to swing the emphasis around from reward for harvesting timber to reward for growing timber. I realize that some incentives exist to get land-owners to grow trees, but they are in my estimation inadequate in light of the coming needs.

There is also the question of jobs. I have worked the bulk of my life in the woods and am worried about future generations being able to enjoy a similar experience. To allow the proposed wilderness lands to be opened for harvesting will only tack a few more years of employment onto the end, which for some logging companies has already arrived. To save such vital lands, to press for more effective forest management, and to stimulate the reforestation of public and private forest lands will be to the betterment of life in the Pacific Northwest.

In closing I want to again express my support for this initiative, along with my hopes that you will see the importance for such a move. By and large over the years I have found little to argue with concerning your representing the state; in short, I have been pleased and frequently relieved that you are our senator. Also, I will support you again in the upcoming campaign, even if we do not see eye to eye on this particular issue. I feel that you are a progressive politician who has realized that progress is not always recognizable as such in immediate returns. This issue is one such issue.

Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,

Brian R. Ballou
P.O. Box 91
Eugene, Oregon 97440

OCT 13 1983

Senator Mark Hatfield
c/o Tom Imason
Pioneer Courthouse Rm 107
555 SW Yamhill St.
Portland OR 97204

Dear Mr. Imason, October 10, 1983

Possibly you've traveled a bit through Northeast Oregon. And maybe in your travels you've been struck by the beauty of the Eagle Cap or the Elkhorns, heard the pounding of the John Day near its headwaters or gasped at the stark, angular beauty of Joseph Canyon.

I have seen and felt these things.

And I believe it is important others have the opportunity to enjoy these places [redacted] just as I have.

Please include the Lower Minam, Upper Catherine Creek, Huckleberry, Elkhorn Mtns, the North Fork of the John Day, Joseph Canyon, the North Fork of the Umatilla, Glacier-Monument and the Strawberry additions in the Senate Version of House bill 1149.

These are beautiful places that deserve to be left in as wild a state as they presently are.

Sincerely,
Amy Stahl 1311 L Avenue LaGrande 97850

NOV 0 1 1983

1980 Monroe Street
Eugene, OR 97405
31 October 1983

Senator Mark O. Hatfield
Pioneer Courthouse
Portland, OR 97204

Dear Senator Hatfield:

We will be unable to attend your hearings on the Oregon Wilderness Bill but would like our views included in the official hearing record.

We feel the House-passed wilderness bill, HR 1149, is at fault only in that it does not include enough total acreage for Oregon's future wilderness needs, in terms of recreation, wildlife and water protection. We are very unhappy to hear that you may consider cutting the areas included in the bill, in the name of short-sighted gain to the timber industry.

Timber will unavoidably be a shrinking part of our future economy. Protecting wilderness now--particularly in areas within easy reach of Oregon's population centers, such as Drift Creek, Hardesty Mountain, or Middle Santiam--is an important step in preserving the recreational base that will have to become a more important part of our economic well-being as timber declines.

We are also very strongly opposed to any efforts to tie timber contract relief to wilderness protection. These are separate issues which should be considered on their own merits; the one should never be held to the ransome of the other.

Oregon is going through hard economic times right now. Destroying our few remaining wilderness areas for short-term economic relief, however, means long-term sacrifice both of our natural heritage and of our ultimate economic well-being.

Sincerely,

Michael Thompson
Barbara Thompson

Michael and Barbara Thompson

P.O. Box 587
Bend, OR 97709
October 19, 1983

OCT 25 1983

Senator Mark O. Hatfield
Pioneer Courthouse
Portland, OR 97208

Dear Senator Hatfield:

I would like to express my interest and desire in seeing that proposed legislation pertaining to wilderness area designation be adopted, specifically the North Fork area in John Day, the Baldy Creek, Twin Mountain, and Strawberry Mountain Wilderness Additions.

I believe these areas should be retained or set aside for future people to enjoy this natural beauty.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

John W. Purtzer

John W. Purtzer
Salesman
Arnie Swarens Town & Country Realty

jh

NOV 0 2 1983

1 November 83

Senator Mark O. Hatfield
Pioneer Courthouse
Portland, Or. 97204

Dear Senator Hatfield:

I know it must seem like a long time that you've been trying to resolve the wilderness debate, and that perhaps now's the time to finally do the best you can do. But please remember as you consider your own position that wilderness has been in Oregon far longer than the "issue", and with your help and understanding, wilderness on a scale large enough to be of value will remain in Oregon. I urge you to not be caught up in a simple numbers game, but to have the courage and foresight to place in wilderness protection all the acreage that will be needed in the future -- as habitat protection, for human use, and for spiritual refreshment.

In particular two areas of the 1.9 million acres that I believe you should seriously consider are of special interest to me. Hardesty Mountain is near the large metro area of Eugene, is near my home, and offers real wilderness values. Drift Creek is one of the few remaining coastal streams vital enough for wild fish; please help preserve this living resource.

Finally, I would ask you not to compromise an Oregon wilderness bill by attaching environmentally questionable timber contract relief legislation.

Thank you for your attention to these concerns and for your personal commitment to stewardship of Oregon's extraordinary resources.

Sincerely,

Joe Cone

Joe Cone
1452 W. Broadway
Eugene, Or. 97402

24975 Sandlake Rd.
Cloverdale, Ore. 97112
Sept. 22, '83

Senator Hatfield;

In haste - enclosed the rest of the newspaper article on the ~~D~~ M. 7. I mailed to your Salem office, yesterday

Please register my NO on the Ore. Wilderness Act of 1983 sponsored by the 3 Democrats (Oregon) The Federal already controls 52% of Oregon land — that is more than ample

I hope you vote NO!!! Helen M. Myers

## DATEBOOK

**AUGUST 27—Scottish Games** of the Long Island Scottish Clans Association, Westbury, **New York.** Contact: Hamish Cowie, 132 Cowie Rd., Commack, N.Y. 11725.

**AUGUST 27—Liberty Amendment Committee of Missouri** meets, Phelps County Bank, 8th and Pine Streets, **Rolla**, 1 pm. Contact: David Keller, R. 3, Box 156, Rolla, Mo. 65401; (314) 364-8508.

**SEPTEMBER 2-4—Freedom Conference and Survival Seminar**, near Smithville, **West Virginia.** Contact: CPDL/CEDS, Box 565, Flora, Ill. 62839; (618) 665-3937.

**SEPTEMBER 3 & 4**—Santa Rosa, **California Scottish Highland Games.** Contact: LYMPH&D, 574 Thirty-eighth Ave. No. 4, San Francisco, Calif. 94121.

**SEPT. 10 & 11—Wisconsin Natural Food Associates, Inc. Convention.** Holiday Inn No. 2, Madison. Contact: WNFA Convention Registrar, 6616 CTH I, Waunakee, Wis. 53597; (608) 846-3287.

**SEPTEMBER 10 & 11—Paralegal Course, Houston.** Constitutional Rights Foundation. In Houston call (713) 450-2670. Or contact: Box 985, Greer, S.C. 29652; Dean Allen (803) 879-3599.

**SEPTEMBER 17 & 18—Patriots Meeting** for leaders or representatives of loyal American groups. Red Lion Motel, 2001 Point West Way, Sacramento, **California** 95815. Write DCND, 6333 Pacific Ave., Stockton, Calif. 95207.

**SEPTEMBER 17 & 18—Gathering of Scottish Clans**, Loon Mountain, **Lincoln, New Hampshire.** Contact: Gathering, PO Box 130, Cambridge, Mass. 02238.

**SEPTEMBER 18—Technocracy lecture**, Long Beach, **California.** Contact: Audrey Adams (213) 428-4915 or Technocracy, 435 E. Market St., North Long Beach, Calif. 90805.

**SEPTEMBER 19—Initiative-Referendum Meeting**, Serb Hall, 51st & Oklahoma, **Milwaukee.** Call (414) 464-0549 for info and speakers.

**SEPTEMBER 25—Williamsburg, Virginia Scottish Festival.** Contact: WSF, PO Box 866, Williamsburg, Va. 23187.

**SEPTEMBER 30—Sons and Daughters of Liberty** will present Rep. Ron Paul (R-Texas), who will lecture on the "Fed" and the harmful effects of big government, in central **New York.** Contact: Jim Hanlon, RD No. 5, **Maple Ave., Fulton**, N.Y. 13069, or John Kardash, RD No. 1, Fulton, N.Y. 13069.

**OCTOBER 1 & 2—Flora Macdonald Highland Games.** With Revolutionary War re-enactments. Red Springs, **North Carolina.** Contact FMHG, PO Box 547, Red Springs, N.C. 28377.

**OCTOBER 1 & 2—Scottish Fair**, Winnetka, **Illinois** (a Chicago suburb). Contact: Lane Trueblood, 18 W 262 Kirkland, Villa Park, Ill. 60181.

**OCTOBER 3—Citizen's Tribunal Against Blue Shield, Massachusetts.** Contact: Citizen Action, 711 Southern Artery, Suite 11, Quincy, Mass. 02169; (617) 734-0623.

**OCTOBER 7-9—Holy Convocation, Arkansas-Missouri border.** Write: CSA, Rt. 1, Box 128, Pontiac, Missouri 65729; or call (501) 431-8882.

*NOTE: Items for "Datebook" must be typed, dated and submitted at least two months in advance of the event. We reserve the right to edit all copy. Insertions will be run on a first-come, first-served basis, space permitting.*

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# Policy

**(Continued From Page 13)**

40,000 mortar rounds, 400,000 rounds of machine-gun and other ammunition, 1,000 field telephones and 200 telephone scramblers. Although the bills were signed by a "John Hughs, export mgr.," the company belongs to Andre Frydel and his wife Jamie, according to Iranian sources, who say they know of them as Israeli arms dealers living near Tel Aviv.

As you can see by the accompanying copy of the original invoice, the leading item is for something called AIM9L, followed by launching equipment. **The AIM9L is the most sophisticated air-to-air missile in the U.S. inventory, and the United States Air Force needs such weapons because they have been in short supply.** Well, 200 of them are now in Iran. They got there courtesy of the Israelis back in April or May. Just recently, another contingent of Israelis came to Washington and got whatever else they needed for themselves and their arms clients.

This is not to say that Israel is alone in this apparent attempt to instigate a nuclear holocaust in the Mideast. On July 28, federal authorities charged eight men in New York City with participating in conspiracies which included plans to sell $2 billion of sophisticated weapons to Iran. The "equipment" included 25 attack helicopters, 100 M60A1 tanks, 60 Hawk missiles and numerous other machine guns and ammunition.

Thus the mad race goes on. It appears the American taxpayer is being taken for a chump. We develop the high technology items, sell or give them to Israel and Israel sells them to the highest bidder, whoever or wherever it might be. Our laws concerning arms sales are very strict and are almost totally unenforced, or blithely ignored.

If America is to survive this escalating threat of global war, there had better be some down-to-earth America-first thinking on the part of the administration and our national leaders. And that includes **your** representative and senators.

Otherwise, American tax dollars will contribute to an American disaster.

Do you consider this report "anti-Semitic"? ▼

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# Revolt Against Tax Oppression

**By Merle Naylor**

American restaurant waitresses have emerged as leaders in a nationwide revolt against oppressive federal income taxation.

The waitresses are waging a fight to repeal Section 314 of the recently enacted Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act (TEFRA). That section establishes a "minimum taxable income" of 8 percent of a restaurant's gross food sales. In other words, if a waitress serves $10 worth of food, she must claim she made at least 80 cents in customer tips—whether she received the tips or not.

Furthermore, this law requires that if employees report less than the 8 percent figure, the employer is required to allocate the differences among the waitresses and report the discrepancies to the Internal Revenue Service on a quarterly basis.

This new reporting system has resulted in zero or negative paychecks for a number of waitresses, who may not have received any tips.

The unofficial spokeswoman for the waitresses is Joan Jecusco, of Victorville, California, who has been a waitress for 11 years. Miss Jecusco says: We are not refusing to pay taxes. We are refusing to go along with this decision—a decision that is morally and ethically wrong."

The waitress added: "I have one of the best employers in the business. He treats us like family."

The populist tone of the rebellion is best indicated by the words of a customer outraged at the treatment of the waitresses in his favorite restaurant: "We have met the enemy, and they are our governmental leaders."

Waitresses comprise one of America's hardest working but lowest paid employee groups.

They point out that TEFRA Sec. 314 applies to restaurant workers alone. Doormen, hatcheck girls, and bellhops all receive tips, but the act does not apply to them.

The waitresses do not suggest that these others should be taxed as well. But they are concerned about the arbitrary decision by the government to tax restaurant workers—especially on "income" that, in some cases, was not received.

"The law takes away one of our basic rights," says waitress Doris Zimmerman of Apple Valley, California: "taxation based on facts, not assumptions."

As SPOTLIGHT readers are well aware, TEFRA was probably an un-Constitutional bill to begin with—having been drafted in the Senate rather than in the House, where all revenue raising bills are required, by the Constitution, to originate (SPOTLIGHT, Aug. 16, 1982).

Rep. Ron Paul (R-Texas), a populist lawmaker who sided with the waitress rebellion, filed suit in the U.S. District Court of the District of Columbia, seeking to have the law declared invalid. The court struck down the challenge.

Rep. Jerry Lewis (R-Calif.) is sponsoring a bill designed to repeal TEFRA Sec. 314. Lewis is the congressman from the 35th District of California, where Joan Jecusco and her colleagues have established what is virtually the national "headquarters" of the waitress rebellion. Lewis's bill, H.R. 169, has been endorsed by 52 of his fellow legislators, who have joined Lewis in asking that the House Ways and Means Committee hold hearings on the bill.

If the waitresses are victorious in their effort to have Section 314 of TEFRA repealed, such a triumph would be a forward step for the freedom movement nationwide.

*(Above article reprinted from The SPOTLIGHT.)*

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# IMF Funding Not Assured

(Continued From Page 3)

know I wouldn't budge on this."

Schulze voted against the handout to the IMF. An aide to Rep. Larry Craig (R-Idaho) said his boss received no call from the White House. "They knew they'd be wasting their time," the aide said.

**UNDEMOCRATIC**

In the days of debate preceding House passage of H.R. 2957, House members opposing the bail-out found they were not treated in a very fair or "democratic" manner by the House leadership. Rep. Tom Corcoran (R-Ill.) complained that debate time had been cut off and that the number of amendments allowed to be introduced had been unjustly limited. Corcoran said he planned to offer an amendment to House rules to make every House member, *"ex officio,* a number of the House Banking Committee, so that we could all get recognized and consider the debate and participate in this kind of legislation."

St Germain, the major thorn in the side of anti-IMF members, sarcastically answered to the boos of some Corcoran supporters, "We have so many members now, we probably have almost a majority of the House."

Rep. Jerry Lewis (R-Calif.) introduced an amendment to increase funding on a temporary rather than permanent basis. He argued that if the rationale for providing the quota increase is that the banking system is in a time of crisis, then at the very least the United States should get reimbursed when this "crisis" is over.

Lewis noted that a quorum was not present. When 100 members were present, constituting a quorum, the chairman (at the time, Rep. Donald Pease (D-Ohio)) counted heads to determine if 25 members wanted a roll call on the amendment. Pease denied that a sufficient number of members wanted the vote, but Lewis protested that he had the 25 votes. Pease ignored him, announced the amendment rejected, and proceeded to other business. One Hill aide said this was a good example of how "the opposition of the bail-out had been railroaded all along by the House leadership."

Rep. Ron Paul (R-Texas) tried to get the bill recommitted to the House Banking Committee. Speaker Tip O'Neill (D-Mass.), who should have already known, asked Paul if he was opposed to the bill. Paul said he was, and the motion was rejected.

**MORE FIGHTING LOOMS**

Paul and a number of other congressional sources have predicted a big fight about some of the bill's provisions when it comes up in conference committee. The committee, which is expected to meet soon after Congress reconvenes after the recess, will consist of Senate and House members. These legislators will try to hammer out the differences between the House and Senate-passed versions of the IMF authorization bills (H.R. 2957 and S. 695).

Several House aides working for legislators who oppose the giveaway believe that most of the "safeguards" now present in the House version, but not the Senate bill, will be knocked out by the committee. But this may result in a defection of support from House members. Reportedly 11 members of the Congressional Black Caucus, who voted for the House bill because it included an amendment forbidding IMF loans going to South Africa, will vote against the bill if this provision is dropped in committee. One congressional aide who predicted that this is what would happen said, "We'll take the votes any way we can get them."

One of the amendments to H.R. 2957 approved by the House puts a cap on IMF employee salaries and prohibits them from getting below-market rate home loans. Amendment sponsor Rep. Andy Jacobs (D-Ind.) said that of the 1,500 workers, some make up to $144,000 a year tax free and can obtain home loan mortgages at 5 percent, compared with 13 or 14 percent the average American must pay. Jacobs said he didn't think this was fair since most IMF employees make more than what 97 percent of Americans make.

The House also agreed to amendments that:

- Prohibit funds going to communist countries, which was introduced by Rep. Phil Gramm (R-Texas);
- Terminate aid to the Asian Development Bank if free China is denied full membership in the bank;
- Prohibit fees exceeding administrative costs for restructuring of debts. These fees could be amortized over the life of the loan.

The House rejected amendments that would have:

- Restored General Accounting Office auditing authority over the activities of the Fed with regard to foreign central banks and over Fed activities in general;
- Permitted the sale of the IMF gold reserves;
- Prohibited funding unless countries contributing to the quota increase are given an amount of gold from the fund equal to the value of the contribution.

The House Banking Subcommittee on Foreign Operations is expected to hold hearings on the IMF appropriations legislation sometime this fall. Hill sources have told The SPOTLIGHT that the subcommittee chairman, Rep. Clarence Long (D-Md.), is anti-bail-out and that he could bottle up the bill indefinitely, which would be a real populist victory.

The members of this subcommittee are the key legislators for constituents who are against the bail-out to contact. These representatives must be told that their constituents are opposed to having their tax dollars go to bail out the bankers. The subcommittee members who voted for the IMF authorization were Democrats Reps. David Obey (Wis.), Sidney Yates (Ill.), Matthew McHugh (N.Y.), William Lehman (Fla.), Julian Dixon (Calif.) and William Gray (Pa.), and Republican Bob Livingston (La.).

Members voting for the people were Long and Republicans Jack Kemp (N.Y.), Jerry Lewis (Calif.) and Mickey Edwards (Okla.). Rep. Charles Wilson (D-Texas) did not vote and was not available for comment. Gray changed his vote at the last minute from "no" to "yes." ▼

**FERNAND ST GERMAIN**
**. . . Pushes for bankers.**

---

# War

(Continued From Page 11)

after the communists first took power in Afghanistan in a coup on April 27, 1978. He was chief of Afghan intelligence at the Khad Training Academy in Kabul.

While at the academy, Miraki said a message was received from secret police headquarters in Bamyan, about 130 miles northwest of Kabul, indicating poisonous gas "was used there, which killed several Afghan regime soldiers as the air [wind] directed it toward them."

The gas, Miraki said, was aimed at Afghan insurgents in the area.

Miraki warned that the Soviets were constructing nuclear missile sites in Afghanistan and said they appeared to be aimed at Red China.

Miraki's charges about the use of chemical weapons against the resistance has been confirmed by other sources, including resistance leader, Gulbuddin Kikmatyar, who cited communist defectors as his sources.

Miraki was the No. 2 man in the secret police and served under its chief, known only as "Dr. Najib," who is considered the second most powerful man in the Afghan communist hierarchy, next to Karmal. ▼

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October 28, 1983

The Honorable Mark Hatfield
322 Hart Senate Office Bldg
Washington DC 20510

Dear Senator Hatfield:

I understand that the Senate is currently considering the Oregon Wilderness Bill, H.R. 1149. I urge you not to include the Wassen Wilderness Study Area in this bill, and to release this area for multiple use management. International Paper Company has taken your aid, Tom Imeson, into this area and has given him a high altitude photograph of this area. As you may know, this area was one of the last additions to the House Bill and has not been recommended for "Wilderness" status by the U.S.F.S.

If you have time to look at the photo Tom has, you'll notice that the boundary was gerrymandered along main roads to look like there is a decent amount of acreage. However, as can easily be seen, approximately 37 existing clearcuts are within the boundary along with numerous existing spur roads. The area "snakes" around and is never any wider than two miles. Man's "influence" cannot be escaped at any location within the boundary.

Aother consideration is that this area is not primarily old-growth timber, but it contains a considerable amount of old timber. Another consideration is that this drainage is not an important fish spawning system. The lower portion has tidal influence and the upper areas either are slick sandstone shelves or are past high waterfalls. From talking to a previous local State Fish and Wildlife biologist, I learned that Wassen has never been considered important fish habitat stream system.

Lastly, the timber growing potential of the Wassen Area is among the world's highest for a conifer forest and should be managed under multiple-use.

Thank you for your consideration on this matter. If you have any question, please write or call.

Sincerely,

Walt Shearard

Walt Shearard
Manager, Land & Timber

WLS/js

NOV 0 3 1983

For Inclusion in the Official Wilderness Hearing Record

November 3, 1983

From: James K. Angell
3450 S.W. Talbot Road
Portland, OR 97201

To: Senator Mark O. Hatfield
Pioneer Courthouse
Portland, OR 97204

Dear Senator Hatfield:

I am in favor, at minimum of the wilderness proposed for Oregon in HR 1149. My preference would be for the 3.4 million acres proposed by the Oregon Natural Resources Council.

I am particularly concerned that an area known as "The Menagerie" be included, and I have attached a separate statement about it.

I am concerned for a conflict in the boundary between the Anthony Lakes Ski Area, and the wilderness proposed in HR 1149, and have enclosed a statement which I hope will resolve the problem. I do not feel that Anthony Lakes future success shoulc be jeopardized for 3/4 of a mile of trail.

There are a number of areas that I know personally which should be wilderness for a variety of reasons. They are the group proposed as the "North Fork of the John Day" - particularly the Elkhorns group (see Anthony Lakes) - Upper Catherine Creek in the Wallowas - Grande Ronde Canyon, Chief Lookinglass & Joseph Canyon - and Waldo country.

This is not a time for any "timber relief" legislation. If the free enterprise system is so great - and it is - the risks one takes for profit are also risks for loss. Let the chips fall where they may. No more bail outs!

Sincerely,

Jim K Angell

JAMES K. ANGELL

THE AMERICAN ALPINE CLUB

For inclusion in the Official Wilderness Hearing REcord.

November 1, 1983

Area: The Menagerie
Old Cascades
Willamette National Forest

Senator Mark O. Hatfield
Pioneer Courthouse
Portland, OR 97204

Dear Senator Hatfield:

As a member of the Board of Directors of The American Alpine Club, and as former Chairman of the Oregon Section of that club, I want to assure you of the support of the Oregon Section in building and maintaining trails in cooperation with the Willamette National Forest should the area known as "The Menagerie" become wilderness.

As an organization, The American Alpine Club does not actively propose or oppose legislation unless invited.

In this instance, the club position is simply to offer the volunteer service of climbers under the club aegis should "The Menagerie" become wilderness.

This has been the case with other protected climbing areas such as Smith Rock State Park where climbers have had an intimate and cooperative relationship with park authorities.

I doubt if the club could be effective in marshalling any volunteer effort for trails should The Menagerie not be given wilderness status since climbers and most other reasonable people like to see the fruits of their labors endure - and such would not be likely in a clear cut.

Climbers have long appreciated the remarkable rock formations of "The Menagerie" and can understand how others would also. The trail system would help with access problems so that many more may enjoy this remarkable area.

Sincerely

JAMES K. ANGELL
Board Member*

JA/sl

cc. The Oregon Delegation & office of the A.A.C.

*Home: 3450 S.W. Talbot Road, Portland, OR 97201 (503) 228-0036

For Inclusion in the Official Wilderness Hearing Record.

November 1, 1983

From: James K. Angell (503) 228-0036
3450 S.W. Talbot Road
Portland, OR 97201

To: Senator Mark O. Hatfield
Pioneer Courthouse
Portland, OR 97204

Area: The Menagerie
Old Cascades
Willamette National Forest

Dear Senator Hatfield:

As a mountain climber and private citizen, it is my desire to see an area known to climbers as "The Menagerie" included in wilderness now.

In HR 1149, "The Menagerie" was included as a wilderness study area. Study is really not needed. There is little doubt as to the merits for wilderness. Here is why.

Your aides have visited this area recently, and I am sure will agree that it offers some of the most unusual rock formations to be found anywhere in Oregon. What is more, these are found in a forest setting - and this is practically unique.

While the area is small, the nature of the natural boundaries is such that trails may be built and expanded from the valley below to allow hikers to visit this unique setting year round without loosing the wilderness feeling. The Menagerie is at a relatively low elevation and close to Sweet Home. As such, it can be a magnet for outdoor enthusiasts from Albany, Corvallis and Eugene.

As a climber, I can assure you that "The Menagerie" is second only to Smith Rock State Park as the premier low level rock climbing area in the state.

Climbers don't want to climb in a clear cut, and they take care of the areas in which they climb. For the past five years, Oregon climbers have worked to build and maintain the trail system at Smith Rock State Park with the objective of protecting the environment. That's caring. All of the work was volunteer.

Please include "The Menagerie" as wilderness, now.

Thank you.

cc. Oregon Delegation

For inclusion in the Official Wilderness Hearing Record

November 1, 1983

From: James K. Angell (503) 228-0036
3450 S.W. Talbot Road
Portland, OR 97201

To: Senator Mark O. Hatfield
Pioneer Courthouse
Portland, OR 97204

Area: Anthony Lakes Ski Area
Wallowa-Whitman Forest

Dear Senator Hatfield:

I am in favor of HR1149 and generally feel that not enough land has been included for wilderness. However, I am also in favor of the Anthony Lakes Ski Area Master Plan as submitted to the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest. The boundaries of the two appear to be in conflict.

Please revise HR1149 to take into account the proposed boundaries of the Anthony Lakes Ski area Master Plan. Here is why.

Anthony Lakes has the best snow west of Sun Valley, and it comes earlier and stays later. The ski area is an asset to the eastern Oregon economy. Expansion of the area is needed if it is to stay in business.

Single lift ski areas with no resort facilities have a hard time staying in business if they are not near a major metropolitan area. Silverhorn Ski Area in Kellog, Idaho, had exactly this problem and is now out of business even though it had excellent snow and terrain.

Anthony Lakes presently has only one lift, but the master plan envisions four more: one on the north side of Angell Pea; one ascending in a southeasterly direction from National Forest route 73 to the upper terminus of the existing lift; two that originate in the vicinity of Crawfish Lake, ascending in a northeasterly direction to the ridgline north of "The Lakes Observation Point."

Runs served by the Crawfish Lakes lifts would be jeopardized by the proposed wilderness boundary which runs high along the southwesterly flank of "The Lakes Observation Point" and Angell Peak. The apparent intention is to give "protection" to three quarters of a mile of trail 1611.

I believe that this protection is not needed. The portion that is being "protected" continues north, outside the proposed wilderness area, directly through the heart of the existing ski area. It is not as though the trail were in virgin territory. Ski runs and trails can be compatible where the ski runs are well groomed. An example can be found at Mt. Hood where the "round the mountain trail" goes through the Mt. Hood Meadows ski area.

It seems unfortunate to risk the future success of Anthony Lakes for the "protection" of three quarters of a mile of trail which crosses the ski area anyway, just to the north.

November 1, 1983

Jim Angell to Senator Mark O. Hatfield
RE: Anthony Lakes Ski Area - HR1149 Wilderness - conflicts

The wilderness boundary should run due east from the north side of Crawfish Lake to a point where it intersects the ridgeline just south of Angell Peak. It would be desirable to have it follow natural and recognizable boundaries, which the Anthony Lakes Master Plan does (and which the proposed wilderness boundary does not).

In addition to the lift expansion, the Anthony Lakes Master Plan envisions destination resort facilities along Forest Road 73 toward Grande Ronde Lake. This is the other necessary requirement to make Anthony Lakes a success.

The master plan includes all of Grande Ronde Lake. However, the 10 acre lake, containing Rainbow and Brook Trout, is also included in the proposed wilderness as the boundaries are drawn along forest roads 73 and 43.

My preference is to include Grande Ronde Lake in the Wilderness since lakes are seldom found north of the Anthony Lakes group, and this is the first one that would be come upon from the north. However, there is an existing boat launching ramp and an extablished campground at the lake.

The most important criteria is the success of Anthony Lakes as a ski area. If inclusion of Grande Ronde Lake in the master plan is absolutely necessary to insure success, then do it. If it is not, then make it wilderness.

Sincerely,

JAMES K. ANGELL

JA/sl

cc. The Oregon Delegation

(1)

NOV 0 1 1983

**CITIZENS FOR**

**GLACIER-MONUMENT**

Bill Fleischman
313 3rd St
PO Box 174
Gaston OR 97119

985-7995

Oct 30, 1983

Dear Senator Hatfield:

I am writing this letter at the confluence of the North Fork John Day River and Granite Creek. As I write two very scarred, tired and emaciated salmon struggle the last few miles to spawn at the head of the North Fork John Day.

You are familiar with this epic journey so I will not dwell sentimentally on the importance of their success.

During a three week vacation-retreat I have undertaken to explore the North Fork John Day and Glacier-Monument wilderness proposal to see first hand the changes, not only within these two areas of Eastern Oregon but to seek within myself the answer, why do I persist in this very personal crusade to protect wild places of the Earth? Am I right in pleading with mankind to stay our hand from these last refuges.

It seems silly to ask man to forbear the destruction of other life when we are trying to keep man from developing new ways to destroy himself.

You asked the conservationist's to "Get your heads out of the sand." To take a good look at the big picture of what is going on in the world. You ask us to fit our cause into the overall scheme of things.

I feel this advice was well given and it will be well taken. I also feel that your view of 1.2 million acres of additional wilderness as being too much was sincere and well thought out. I disagree of course, but your opinion comes from a position enabling you to take in the whole view.

I only hope that as you survey the future landscape of Oregon and fit it into the big picture of the world, please protect enough salmon, trout and elk habitat so that in the future (God willing that peace is successful) our children can praise our restraint.

I am heartened and thankful that you have chosen to pick up the flag of peace and run for reelection once again. please count on our group's unwavering support for you and our cause. For there is no point in protecting the Glacier-monument without world peace.

As you struggle against man's urge to destroy please remember the live trout you held in your hand one summer afternoon and envision the strength of the spawning salmon. Battered and scarred, they persist because they must. We must continue to swim against the current of hatred and senseless destruction which threatens us all.

While you carry the precious egg of peace please remember you carry with you the prayers of our group. we hope that you protect one such source of our peace - the Glacier monument.

Thank you
Sincerely
Bill [illegible].

October 31- 1983

Senator Mark Hatfield NOV 0 2 1983
Pioneer Courthouse
Portland, OR. 97204

the Honorable Senator Mark Hatfield:

I write you to thank you for the fine service you have given to the citizens of Oregon.

Also, I write to strongly urge your support of H.R. 1149; especially the

Warner Creek
Table Rock
Grassy Knob
Hardesty Mountains
Drift Creek
Grand Ronde Canyon and
Chief Lookingglass

areas. Many of these I have hiked and back packed - they are worthy of Wilderness Protection.

I have read the 573 page Oregon Omnibus Wilderness Act Hearings you conducted in Oct 1976.

A great service to Oregonians - So I know you are fully aware of the needs of civilization for Wilderness -

Sincerely

Melvin Jones

NOV 0 2 1983

The Nature Conservancy

1234 Northwest 25th Avenue
Portland Oregon 97210
503 228-9561

Senator Mark O. Hatfield
Pioneer Courthouse
Portland, Oregon 97204

Dear Senator Hatfield,

We would like to express our support for inclusion of a few critical areas into any Oregon Forest Wilderness Bill that should come out of the Senate in the coming weeks. Our feeling is that of all the areas suggested for Wilderness status or deleted via passage of HR 1149 by the House in March, the inland Coast Range areas such as Wassen Creek and Drift Creek represent the most threatened of the native aquatic and terrestrial features that make up Oregon's natural diversity.

In Oregon, the physiographic provinces most altered from their native condition and hence most in danger of the permanent loss of their component ecosystems are the Willamette Valley, the Columbia Basin, and the Oregon Coast Range. These, therefore, are the general areas most in need of protection measures. The former two are non-forested and privately owned for the most part and are not a part of any possible Forest Wilderness Bill. The Nature Conservancy has been concentrating its efforts in recent years on acquiring the last remaining quality natural areas in these provinces. The latter province, however, is forested, largely in federal and state ownership, and is represented by a few candidate Wilderness Areas and Wilderness Study Areas currently under consideration by you and your collegues in the Senate.

In March of 1981, the Oregon Natural Heritage Plan was published in fulfillment of ORS 273.576. This Plan, passed by the legislature, outlines Oregon's state natural areas program. It specifically identifies 'cells' or 'elements' which when filled would represent the full spectrum of Oregon's natural ecosystems to be passed on to future generations. Currently, about 40% of these cells are filled by existing natural areas. Two currently unfilled cell needs listed in the Plan and needing attention are found in outstanding quality at Wassen Creek, for example. These are the "waterfall/pool system on basalt/sedimentary rocks in the Western Hemlock zone" and "mid to high elevation permanent pond" types found on page 69. It is very uncommon to find such high quality aquatic communities in the Coast Range. Wassen Creek may well represent the last opportunity to fill these types in one area.

As authors of the Natural Heritage Plan under contract to the state and as stewards of the data base that inventories and monitors the elements contained therein, The Nature Conservancy believes it is important to include areas like Wassen Creek and Drift Creek in the Wilderness system. Such action would add greatly to the diversity of both the national system and Oregon's Natural Heritage Program.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment in this fashion. I hope this correspondence can be included in the official hearing record.

Very Sincerely,

Curt Soper

Curt Soper
Data Base Coordinator

cc: Senator Bob Packwood

NOV 0 2 1983

12640 SW Riverside Dr.
Portland, Oregon 97219
Oct 31, 1983

Senator Mark O Hatfield,
Pioneer Courthouse
Portland, Oregon 97204

Dear Senator Hatfield:

It is of great concern to me that we are squandering natural resources that should remain available to generations to come. That is why I am writing in reference to HR 1149, the Oregon Forest Wilderness Act of 1983.

There should be no areas deleted from the House-passed bill. Each of the areas named has some special significance and should be included; namely: Wassen Creek, Table Rock, Waldo Country, Grassy Knob, Hardesty Mountain, Glacier-Monument, Joseph Canyon, Old Cascades, Coleman Rim, Eagle Cap Additions (Upper Catherine Creek), North Fork John Day Complex, and Middle Santiam

Indeed there should be areas added, specifically Drift Creek, Lookout Mountain and Deadhorse Rim, Murderers Creek, Wapiti, Grande Ronde Canyon and Chief Lookingglass.

I wish to see 3.4 million acres added to Oregon's Wilderness System. My point in wanting this vast acreage protected

NOV 0 2 1983

from exploitation is not to save it for the exclusive use of hikers, but that forest cover has significant influence on such things as adequacy & purity of water supply, animal habitat, and even climate.

For these reasons I am against the proposed timber contract relief. Timber interests for years have been operating wastefully, and we cannot let them go on indefinitely pillaging public resources.

Congratulations on your recent decision to run for reelection and my best wishes for your success. (Now if you'd only change your mind on abortion! As a retired teacher I'll write you a letter on that some day.)

Yours truly
Elizabeth Prideaux

NOV 0 2 1983

**Oregon Trout**

**P.O. Box 19540 • Portland Oregon • 97219**

October 31, 1983

Honorable Senator Mark O. Hatfield
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Hatfield:

Oregon self-sustaining salmon and steelhead resources require a habitat base in freshwater in order to remain highly productive. Wilderness designation will accomplish this for numerous salmon and steelhead stocks in Oregon. Wild fish are more resilient than hatchery fish providing they have the habitat they need. This fact has been shown most dramatically in the Selway River where steelhead production has increased about 500% following improved passage conditions around Snake and Columbia river dams. Since the Selway River drainage is in a wilderness condition, the fish were able to rebound quickly once adequate escapement was realized. It is no accident that the North Fork John Day River now supports the largest wild spring chinook and summer steelhead runs in the Columbia River basin. The habitat base is responsible for maintaining a high productivity of North Fork stocks even though these fish are stressed by out-of-basin problems.

Salmon and steelhead stocks are adapted to localized environmental conditions. This adaptation, of course, is expressed genetically. It is these genetic resources that Oregon Trout is asking protection for through wilderness designation. Oregon has only a few wild watersheds remaining that are accessible to anadromous fish, and the important ones are included in the HR 1149 bill. Protection of salmonid genetic resources is a function of wilderness that is ultimately important to Oregon fisheries and economy. It is the wild fish rather than the hatchery fish which contain the genetic variability important to the biological health of the salmon and steelhead resource. Numerous scientific studies point out that wild fish perform better, survive at a higher rate, and are cheaper to produce than their hatchery counter-part. However, wild stocks require a habitat base and your support for a comprehensive and strong Oregon Wilderness bill is welcomed and needed.

The watersheds of greatest concern to Oregon Trout are: North Fork John Day wilderness complex, Drift Creek, Joseph Canyon, North Fork Umatilla, Grande Ronde Canyon, Murderers Creek, Wapiti, Grassy Knob, Chief Lookingglass, Eagle Cap Additions (those affecting the Grande Ronde and Imnaha rivers) Glacier-Monument, and Wassen Creek.

These are anadromous fish producing areas of critical concern to Oregon fishermen and biologists. The salmonid genetic resources these areas support will be degraded or lost if the watersheds are developed. These resources are irreplaceable, finite, and important to the continuation of the fishery in Oregon.

Sincerely,

BMBakke

B.M. Bakke
Executive Director

NOV 0 2 1983

Mrs. Rollin C. Goodale
2022 S. W. Custer St.
Portland, Oregon 97219

Nov. 1, 1983

Hon. Mark Hatfield
U.S. Senator
Pioneer Court House
Portland 97204

Dear Senator Hatfield:

Please support Wilderness Bill HR 1149 as passed by the House.

As a native Oregonian, I am deeply concerned about preservation of the Columbia River Gorge, in particular, and other wilderness areas that add so much to the uniqueness of our beautiful State.

Sincerely
Jean R. Goodale (Mrs R.C.)
2022 S.W. Custer
Portland 97219

Please include this in the official Hearings Record.

Senator Mark O. Hatfield
Pioneer Courthouse
Portland, Oregon 97204

10-31-83

For Inclusion in the
Official Hearing Record

NOV 0 2 1983

Dear Senator:

I would like to see 3.4 million acres of Federal Lands added to the Oregon Wilderness System. The areas I would most want to see added are the Drift Creek and Middle Santiam and Table Rock. Rock and ice are not the only places to save, we need habitat diversity for plants and wildlife which need wilderness to survive.

Please do not attach any timber contract relief measures to the wilderness bill. The whole process of attaching amendments which could not qualify on their own is abhorent to most of the voters I know.

Thank you,
Bill Lefler

7432 SE REED COLL PL
PORTLAND, OR 97202
OCT 29, '83

DEAR SENATOR:

I WAS RECENTLY TOLD THAT THERE ARE NO COASTAL WILDERNESS AREAS IN HR 1149 WENDING ITS WAY THRU CONGRESS. I'M CONCERNED SINCE THE COAST IS QUITE UNIQUE FROM CASCADE ECOSYSTEMS. WITHOUT SUCH PROTECTION THAT ONLY YOU CAN MAKE HAPPEN, I'M AFRAID WE'LL LOSE ALL SUCH SPECIMENS.

PLEASE REPRESENT ME - INCLUDE COASTAL WILDERNESS (DRIFT CREEK) IN HR 1149.

SINCERELY,

JOHN L FREWING JF

NOV 0 8 1983

11-1-83

Dear Senator Hatfield:

Re: Wilderness Bill

Please include in your bill all of the areas included in HR1149 (especially important is the North Fork John Day area) and add to it the Drift Creek area.

Thank you,

Jack Remington
307 NE Fargo
Portland 97212

10/30/83

NOV 02 1983

Senator Mark Hatfield:

Dear Senator:

We're writing to you primarily regarding the Oregon Wilderness Bill. We've read in the press that you feel the House passed bill is excessively large. We disagree and hope that you reconsider. I feel that the 3.4 million acres as proposed by the Oregon Natural Resources Council is fair and reasonable proposal, considering the huge amounts of areas that are open to timber harvest and other uses in our private and remaining public national forest lands.

Therefore the House passed version I feel is far from adequate. Please expand on it by inclusion of some of the following areas.

1) Please add approx. 235,000 Acres To existing Kalmiopsis Wilderness & close the Bald Mtn Road into this beatiful & unique land.

2) Drift Creek in the Coast Range 11,260 Acres. & Please Keep Wassen Creek in the proposal as far too much Coast range wilderness no longer exists.

3) Lookout Mtn in the Ochoco Forest

4) Upgrade Old Cascades area to wilderness from WSA + add 22,500 acres to original proposal.

5) Please add to the three Sisters Wilderness additions Rainbow Falls, Cultus Mtn., outer Squaw Creek Falls & Western forests of Waldo Country.

6) Please Keep the Hardisty Mountain area in your Senate proposal.

7) There are many other areas deserving of wilderness Status A Partial listing includes:

a) Deadhorse Rim 13,615A.
b) Murderer's Creek 30,683 A
c) Wapiti 51,904 A.
d) Chief Lookingglass 6,500A
e) Grande Ronde Canyon 22,978A
F) Expansion of by:
  1) Mount Jeff additions 5,681 A.
  2) Middle Santiam 2,500A
  3) Sky Lakes 12,000A.
  4) Mountain Lakes 1,500A.
  5) Grassy Knob 13,030A.
  6) Gearhart Mtn. 770 A
  7) North Fork of John Day 94,000 A.
  8) EagleCap 35,000 A.

We truly believe that these Wilderness areas are important to Oregon & Oregonians - More so than any other cases. In the future the values will improve our State immensely. We must stop the trend of destruction that's taken place since the development of Oregon began.

thank you for your time & consideration,

Richard & Beth Bell

Please include in your official hearing record.

CC: Senator Bob Packwood
Congressman Jim Weaver

DAVID WEINTRAUB PHOTOGRAPHY

NOV 0 2 1983

31 October 1983

Senator Mark Hatfield
Pioneer Courthouse
Portland, OR 97204

Dear Senator Hatfield:

I would like this letter to be part of the official hearing record concerning the Oregon Wilderness bill.

I support adding the full 3.4 million acres to Oregon's Wilderness system.

I am especially concerned about the following areas:

- Wassen Creek
- Table Rock
- Waldo Country
- Grassy Knob
- Hardesty Mountain
- Glacier Monument
- Joseph Canyon
- Old Cascades
- Coleman Rim
- Eagle Cap additions
- North Fork John Day
- Middle Santiam

I support the addition of the following areas not in HR 1149:

- Drift Creek
- Lookout Mountain
- Deadhorse Rim
- Murderers Creek
- Wapiti
- Grande Ronde Canyon
- Chief Lookingglass

Finally, I do not think the timber contract relief should be attached to the Oregon Wilderness bill.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

dW

David Weintraub
2719 SE 59th Avenue
Portland, OR 97206

cc: Senator Bob Packwood

**NERCO INC.**
111 S.W. COLUMBIA, SUITE 800
PORTLAND, OREGON 97201
TELECOPIER 503·241·2819
TELEPHONE 503·796·6600

WILLIAM W. LYONS, *VICE PRESIDENT*

NERCO

November 1, 1983

The Honorable Mark O. Hatfield
Room 114, Pioneer Courthouse
Portland, OR 97204

Attention: Mr. Tom Imeson

Dear Senator Hatfield:

NERCO Minerals Company and the American Mining Congress appreciated the opportunity on October 20 to present testimony regarding HR 1149, the House-passed Oregon Wilderness bill. We commend you for your even-handed treatment of the issues.

On behalf of the American Mining Congress, I request that the attached information be included in the subcommittee record along with our earlier statement presented by Darrell Spilde of NERCO Minerals Company. We have summarized the available data for 1982 regarding the number of mining firms active in Oregon, the average number of employees employed by these firms, and the total payroll. The State can release this information only for those counties where at least three mining firms are active, and cannot break down the data into geographic units smaller than the county, in order to protect the confidentiality of specific company data. We have also calculated the multiplier for mining industry jobs and estimated the minimum number of jobs generated by mining activity in Oregon.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

W. W. Lyons

Enclosure

1. Data: 1982 Employment and Payroll in Oregon Mining Industry

   Data Source: Mr. Erroll Pederson
   Research and Statistics
   Employment Division
   State of Oregon

| | No. Firms | Average No. of Employees Among All Firms | Total Payroll |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sand and Gravel | 145 | 1179 | $22,785,808.00 |
| Metals | 40 | 176 | $ 4,044,043.00 |
| Oil and Gas | 44 | 493 | $12,978,849.00 |
| TOTAL | 229 | 1848 | $39,808,700.00 |

2. Data: Multiplier for number of jobs generated by mining activity in Oregon

   Data Source: Research and Information Division
   Dept. of Economic Development
   State of Oregon

"2" is conservative estimate of the number of jobs created for every one job in the mining industry. It roughly approximates the multiplier for manufacturing.

Therefore, the total number of persons employed through mining activity in Oregon is 1848 (from 1. above) plus (1848 x 2) or at least 5,544 jobs.

/1547F

OCT 26 1983

Dear Senator Hatfield

We are writting to you in regards to the U.S.F.S. proposed wilderness plan.

As you know, the Sierra Club wants millions of acres in California, Oregon, Washington, Wyoming, Montana, and Idaho added to the existing 80 million acres of wilderness for their exclusive little playgrounds.

They do not seem happy with the hundreds of thousands and millions of acres the U.S.F.S has recommended be wilderness after years of exhaustive studies with Rare I and Rare II.

The U.S.F.S. has studied these area completely over the years, and the professional recource managers have determined that some areas are truly wilderness and should be preserved. The rest of the land should be managed for multiple-use, Which means that all americans can use the lands.

Thankyou

Rich & Diana Brush
10008 NE 41st Ct
Vanc. Wa. 98665

page 1

To the Honorable Senator Hatfield,

I am a carpenter by trade & depend upon the timber land within american national forests in order to make a living. But I do believe that americas present & future timber needs can be met through wise & more efficient management of those areas that have already been harvested & set aside for that purpose.

I have also been a user of americas wilderness system for years now & have seen the gradual overcrowding & subsequent deterioration of many wilderness areas. I feel that such overuse of americas wilderness detracts from the wilderness experience & original intent of the wilderness legislation.

I strongly support more wilderness & am especially in favor of the conservationists proposal for wilderness. I am in support of HR 1149 but feel the following areas should be added in order to protect oregons finest remaining wildlands.

1 DRIFT CREEK (11,260 ACRES)
2 DEADHORSE RIM (13,615 ACRES)
3 LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN (15,577 ACRES)
4 MURDERERS CREEK (30,683 ACRES)
5 WAPITI (51,904 ACRES)
6 CHIEF LOOKING GLASS (6,500 ACRES)
7 GRANDE RONDE CANYON (22,978 ACRES)

I would also like to see the following boundary changes to those proposed in HR 1149 included in the senate version of the bill.

page 3

1 SALMON-HUCKLEBERRY (2800 ACRE) add two miles of lower Eagle creek

2 MOUNT JEFFERSONS ADDITION (5681 ACRES) key lower elevation ponderosa pine & douglas fir forest areas

3 MIDDLE SANTIAM (2500 ACRES) ADDITIONAL CRITICAL OLD GROWTH FOREST STANDS

4 OLD CASCADES (22,500 ACRES) pyramids, jump off joe, Browder ridge, & moose creek units should be added for important ecological diversity. Entire proposal needs to be upgraded from wilderness study to wilderness

5 THREE SISTERS ADDITION (38,000 ACRES) Rainbow falls, cultus mountain; outer Squaw creek falls & lower elevation

areas on east side, as well as western forests of the Waldo country should be added.

6 SKY LAKES (12,000 ACRES) ~~Bo~~ lower Cherry & Red Blanket creeks, other lower elevation areas for ecological diversity. Does not include Pelican butte

7 MOUNTAIN LAKES ADDITION (1150 ACRES) Little Aspen Butte & BLM wilderness study area for wildlife habitat purposes

8 GRASSY KNOB (13,030 ACRES) Copper mountain a key watershed area

9 GEARHART MOUNTAINS ADDITION (770 ACRES) section of North Fork of the Sprague river.

10 NORTH FORK JOHN DAY (94,000 ACRES) the Elkhorn mountains, Battle creek, Squaw creek, Trail creek, South Cleveland & Beaver creek units.

11 EAGLE CAP ADDITIONS (35,000 ACRES) Wing ridge, Boulder park, Pine & Eagle creeks areas

Sincerely,
Marty Giarola

10/22/83

Dear Senator Hatfield,

I want you to know that I support the Oregon Wilderness Bill HR 1149, but I'd like it better with a few changes:

a) I'd like to see the Old Cascades upgraded from Wilderness Study to full Wilderness status. This is a favorite nearby wilderness to me.

b.) ditto for Wasson Creek.

c) get Drift Creek in there before it's logged clean - I was down there a few weeks back and counted rings, 500 or more, on some of the trees being cut. Ouch!

d) Add the Pyramids, Jumpoff Joe, Browder Ridge, and moose creek to the old cascades area.

e) expand the Middle Santiam area to include at least the old growth near Beabe Knob.

As a computer professional with Hewlett-Packard, I need these antidotes to technology.

Sincerely, Pat [illegible]

October 21, 1983
429 SW 10th Street
Corvallis, OR 97333

Senator Mark Hatfield
Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Hatfield:

I am writing you regarding legislation dealing with Oregon wilderness. I believe HR 1149 is a positive first step, but it needs to be expanded.Of particular importance is the Old Cascades unit. The four areas now designated as wilderness study areas and the Pyramids, Browder Ridge, and Jumpoff Joe should all be included as full wilderness areas, rather than just study areas. These areas all have soils and plant communities that will be damaged and perhaps lost if they are not protected properly. Allowing timber sales in these areas will represent an irretrievable loss of one of the few remaining "big woods" of Oregon.

Also of major importance are the Wassen Creek and Coast Creeks areas. They cnsist of distinct and diverse biological communities that are especially rare in the Coast Range. It is imperative that these areas also be preserved as wilderness.

Drift Creek is the last remaining forest of old growth Douglas fir that I know of in the Oregon Coast Range. Ther are other isolated stands, but none as complete as this. Its watersheds produce the highest quality trout and salmon streams in the range. Timber values in Drift Creek are far outweighed by biological, recreational, and research values. Please include this area in any wilderness proposal.

Thank you for your attention and consideration.

Respectfully,

Steven Alarid
Senior in Forest Management
Oregon State University

NOV 0 1 1[illegible]

SENATOR M. O. HATFIELD
PIONEER COURTHOUSE
PORTLAND, OR.

DEAR SENATOR HATFIELD,

WE HOPE YOU CAN INCLUDE THIS LETTER IN YOUR OFFICIAL HEARING RECORD SHOWING THAT WE WOULD LIKE TO SEE OVER THREE MILLION ACRES ADDED TO OREGON'S WILDERNESS SYSTEM.

RELATIVES ENJOY THE DRIFT CREEK AREA, NEAR EUGENE, AND FEEL, SINCE SO MANY PEOPLE ENJOY IT, IT WOULD BE A VALUABLE ADDITION TO THE WILDERNESS SYSTEM. PLEASE ALSO CONSIDER TABLE ROCK AND GRASSY KNOB.

WE TRUST YOU CAN GIVE A MAXIMUM WILDERNESS BILL YOUR FULL SUPPORT.

YOURS TRULY,

LORIN LESLIE
3376 McLAIN LANE
COOS BAY, OR
97420

Tony B.

NOV 0 1 1983

**JAMES K. BELKNAP, P.C.**
ATTORNEY AT LAW

(503) 297-2259

SYLVAN WESTGATE BUILDING
5319 S.W. WESTGATE DRIVE
PORTLAND, OREGON 97221-2474

October 31, 1983

Senator Mark O. Hatfield
Pioneer Courthouse
Portland, Oregon 97204

Dear Senator:

Enclosed is previous correspondence sent to you April 19, 1983 addressing the support of the Oregon Division, Izaak Walton League of America to the Oregon Wilderness Bill. Please see that this correspondence is included in the official hearing record in the Senate on this subject.

Yours very truly,

James K. Belknap

James K. Belknap

JKB:esb

enclosures

April 19, 1983

Honorable Mark O. Hatfield
United States Senator
463 Russell Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, DC 20510

Re: Oregon Wilderness Bill

Dear Senator:

When I read in the paper that the proposed wilderness areas in the Oregon Wilderness Bill had to be changed from those areas listed in the lameduck session of 1982 because logging contracts had eliminated their qualification for wilderness, I thought of that warm morning in 1979 when I appeared before your committee in Washington, D.C. At that time, I was speaking on behalf of the Oregon Division, Izaak Walton League of America, concerning the Wenaha-Tucannon area and the Endangered Wilderness Bill. I remember setting down my prepared testimony and stating on the record that the bottom line of our position was that if it weren't for a very concerned senator from Oregon who responded to the Oregon citizens' concern for the Wenaha-Tucannon, we wouldn't even have an area to debate over at this time.

Unfortuneately, the same appears to be true of the remaining wilderness areas here in Oregon. The Oregon Division of the Izaak Walton League is on record by resolution as asking for the implementation of the R.A.R.E. II study which was completed a few years ago. We are concerned about the recent court decision in California. We are concerned for the wilderness areas. I am sure that you share our concern.

I urge you to do all that you can to see that the Oregon Wilderness Bill clears the Senate and is signed into law this year by our President. If there is any further input that you need from the Izaak Walton League, please don't hesitate to contact me. Thank you for the concern and attention I am sure you will give this letter.

Yours very truly,

James K. Belknap

JKB:pbb

ADOPT.

## RESOLUTION

## OREGON WILDERNESS LANDS

WHEREAS, the U. S. Forest Service has inventoried all U. S. Forest lands in Oregon to determine which should be classified as wilderness, which should be studied further, and which should be released for multiple use, and

WHEREAS, the U. S. Forest Service has sent their recommendations to the U. S. Congress sometime ago, and

WHEREAS, various legislation has been introduced in an effort to resolve the matter in Oregon. Said legislation has generally been referred to as the Oregon Rare II bill, and

WHEREAS, the timber industry is also desirous of resolving this matter so that all parties can move forward,

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED that the Oregon Division, Izaak Walton League of America, Inc. in its convention held in Portland, Oregon, on May 7, 8, 9, 1982, urge the appropriate parties in Congress to take all reasonable steps to see that the necessary legislation is passed in the current congress to resolve this issue here in Oregon.

1982-4 Washington County Chapter
Exhibit "A"

## RESOLUTION

## OREGON FOREST WILDERNESS BILL OF 1983

BE IT RESOLVED, that the Oregon Division, Izaak Walton League of America, convened at Corvallis, Oregon, on May 15, 1983, reiterates its support of additional Forest Service Wilderness in Oregon, and more specifically, supports those areas proposed in HR 1149, Oregon Forest Wilderness Bill of 1983.

1983
Wilderness Committee
Oregon Division

Exhibit "B"

Oct. 29, 1983

NOV 03 1983

Senator Mark O. Hatfield,
Pioneer Courthouse
Portland, Or.

Dear Senator Hatfield,

As small woodlands owners and people who love Oregon's beautiful forests and wilderness areas we hope you can save as much land as possible to include in Oregon's Wilderness System.

We would like to see Grassy Knob near us, (and important for Southwest Oregon) and Drift Creek, near Eugene, given your special consideration.

From what we can understand it would not seem wise to us to include timber contract relief legislation with a forest Wilderness bill lest it harm environmental goals in the long term.

Please include this letter in your official hearing record.

Thank you.

Most sincerely,
Williamur & Edith Leslie
Rt. 1 Box 700
Coquille, Or. 97423

Nov. 1, 1983

Dear Senator Hatfield,

NOV 0 3 1983

I am writing you to express my support for the passage of an Oregon Wilderness Bill. I believe it is necessary to protect critically needed lands for fisheries, wildlife and as wildlands for future generations of Oregonians. The House passed Oregon Wilderness Bill (HR 1149) is a good starting point.

The issue should not be whether there is "too much" acreage in the bill, but whether all lands deserving wilderness protection be set aside. We both know that this will be the last chance for National Forest wilderness in Oregon.

I would like to have my comments included in the Offical hearing record for this bill. The house passed version is a minimal starting point. There are serious omissions such as the Drift creek and Chief Lookingglass areas which should be added.

Please support protection of a small part of Oregon's rapidly diminishing, wild lands.

Sincerely Jeff Zakel

NOV 04 1983

November 1, 1983

Senator Mark O. Hatfield
Pioneer Courthouse, Portland
Portland, Ore. 97204

Dear Senator Hatfield:

For several years I have been interested in protecting Oregon's unspoiled wilderness areas. I testified in your field hearing in Pendleton a year or so ago; and I would now like to testify again in favor of the Oregon Wilderness Bill working its way through Congress. Please include this letter as part of the official hearing record on HR 1149.

I was born nearly 88 years ago in Oregon's Blue Mountains, on the edge of nearly untouched wilderness. What man has since done to that and so very many other areas has often not been "stewardship" and husbanding our resources, but exploitation and degradation. We are now down to the last few unspoiled areas. We have a chance, yet, to protect significant portions of them. For that reason I am convinced that wisdom lies in designation of as many areas as we can as "Wilderness"; and I strongly urge that HR 1149 be expanded to include such areas as Grande Ronde Canyon, Chief Lookingglass and Wapiti — all in eastern Oregon and all examples of the country I know and love so well.

Oregon's population is growing, and people's needs for wilderness are growing at least proportionately. An additional three million acres is hardly an extravagant addition to Oregon's wilderness; we need to protect diverse ecosystems, not just the spectacular scenic areas which are nearly impossible to exploit commercially anyhow.

We owe it to posterity to do the right thing, the far-sighted thing. You have so often supported that kind of action in the past; I hope you will do so again by supporting an expanded Oregon Wilderness Bill.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Hurlburt S. Crispin

Mrs. Hurlburt S. Crispin
216 N.W. 7th St.
Pendleton, Oregon 97801

1666 SW Kendall
Roseburg, OR 97470

November 2, 1983

Senator Mark O. Hatfield
Pioneer Courthouse
Portland, OR 97204

Dear Senator Hatfield:

Would you please include these comments in the official hearing record on the Oregon Wilderness Bill.

I would like to see the house version of the Wilderness Bill increased to 3.4 million acres. The bill is barely adequate as it now sits and needs to have generous additions. Among the areas which I would like to see included in the Wilderness Bill are Drift Creek, Wapiti, Lookout Mountain and Dead Horse Rim and the Grand Ronde Canyon. It is especially important that no areas be cut from the 1.2 million acre bill passed by the House.

I know there is substantial pressure from the timber industry to include timber contract relief legislation with the Wilderness Bill. I am concerned about such legislation because it basically has the effect of raising the annual timber cut on our federal lands. If such a bill does have merit I believe it should be included in a separate bill to be debated on its own merits rather than being attached to the Oregon Wilderness Bill.

Sincerely,

ARNESON, WALES & BERNIER

James A. Arneson

JAA:sf
cc: Senator Bob Packwood

NOV 0 3 1983

ERIC R. WEISSMAN
3585 NW TANAGER DR.
CORVALLIS, OR 97330

November 1, 1983

Senator Mark O. Hatfield
Pioneer Courthouse
Portland 97204

Dear Senator Hatfield,

Please consider the following and include it in the official hearing record. We fully support adding the entire 3.4 million acres proposed for inclusion in the Oregon Wilderness System. We are particularly concerned about areas passed by the House, but said to be in trouble in the Senate. These include: The Old Cascades, Eagle Cap additions (Upper Catherine Creek), the Middle Santiam, Wassen Creek, Table Rock, Waldo Country, Grassy Knob, Hardesty Mountain, Glacier Monument, Joseph Canyon, Coleman Rim, and North Fork John Day. Furthermore, areas such as Drift Creek (where we took a wonderful Corvallis Parks Dept.-led walk early last spring), Grand Ronde Canyon and Deadhorse Rim should also be considered for addition.

We do not understand why the self-righteously free-enterpriser conservatives in the timber industry should be bailed out, especially as it will lead to increased cutting on Federal forestlands. We particularly oppose attaching the issue to the Oregon Wilderness bill.

Please reconsider your advocacy of a much-reduced Oregon Wilderness bill. There are so few places left to get away from the sight and sound of "civilization". Their loss impoverishes the state permanently.

Sincerely,
Eric R. Weissman
Barbara Weissman
Eric R. and Barbara Weissman

cc: Senator Bob Packwood

NOV 0 5 1983

November 1, 1983

Honorable Mark O. Hatfield
Pioneer Courthouse
Portland OR 97204

Dear Senator Hatfield:

I am a citizen who is active in community affairs in Eugene-Springfield during the week and active (hiking, cross-country skiing, or backpacking) in the mountains on weekends. I am writing you to request that you support the addition of 3.4 million acres to Oregon's wilderness system.

In addition, I am writing you to request that wilderness protection be accorded Wassen Creek, Table Rock, Waldo Country, Grassy Knob, Hardesty Mountain, Glacier-Monument, Joseph Canyon, Old Cascades, Coleman Rim, Eagle Cap Additions, North Fork John Day Complex, Middle Santiam, and especially, the incomparably beautiful Drift Creek in the Coast Range.

From my research on the issue of old-growth as a member of the League of Women Voters and as a campaign worker for Ross Anthony, I firmly believe that Oregon needs more wilderness and will thrive in the future if the 3.4 million acres are added to our wilderness system.

I respectfully request that this letter be included in the official hearing record. Thank you for considering my comments.

Sincerely,

Laurie Power
85544 Jasper Park Rd.
Pleasant Hill OR 97455
503-726-1872

**ARNESON, WALES & BERNIER**
ATTORNEYS AT LAW

ANDY

JAMES A. ARNESON
DIANA WALES
THOMAS C. BERNIER

346 S.E. ROSE STREET
P. O. BOX 2190
ROSEBURG, OREGON 97470

TELEPHONE
503/673-0696

November 3, 1983

Senator Mark O. Hatfield
Pioneer Courthouse, Room 107
555 SW Yamhill Street
Portland, OR 97204

RE: Oregon Wilderness Bill

Dear Senator Hatfield:

I would like to have this letter included in the official hearing record on the Oregon Wilderness Bill. The House-passed Bill, HR 1149, is inadequate in only setting aside 1.2 million acres. A minimum of the 3.4 million acres proposed by various conservation groups should be passed out of the Senate. I am familiar with and especially concerned about the Wassen Creek and Drift Creek areas. So much of the Coast Range has already been destroyed by timber interests, there is very little remmaining that can be considered for Wilderness designation. These areas are both wild and beautiful and should be preserved for future generations.

It is my understanding that there is some possibility that timber contract relief legislation may be attached to the Oregon Wilderness Bill. Timber contract relief is a separate issue and should be dealt with as such.

Thank you for your anticipated support of the present quality of life in Oregon.

Sincerely,

ARNESON, WALES & BERNIER

Diana Wales
Diana Wales

DW:dd
cc: Senator Bob Packwood

October 26, 1983
2526 University Street
Eugene, Oregon 97403

tor Mark O. Hatfield
nate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Hatfield:

Please include this letter in the record of your hearings on the Oregon Wilderness Bill.

We are becoming increasingly concerned about passage of the Oregon Wilderness Bill, in its full form. If the House bill is emasculated in the Senate, we are afraid that sportsmen's and conservation organizations may withdraw support of the bill, and resort to court action again. This would be a shame for Oregon. The House bill is already a compromise that gives each side, both industry and supporters of wilderness, if not what they want, at least what they most need.

Recent information makes us judge that two areas, the Middle Santiam and Drift Creek, are absolutely essential in the bill. Research underway, at Oregon State University and elsewhere, makes it clear that old growth forest is needed for the survival of many more animal species than has been realized, and also for maximum growth of young trees, which depends on micorrhizal innoculation from old trees. A large enough area of old growth must be set aside to save an entire ecosystem, or we will have no chance to make such discoveries in future. The Middle Santiam is the one old growth, low-level forest that can best serve this need.

Drift Creek is not in the present bill, but must be. Its watershed contains the most fertile spawning stream on the coast. Our fisheries are dying; unless salmon spawning grounds are saved, they will die. Many of the high country watersheds protected by the Wilderness Bill are valuable for salmon production. The coast streams are of equal, or greater, importance.

We must also mention specifically the country that people in Lane County are most familiar with, and so most interested in saving: Hardesty Mtn., including Mt. June; Waldo Lake, with the other eastside and northwestern additions to the Three Sisters Wilderness; the Old Cascades.

The overmastering importance of wilderness lies in its scientific, and therefore ultimately economic, importance for the future. From that point of view, anything less that the House Bill is not enough.

Yours sincerely,

Robin Lodewick

Kenneth Lodewick

P.S. - and not intended for the Hearings record. Congratulations on Culp Creek veto over-ride.

October 24, 1983

Senator Mark Hatfield
Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Hatfield:

I am writing this letter in support of expanding the boundaries of the North Fork John Day Wilderness Complex to the full 400,000 acres as proposed. I also urge your support to preserve the Glacier Monument Wilderness.

As a resident and school teacher in Grant County, I feel these areas are of prime importance. Their scenic beauty make them ideal recreation spots that offer relaxation and outdoor activities for all ages. These areas are used by Grant County residents and a host of others from other regions.

These valuable resource lands support a variety of life ranging from fish, elk, mule deer, and birds to the rarely seen wolverine, bald eagle and other wild animals. The clear streams, vegetation and timber are a delicate habitat that if tampered with could easily be destroyed.

If these two areas are not preserved as wilderness, logging will undoubtably occur. The logging results in loss of timber but also destroy the habitat through the use of heavy machinery and through the building of roads. These areas are not "ideal" timber land and the adverse effects of logging much outweigh the economic gain.

The wilderness offers its own positive economic benefits: the protection and development of existing fisheries, agriculture, and tourism jobs. A wilderness will also insure a pure water supply to those living in the area.

I hope you will consider my viewpoint on this issue, and I ask that my letter be included in the Wilderness hearing record for the proposed Oregon Forest Wilderness Act of 1983.

Sincerely,

Barbara Dieker

Barbara Dieker

cc: Senator Bob Packwood

2014 Elk Drive
Eugene, Oregon 97403
October 23, 1983

The Honorable Mark Hatfield
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Hatfield:

I am writing in regard to the recent Wilderness hearings which you recently held in Washington, and I would like this letter to be made part of the public record.

I am particularly concerned about the Middle Santiam area, which I believe should be included in the bill. This is an area with which I am very familiar.

Although I am now living in Eugene, I was a resident of Corvallis for nine years and associate Professor of Zoology at Oregon State University. During that time I found this undeveloped part of the old Cascades an excellent place for one-day or overnight hikes. Well preserved trails dating back to the CCC days permit access to the summits of the higher peaks, some of which were former forest lookouts, and which provide views of the major peaks of the high (or new) Cascades.

From 1971-1973 I served as a member of the Willamette Forest Advisory Committee. During that time the Willamette Forest undertook an interdisciplinary land-use analysis of the Middle Santiam area because of its relatively undeveloped nature and its complex and fragile ecosystem. Much of the area was found to be unsuited for commodity timber production. In higher regions the slopes are steep and rocky, with shallow dry soils and short growing season, not supporting good regeneration. The south facing slopes in the western sections generally have shallow dry hot soils, susceptible to erosion. In the wetter regions with deeper more productive soils--for example, the west slopes of Swamp and Gordon Peaks--the slopes are extremely prone to slumping and there are areas of massive land movement. Road building requires special care to prevent erosion and slumping and timber harvesting would be expensive.

There is little low elevation forest remaining that is not already dedicated to intensive management for timber production. We need to protect some areas of old growth forest, with their associated plant and animal species, as managed forests become more and more a monoculture. Considering the fragile ecological characteristics, I believe the Middle Santiam would serve a far more valuable purpose if it is preserved as a wilderness area.

Sincerely yours,

Patricia H. Noyes

Patricia Harris Noyes

August 20, 1983

To Committee Hearing on HR 1149:

My name is Maynard C. Drawson and I wish to add my feelings in regards to the addition of Wilderness as proposed in HR 1149.

My background is varied and consists of time spent as a member of the Polk County Parks and Recreation Commission, Polk County Museum Commission, Salem Ethics Commission, and Bureau of Land Management Advisory Board, as well as actively seeking to protect and preserve individual trees and stands of trees (the Valley of the Giants Outstanding Natural Area). In addition, I have authored five books which extensively cover every part of the Pacific Northwest. Oddly enough, I do not belong to any group; thus I feel obligated to speak for myself and my family members.

The Wilderness Act of 1964 has served its purpose.

We now cannot afford the severe restrictions to our public lands that are inherent with this Act. There are enough protections for all manner of our natural "treasures". Geographical Areas, Botanical Areas, Outstanding Natural Areas, and the host of designations recently born in the guise of conservation sufficiently protect everything of "value" without mass set-asides as proposed in current deliberations.

Conservation is the wise and judicious USE of a resource.

Let us now permit Public Lands to serve the public in a wise and judicious manner.

If there remain areas of merit not now designated Wilderness, let them stand as individuals in their own right.

We cannot afford any more "wilderness" as defined by the Congressional Act of 1964.

Sincerely Concerned Citizen,

Maynard C. Drawson

Maynard C. Drawson
864 S. Commercial
Salem, Oregon 97302
Ph. 363-2410

NOV 01 1983

**McKENZIE FLYFISHERS**

P. O. BOX 1832 • EUGENE, OREGON 97401

TO ENCOURAGE FLYFISHING
AS A METHOD OF ANGLING

October 30, 1983

The Hon. Mark Hatfield
Pioneer Courthouse
Portland, Oregon 97204

Dear Senator Hatfield:

Please include this letter as part of the official hearing record. We have already testified in favor of adding the Waldo Lake Country to the Three Sisters Wilderness. This is to repeat our plea for that addition. In addition, we would wish to makeone last appeal for the addition of 3.4 million acres to Oregon's wilderness system. Wilderness areas are a guarantee of fresh, pure, clear streams and waterways, the starting point for our growing tourist industry, and the source of healthy populations of native and anadromous fish.

Sincerely,

Glen A. Love
393 Ful Vue Drive
Eugene, OR 97405

cc: Congressman Les AuCoin
Congressman Ron Wyden
Congressman Jim Weaver
Senator Bob Packwood

NOV 0 2

Monday 10/31/83

Senator Hatfield-

From what I understand, the deadline for having comments about the Oregon wilderness bill included in the official hearing record is Thursday the 3rd. Please include my comments in the official hearing record. In the past, I've chosen to remain silent as the wilderness issue and associated factors and acreage figures have been kicked around like a political football. It's all been so depressing to see people squabbling over the last few shreds of what's left of Oregon. It's unconscionable what we as a society have done to the resources of the Northwest in just the last 50 years. Until then, the Columbia was still a wild free flowing river full of salmon, the air and water were reasonably clean, urban sprawl hadn't devastated vast areas of agricultural land, and the old growth forests still covered most of the Cascade Range. I resent the fact that I was born too late to experience the quality of life that was offered by this area until recently.

I don't feel that economic growth necessarily enhances the quality of life. Of Oregons 62 million acres, approximately 31 million are forested or capable of producing trees. That's alot of land. If we can't see fit to protect at least 10% of our forests, in fact 10% of the land mass of Oregon in the condition that's it's always been in for thousands of years, then we're very weak both spiritually and economically. In fact we're very sick. It's an extremely sick mentality that see's the need to exploit 100% of our resources for the benefit of man alone. Lets face it. A large percentage of our national forests are now heavily roaded and vast areas resemble commercial tree farms. I think that's a very short-sighted and stupid use of our resources in the long run. Future generations will probably curse us for our mistakes and our distorted sense of priorities. And I resent seeing my natural heritage sold to the highest bidder. We need lumber. We also need wilderness. I think HR 1149 is a good start if passed in its entirety, but we still need protection for additional areas on both BLM and Forest Service land.

I feel that the wilderness issue is one of the most important issues facing us today. It transcends the more immediate concerns of the Middle East, the economy, defense, etc. These are transitory in nature, and in the perspective of time in general, they're nothing. They really won't matter in 100 or 1,000 years. We in ourselves are insignificant on the scale of time. Let's not destroy what has been here for thousands of years in order to satisfy the greed of a few, interested only in short term gain. I hope we have the wisdom to protect a few pieces of what's left. Thank you.

Bob Atiyeh
8118 SW 36th
Portland, Oregon 97219

NOV 0 1

29 October, 83

Dear Senator Hatfield,

It would be a relief and a joy to me to see Oregon's wilderness system increased by the 3.4 million acres suggested by the Oregon Natural Resources Council.

I know from personal experience in the Grande Ronde Canyon that areas not included in the present house version are worthy of protection for our children and their children. Chief Lookingglass, Wapiti, Deadhorse Rim, Murderers Creek, Drift Creek and Lookout Mountain should all be included in a final protection wilderness system.

I also have doubts about extending timber sales contracts as an attachment to the Oregon Wilderness Bill.

Please include this letter in the official hearing record.

Thank you for your attention on these matters and hopefully sharing my concern that future citizens can benefit from a full and generous experience of wilderness in Oregon.

Dave Hallberg
4014 N.E. 18th
Portland, Ore 97212

c.c. Senator Bob Packwood

Sweet Home School Dist. No. 55
1920 LONG ST SWEET HOME, OREGON 97386 (503)-367-6111
Gerald J. Bennett - Superintendent · Erland C. Erickson - Business Manager

September 1, 1983

The Honorable Mark Hatfield
Room 114
Pioneer Square Court House
55 S.W. Yamhill
Portland, Oregon 97204

SUBJECT: Effects of the Oregon Wilderness Bill on Public School Education in the Sweet Home School District and Adjacent Areas

Dear Senator Hatfield:

I, as well as Mr. Kenneth Lane, Board Chairman; Mr. Baumgartner, Vice-chairman; and Mr. Erickson, Business Manager, attended your hearing in Salem on August 25. We were very impressed with your leadership and willingness to make yourself and your staff available to public input.

Your committee has been exposed to input that ranges from A to Z. We offer some common sense, education-based thinking for your perusal. It is our contention that you must soon identify exactly what it is that must be accomplished in the way of reasonable wilderness opportunities, develop a broad-based plan that will be acceptable to the majority and implement it. The plan must recognize the needs and interests of the communities, schools, and citizens established in and/or near the designated areas.

As you are aware, local interest concerning the Oregon Wilderness Bill as it applies to the Middle Santiam and the Old Cascades has not subsided since our CLOSE UP meeting with you in Washington, D.C. last February.

We trust that you have maintained your thoughtful, studied position on this important issue. Most Oregonians still are unaware of either the scope or contents of the Oregon Wilderness Act. It is imperative to the well being of this community and its public school system that its elected representatives be cognizant of the effects of the bill. Be assured that the nine members of the Board of Directors, nine Budget Committee members, and 27 elected Local Advisory Committee members of Sweet Home School District (who are responsible for the public education of the area's approximate 2,750, K-12 students) are fully aware of the impact of Congressmen James Weaver, Les AuCoin, and Ron Wyden's "compromise" offering to the preservationists' demands of 3.4 million acres of wilderness land in Oregon -- much of which would be unilaterally secured in our immediate area.

There's certainly more at issue here than defining wilderness areas per se. This appears to be another attempt by "Big Government" to usurp what little "local control" is left to the majority of Oregon's citizenry.

In spite of the "pro-wilderness" show that was staged for your benefit, all available polls clearly state that Oregonians do not need or desire additional wilderness areas. Too, the proposed wilderness areas in the Middle Santiam are not suited for recreation and/or wilderness. Other than the river, Chimney Peak, and a tiny, 100-yard lake, there's nothing there. The Forest Service has always protected the unstable lands in that area, as well as the river's frontage, so, why put unreasonable restrictions on the rest of the land that is best suited for all intents and purposes for multiple usage?

Our school district has an excellent forestry cluster and the program is designed to cover all aspects of commercial and recreational use of so-called forest lands. The students are aware that the National Forest Management Act requires extensive reforestration of timber harvested on federal lands. They also are schooled on the importance of sustained yields. And they know that the U.S. Forest Service won't approve a sale that can't be reforested in a period of five (5) years. If such learnings are valid, why would the proposed areas be added to established wilderness areas? Long-time residents of this area know that the majority of those individuals responsible for RARE I and II studies maintained that the areas in question were not highly suitable for wilderness inclusion. The areas, in fact, contain many man-made features that do not make them acceptable for wilderness: for example, seven miles of two-lane rock roads, two concrete bridges, 28 clear cuts, 28 units sold but not yet harvested. And, other than the western flank of the Middle Santiam, there are roads almost everywhere around it. In essence, all of the studied input from industry and Forest Service indicates that the areas in question do not fit the criteria as prescribed by the wilderness laws: they are not roadless; they are not untrampled by man; they contain clear cut logged off areas; they are not an unstable soil area; they are not unsuitable for logging; they are not too costly to log; and there are presently structures in both areas not allowed in a wilderness -- to mention but a few.

Anyone actually visiting and/or studying the Middle Santiam and/or the Old Cascades would conclude that multi-usage should be continued in both areas. Too, the Forest Service's management plan should continue to manage the recreational and aesthetic values of those areas. It is obvious that their work has been successful to date. Local taxpayers are generally quite pleased with the overall performance of the Forest Service in these areas.

Twelve years ago this school district was forced to close its Cascadia Elementary School at the foot of the entrance to the Santiam area. Now, bona fide residents in the remaining seven (7) elementary attendance areas have to wonder about the security of their fine elementary schools.

The middle Santiam and the Old Cascades have substantial amounts of commercial timberland in them. Of the 48,500 acres in those areas, 43,431 are considered commercial forest lands. They currently have a total of 2.2 billion board feet of merchantable timber. The current harvest in the Sweet Home Ranger District would be reduced by approximately 39 million board feet annually or 43 percent! Since mills in East Linn County rely on the Sweet Home Ranger District for one-third of their timber supply, the Oregon Wilderness Bill would immediately remove the timber supply necessary to maintain our industrial base.

The bill will in fact result in the loss of approximately 1,832 forest products related jobs statewide. In East Linn County, where unemployment has averaged 10 to 12 percent for the last two years, the bill would remove enough potential timber fiber to close out 312 industry jobs and 655 jobs in related industries. Such stats are alarming to a timber-based school district. It is obvious that the elimination of 967 jobs locally will necessitate the closure of one or more local mills. Such closures will cause a domino effect throughout the community, starting with a substantial loss of students to the school district. This would trigger automatic reductions in the State Department of Education's basic school support payments to the Sweet Home School District -- and, of course, there are no resources immediately available to the District to make up the difference. Next comes the necessary reductions in force and ultimately schools must be closed, etc., etc.

Realize that many other outside forces have already impacted this district's resources: federal forest fees have been greatly reduced; the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 eliminated all funding as of September, 1983, for "B" Children previously funded under Public Law 81-874 (Impact Aid). In 1974-75, Sweet Home School District received $136,543 in impact aid -- it dwindled to $8,000 last year. But, we are, of course, still responsible for educating all of the area's children.

Unreasonable declines in harvested timber will definitely threaten the installed industrial base of this community. Private stands of timber have been temporarily reduced, and the timber industry must have access to the specified public lands if it is to survive in this area. The Forest Service currently furnishes one-third of the timber to local mills. The Oregon Wilderness Act doesn't address the needs of the forest industry or the parents and/or children of this community. Only an "outsider" would attempt to unilaterally impose such hardships on an established community rich in logging and mining history.

If some of the wilderness area had been added to gradually 5 - 10 years ago, the accumulative change to the area's industrial base would not be s. traumatic. Now that the timber industry has just initiated a slow recovery from years of high interest rates and inflation, it is unreasonable to take away one tenth of all of the raw materials coming into the area. This means that 15 - 20 percent of the manufacturing base will soon be gone! Most studies suggest that for every woods job, there's another eight (8) people working in the community. Simple math alarms the Board to the obvious conclusion that average daily student membership will drop excessively, reductions in force will be required, as will school building closures, etc., etc., etc.

Why must this established "wilderness" community with its accessible lakes and rivers, open fields and mountains, campgrounds, parks, etc., be subjected to such arbitrary conditions? The twenty-five or so people who will ultimately venture into the Middle Santiam and/or Cascade areas will do so with or without the wilderness bill. The areas will still be federally owned and managed. Are the Congressmen saying that the U.S. Forest Service is not doing an adequate job of protecting the public's interest?

Oregonians are paying considerable tax dollars to assure the continued management of their forest lands through their U.S. Forest Service support system. It is generally agreed that the Forest Service has the expertise and interest to manage our forests on an ongoing basis in a manner that meets the needs and interests of the majority of Oregon's population.

In SUMMARY, the RARE I and II studies concluded that there should be no wilderness impact on the noted areas. RARE II again studied the Santiam area and still emphasized a "NO!" on its wilderness status. Your continued support is needed. Sweet Home School District and all of its support systems urge you to stand by your conviction that Oregon's wilderness areas should not be unilaterally enlarged in areas that are better utilized on a multi-usage basis. Timber is one of Oregon's best natural resources -- its youth is another. Effective use of the first will greatly enhance the future of the other. Failure to manage our forests on an ongoing, cost efficient basis will not be in the best interests of the local community or the state of Oregon

Please be mindful of these facts: the Sweet Home area is fourth (4th) in Oregon in poverty levels according to the 1980 census. Throughout the 1982-83 school year, 63.3 percent of those students participating in our school lunch program qualified for free/reduced prices. This represented 31.9 percent of the district's average daily student attendance. Too, Western Oregon Severance Tax offsets have declined since the 1981-82 school year and this continues to inflate local property taxes. Further disruption of our industrial base could make Sweet Home look like a disaster area. The unemployment figures have hovered between 10 and 15 percent in this area for two (2) years now. Increases in child abuse, alcoholism, divorce, etc., continue to disrupt the lives of our students during these difficult times.

We have approximately 2,700 K-12 students attending our seven elementary, one middle, and one high school. Last year, Sweet Home High School was one of the five (5) Oregon high schools nominated by State School Superintendent Verne Duncan for national recognition in the Secondary School Excellence in Education Program sponsored by U.S. Secretary of Education Terrell Bell. The objective of the program was to recognize schools which represent excellence in education. Our theme is "GOOD SCHOOLS = ONE OF THE REASONS YOU LIVE HERE!" Further erosion of the job base in this area will start the decline of a very good school system.

Oregon school teachers earned an average salary of $21,746 in 1982-83, whereas Sweet Home School District #55's teachers averaged $20,298. Principals statewide averaged $34,932 and ours averaged $31,027. Although our salaries are below average, we are able to recruit top-notch people to the area because of its forests, lakes, streams, moderate population, friendliness, etc. People here are a lot more concerned about field burning and the types of people and kids coming out of over populated cities than they are about additional wilderness.

Thank you for your attention to and support of this important message.

Kenneth O. Lane, Board Chairman
Bud Baumgartner, Vice-chairman
Gerald J. Bennett, Superintendent

GJB:bc

cc: Governor Victor G. Atiyeh
Representative Liz Van Leeuwen
Representative Chuck Bennett
Senator Mae Yih
State Superintendent Verne A. Duncan

July 25, 1983
27484 S. E. Paul Bunyan Lane
Eagle Creek, Oregon 97022

Senator Mark Hatfield
U. S. Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Hatfield:

I hereby request the following statement be entered in the record of your present hearings in Oregon (Pending Wilderness Bills Concerning Roadless Areas in Oregon National Forests):

## STATEMENT

My name is Charles E. McManama. I am a citizen of the United States and a resident of 27484 S. E. Paul Bunyan Lane, Eagle Creek, Oregon 97022. I herein represent myself (and, coincidentally, the views of "For Conservation and Common Sense", a non-profit organization of which I am a principal, as well as a vast number of resource and conservation oriented people who have long shared such views).

I strongly urge all Wilderness Bills concerning Oregon be held in indefinite abeyance.

REASONS:

1. The matter is so controversial, and philosophical differences are so deadlocked in opposition, it would be neither a service to the issue nor to the people affected most (the people of Oregon).

2. All such wilderness bills exceeding RARE II recommendations pretending to be a compromise (with wilderness advocates) that would be a condition for release from hostage (by present litigation) of the remaining roadless areas, obviously would be a most degenerate and unholy compromise.

   (What possible blemish in RARE II procedures can compare with the blemish of the gross usurpations enabled by over-riding these procedures?)

3. The present RARE II designated lands are now unavoidably enforced as defacto-wilderness. This will continue until these recommendations are overturned; and if these recommendations are genuinely supported by the public, they will obviously not be overturned.

   Therefore, why should there be any great haste to enact these areas into law unless to help the wilderness special-interests to usurp the broad public interests?

4. Furthermore, I object to any present enactment because of the intrinsic deceit and hypocrisy in the very law under which this issue is being considered (The Wilderness Act of 1964); and, also, because of an effect therein that shows critical aspects of it to be in violation of the United States Constitution.

   To many, even those who admit intrinsic deceit and hypocrisy, the Constitutional issue would seem to be far-fetched. Not so, however!

   Consequently, to bring realization of these issues, and to promote public debate, I have prepared a paper on the subject (WHITE PAPER #2), under the auspices of "For Conservation and Common Sense".

   Therefore, I wish to include WHITE PAPER #2 in my statement, and wish to emphasize the significance of its contentions (document enclosed).

Charles E. McManama
Signature

SUMMER 1983

# WHITE PAPER #2

(DEPOSING THE INTEGRITY OF WILDERNESS ADVOCACY
AND OF THE WILDERNESS ACT)

THIS IS A SEQUAL TO WHITE PAPER #1, "STRONG WORDS FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF NATIONAL FORESTS".

WHITE PAPER #2 RELATES MORE DIRECTLY TO THE ISSUE OF INTRINSIC DISHONESTY. IT IS INTENDED TO BE A SPRINGBOARD TO PUBLIC DEBATE; ABOUT AN ISSUE THAT IS BECOMING EXTREMELY DELETERIOUS TO THE BROAD PUBLIC INTERESTS AND TO A HERITAGE THAT IS BEING INCREASINGLY NARROWED (PUBLIC LAND USE IN TERMS OF AVAILABLE NATURAL RESOURCES AND AVAILABLE POPULAR RECREATION, AND, PARTICULARLY, OUR RENEWABLE FOREST RESOURCES AND THE PRODUCTIVE MANAGEMENT THEREOF).

PUBLISHED BY: FOR CONSERVATION AND COMMON SENSE
(A NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION)
P.O. BOX 107
EAGLE CREEK, OREGON 97022

(THOSE QUESTIONING THE INDICTMENTS HEREIN SHOULD REQUEST A COPY OF WHITE PAPER #1, WHICH IS QUITE COMPREHENSIVE AND ELABORATELY CORROBERATED.)

## The "Crowning Monument" to Wilderness Religion
### (The Wilderness Act, Instrument of Half-Truth, Deceit, and Hypocrisy)

Is there a Wilderness religion? It would seem so. At least, it has the essential attributes of a religion: (1) dogma, and (2) something revered as sacred. And, this is the motivating force behind such organizations as the Sierra Club and the Wilderness Society, etc.

Indeed, the crowning monument to this religion is the Wilderness Act of 1964. Even its doctrine is embodied in this law. To illustrate, lets examine the following extracts from the Wilderness Act:

1. "...for the permanent good of the whole people."
2. "...to assure that an increasing population does not occupy and modify ...leaving no lands designated for preservation and protection in their natural condition ...to secure for ...present and future generations the benefits of an enduring resource of wilderness."
3. "...areas shall be administered for the use and enjoyment of the American people in such manner as will leave them unimpaired for future use and enjoyment as wilderness."
4. "...for the gathering and dissemination of information regarding their use and enjoyment as wilderness."
5. "...hereby recognized as an area where the earth and its community of life are untrammeled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain."
6. "...has outstanding opportunity for solitude or a primitive or unconfined type of recreation."

On the surface, a person can't imagine more beautiful and unselfish sentiments. Closer examination, however, will show an inconsistency with truth in its most insidious form: HALF-TRUTH! And this half-truth is deliberately exploited by wilderness advocates. For example, (with a little thoughtful analysis), can we really believe something arbitrarily beneficial only to these "few" at the expense of the many is "for the permanent good of the whole people"? Can we really believe the implied threat to wilderness-type amenities is (or was) genuine? (--in view of the 15 million acres of Primitive Areas in addition to our vast multiple-use forests.) Or was this implied threat just a device to serve the aspirations of these "few" by deceiving those who wouldn't otherwise be shocked and concerned? And what about future generations? Do they want to be the victims of such fraud?

This law: WHAT AN EXAMPLE OF DECEIT AND HYPOCRISY! ...It pretends goodness and light, but INTENDS TO DEFRAUD. ...It pretends to conserve, but IMPLEMENTS WASTE. ...It pretends to "save", but COMMITS ROBBERY INSTEAD.. ...The victims: the American people!

Therefore, isn't it amazing to find Congressman after Congressman trying to out-do each other in serving this shameful cause?

Dear reader,

You may take strong exception to the views of this article. But, if so, can it be you have been deceived by matter-of-course misrepresentations and glib fanfares wrongfully posing as goodness and integrity?

Frankly, aren't our renewable forest resources too valuable to be left to the whims of the wilderness hypocrites? Public awareness at this time is very urgent; since, (despite the obviousness of past duplicity, and the gross rape of the broad public interest already inflicted), there are bills now before Congress that make past usurpations look pale!

The author

The author, Charles E. McManama, has challenged many to a publishable debate. It seems opponents would rather "chicken out" than to defend a philosophy that can be so easily picked apart, or to dis-own in the light of past activities.

## TRUTH WILL BECOME A COCKLE-BUR THAT STICKS IN THE CRAW
## (THE NEMESIS OF WILDERNESS-ADVOCATE DECEPTION AND HYPOCRISY)

SINCE THE ENACTMENT OF THAT SUBTLE INSTRUMENT OF DECEPTION AND HYPOCRISY IN 1964 (THE WILDERNESS ACT), WILDERNESS ADVOCATES HAVE RAMPANTLY USURPED AND RAPED, GERRYMANDERING THEIR WAY AT THE EXPENSE OF THE BROAD PUBLIC INTERESTS. ...OBVIOUSLY, THIS ACCUSATION IS A STRONG INDICTMENT; TO WHICH MANY WILL TAKE EXCEPTION. HOWEVER, TO ADDRESS THIS IMMENSELY TRAGIC FOLLY AS ANYTHING LESS THAN A GROSS OUTRAGE WOULD BE AN UNDERSTATEMENT OF THE MEEKEST KIND.

Today, here we are; in the very midst of their greatest attempted exploitation. And if there isn't a definite curbing of past policy in this regard by Congress, the general populace will cease to be "duped", and some Congressmen from western states may not be returned as a result. This is true; particularly, since many articulate persons (formerly politically dormant) have become concerned, seeing what seems to be a conspicuous lack of intellectual competence and appropriate philosophical integrity in present office holders. And this is largely irrelevant to political party lines.

To illustrate, we see a history of public hearings called "RARE I" and subsequently "RARE II" concerning roadless areas in national forests. These hearings were staged. By "staged", I mean manipulated by an inherent bias in favor of wilderness proposals. But, the excesses of this sort weren't enough. Partisan Congressmen proposed two and three times as much wilderness in legislative bills. Now, if the first hearings were manipulated, just think how much more wrongful were the later hearings! And much of this procedure bypassed local people. The image of these Congressmen consequently has become exceedingly tarnished.

This "manipulation" by inherent bias results from an insidious deception (nearly 20 years ago) by partisan Congressmen when passing the Wilderness Act, (if not from later wrongful interpretation in implemanting procedures). This is essentially because hearings are held to justify why a proposed area shouldn't become Wilderness, rather than to determine whether it should. In other words, if nobody came or otherwise presented testimony, the measure would automatically be considered approved, since it wasn't opposed.

Now, anybody with any sense at all knows that such a procedure is "rigged", and very greatly so. It is either comparable to inquisitional justice (where people are assumed to be guilty until proven innocent), or to where a small faction (such as the Sierra Club) has the law in its own hands to do with as it sees fit. No matter from which angle this is seen, it is an absolute disgrace! We obviously can't talk about fairness in the same breath; because there simply hasn't been any.

This is compounded by the fact people don't normally eagerly come forth to testify at public hearings. Most people are passive, even if greatly concerned. Consequently, the public interests can be easily raped; particularly (in this case), where people must stand up to prevent change, rather than to cause change (which is backward to what people are accustomed to consider as normal). Of course, many people aren't even aware of what has been taking place nor the full consequences. But, to many there is a rude awakening.

Furthermore, concerning such Congressional hearings, more than once I have submitted a written statement only to find no evidence in the record that it had ever been made. Obviously, when such things happen without even a reasonable acknowledging explanation, we have substantial reason to suspect dishonesty. (Maybe a Congressional aid has a "Bambi complex" about forestry?)

Obviously, for the opponents of wilderness proposals, equality in democratic procedures has been gutted. And judicial redress is biased against them. The matter may well be compared to a "kangaroo court", in which the verdict has been decided even before the case is heard. In this manner most wilderness proposals have been ram-rodded down the throats of the American people!

Of course, when using the words of a certain Congressman, the allegations of this article will be dismissed as "nonsense", "absurd" and written by a "sap". But this speaks for itself. Even though we have witnessed the testimony of many honestly deluded people in favor of wilderness proposals. On the other hand, truth is truth. And truth becomes evident, sooner or later.

And when this truth does become evident, all the "usurpers" and "rapers" of the broad public interests will choke on it. In other words, "Truth is a cockle-bur that will stick in the craw." After that, intelligent options may have an opportunity.

## A "Tragic and Foolish Price"
### (The Flagrant Deception of Wilderness Religion)

The schools of thought typified by John Muir and Martin Heidegger have been well elaborated. Certainly, all people tend to have such sentiments to some degree; but not necessarily in the same degree or context.

For example, a rural person or a dedicated forester would have a viewpoint more consistent with conservation and stewardship of the renewable forest resource (recognizing the tremendous waste of Wilderness; in contrast with the benefits of multiple-use which extend to ALL users, not just the wilderness special interests). While urban persons (as such) aren't necessarily opposed to this viewpoint, they are obviously more vulnerable to deception by the religionistic "purists" who would have us believe multiple-use forestry (as opposed to wilderness status) is little more than a Trojan horse to enable the "rapists" (forest industry) to come in and somehow convert the land to a desert. But, while this may cause alarm to those so-deceived, it is largely without an understanding of the "purist" definition of wilderness; since, in the minds of many (if not most), any tree farm (including regenerated clear-cuts) or any natural recreation area might qualify. Obviously, when qualitative definition isn't the same, many have been deceived. And this deception is particularly heinous against the broad public interests.

Consequently, none-the-less, (to those deceived as well as to the deceivers), John Muir and Martin Heidegger along with others including Henry Thoreau** (all of whom appear to have an underlying fatalistic pathos in common***) have proven to be the predominant saints in a modern day "Church of Valhalla" ****. Although this "church" isn't considered to be a church, the fact is unavoidably evident: (1) There is an obvious doctrine of belief; and (2) There is a perception therein of something revered as sacred, (which if not the Creator-God, displaces God). How, then, can definition as a church (religious following) be denied?

The Sierra Club is one of the larger denominations of this church. It is remarkable (from an analytical standpoint) to observe that its membership is unusually affluent (approx. $35,000 average annual income), is highly educated, and is seemingly status oriented. Obviously, affluence and occupation can't help but influence resultant proclivities. Consequently, a number of different writers have alluded to them as modern "aristocrats"; observing that their demands for more and more wilderness set-asides is reminiscent of the aristocrat remnants of the feudal system and past class struggle. (In Latin America, where class struggle is still quite pronounced, such are derisively called "oligarchs", and "oligarchist".)

Obviously, as a social class of people, they are the most influential, politically. And even our elected politicians (even those from humble beginnings) can (and obviously would) identify themselves with this class, once they reach their pinnacles of office. This raises the likelihood they become wilderness-advocate sympathizers while in office. Consequently, it is difficult to weed them out fast enough to prevent the passing of legislation that favors an "oligarchist" minority at the expense of the vast majority.

In fact, the great monumental achievement of this church is legislative: the Wilderness Act of 1964. Even their doctrine is embodied in this law. And this law currently stands as being Constitutional only because this church is not called a church (even though, as pointed out, by essential definition it is a church). Indeed, as far as I am aware, there is no precedent in law that compares with this flawed instrument.

To illustrate, let's examine the following extracts from the Wilderness Act:

1. "...for the permanent good of the whole people."
2. "...to assure that an increasing population does not occupy and modify ...leaving no lands designated for preservation and protection in their natural condition ...to secure for ...present and future generations the benefits of an enduring resource of wilderness."
3. "...areas shall be administered for the use and enjoyment of the American people in such manner as will leave them unimpaired for future use and enjoyment as wilderness."
4. "...for the gathering and dissemination of information regarding their use and enjoyment as wilderness." *****
5. "...hereby recognized as an area where the earth and its community of life are untrammeled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain."
6. "...has outstanding opportunity for solitude or a primitive or unconfined type of recreation."

INDEED, WHY NOT SAVE SUCH A WONDERFUL HERITAGE FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS, ETC.? BUT THE "STRANGE" ASPECT OF THIS MAGNANIMOUS PURPOSE IS THE DECEPTION OF ITS PREMISE (IN THE MANNER OF HALF-TRUTH). SUCH IS WELL ILLUSTRATED IN THE BIBLE STORY OF "EVE IN THE GARDEN AND HER CONFRONTATION WITH THE DECEIVER". IN OTHER WORDS, THE SALES PITCH ISN'T EXACTLY CONSISTENT WITH REALITY, AND AN INORDINATE PRICE IS CLEVERLY EQUIVOCATED AWAY.

CAN WE REALLY BELIEVE THAT SOMETHING BENEFICIAL ONLY TO A "FEW" AT THE EXPENSE OF THE MANY IS "FOR THE PERMANENT GOOD OF THE WHOLE PEOPLE"? CAN WE REALLY BELIEVE THE IMPLIED THREAT TO WILDERNESS-TYPE AMENITIES IS (OR WAS) GENUINE? (IN VIEW OF THE 15 MILLION ACRES OF PRIMITIVE AREAS AND OUR VAST MULTIPLE-USE FORESTS) OR WAS THIS IMPLIED THREAT JUST A DEVICE TO SERVE THE ASPIRATIONS OF THE "FEW" BY DECEIVING THOSE WHO WOULDN'T OTHERWISE BE SHOCKED OR CONCERNED? AND WHAT ABOUT "FUTURE GENERATIONS"? DO THESE WANT TO BE THE VICTIMS OF A CONTINUING FRAUD? ******

INSTEAD,SHOULDN'T WE BE LESS DOGMATIC AND OBSERVE LATER RECOMMENDATIONS (PUBLIC LAND LAW REVIEW COMMISSION - 1971) THAT PUBLIC LANDS BE MANAGED FOR "DOMINANT USE-VALUE"? WHO (EXCEPT THE "FEW") WOULD FIND OBJECTION TO WILDERNESS RECREATION IN MULTIPLE-USE FORESTS? --THAT IN BACK AREAS WOULD HAVE HARVEST CYCLES AS LONG AS 150 YEARS, AND MANAGEMENT MODIFIED BY "USE VALUE" CONSIDERATIONS.

WHY, THEN, IS THE WILDERNESS ACT ENGULFING MORE AND MORE OF OUR FORESTS? INDEED, ISN'T IT BECAUSE OF THE VERY FRAUD THAT IS BUILT INTO THE WILDERNESS ACT? FURTHERMORE, THIS FRAUDULENT ASPECT OVBIOUSLY SIMPLY COULDN'T SURVIVE UNLESS IT WERE AN UNQUESTIONABLE MANIFESTATION OF RELIGIOUS DOGMA.

IT IS LITERALLY UNSPEAKABLE! COMPARISONS ARE DIFFICULT TO FIND: SHORT OF CONSIDERING SUCH THINGS AS HOW MEN SUCH AS ADOLPH HITLER EVER CAME TO POWER, UNTHINKABLE ATROCITIES, ETC. JUST LOOK HOW THIS LAW CAME ABOUT, AND THE FORCES BEHIND IT! TRUE, THERE ARE NO ATROCITIES, BUT A MAJORITY WAS JUST CARRIED ALONG IN BOTH INSTANCES (EITHER WILLINGLY OR WITHOUT WILLFULNESS); BUT ALL HAVING BEEN HOODWINKED. MOST CERTAINLY, THE OPTIONS ARE NOT AS PEOPLE HAVE BEEN GULLED TO BELIEVE!

IN CONCLUSION: THIS LAW IS CLEARLY UNCONSTITUTIONAL, IN THAT IT (IN UNQUESTIONABLE EFFECT) EXPRESSLY SERVES A RELIGIOUS CAUSE. IT WAS PASSED ONLY BY MEANS OF DECEIT AND HYPOCRISY. IT CAN'T BE DEFENDED IN A FREE AND OPEN DEBATE. ...YET, THIS IS THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, AND SUCH A LAW STILL STANDS AFTER NEARLY 20 YEARS! THE PRICE OF THE RESULTING EXCESSES CAN ONLY BE MEASURED IN ASTRONOMICAL TERMS. BUT, IT ISN'T ONLY BIG BUSINESS THAT SUFFERS, AS MANY ARE LED TO BELIEVE; BECAUSE IT CAN SURVIVE ON THE ECONOMICS OF SCARCITY. ...QUITE TO THE CONTRARY; IT IS THE AMERICAN PEOPLE AS A WHOLE WHO PAY THIS TRAGIC AND FOOLISH PRICE!

**WHOSE MOTHER REPORTEDLY BROUGHT HIM PIE FOR LUNCH EVERY DAY DURING A LONG STAY IN THE "WILDERNESS" -- A FACT USUALLY HUSHED FOR OBVIOUS REASON.

***IN THE MANNER OF SIR THOMAS MALTHUS (MALTHUSIAN THEORY).

****"VALHALLA" HAS TO DO WITH A MYTHICAL PREHISTORIC BEILEF IN A HALL WHERE SOULS OF THE HEROIC DEAD WERE FEASTED, THOUGHT TO BE CONCEALED IN A DEEP FOREST, ETC.

*****ISN'T THIS REMARKABLE! IF NOT INTENDED TO BE A CLEAR IMPLICATION THAT DOCTRINE (AN ESSENTIAL IDENTIFYING BASIS OF RELIGION) IS TO BE DEVELOPED, WOULDN'T THE PRECEDING PARTICULARS IN EXTRACT #5 HAVE BEEN CONSIDERED SUFFICIENT? (!!!)

******A BUSINESS THAT PERPETRATED SUCH A FRAUD UPON THE PUBLIC WOULD BE SUBJECT TO CRIMINAL PROSECUTION AND LIABLE FOR SEVERE PENALTIES.. PUBLIC OPINION WOULD BE OUTRAGED. IT WOULD BE A NATIONAL SCANDAL!.

(OPPONENTS MAY SEEK TO EQUIVOCATE AWAY THE CONTENTIONS OF THIS ARTICLE.. WHY NOT IN A PUBLISHABLE DEBATE? COULD IT BE THEIR DECEIT AND HYPOCRISY WOULD BE EXPOSED?)

July 29, 1983

The Honorable Mark O. Hatfield
Hart Senate Office Building
Room 322
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Senate Subcommittee of Public Lands and Reserved Water

Dear Senator Hatfield:

Thank you for this opportunity to submit written testimony in lieu of oral testimony at the July 21 Bend hearing on HR 1149.

As you are aware, my sole concern with the bill is maintaining the developability of the chromite deposits on the north slope of the Strawberry range.

Oral testimony was presented questioning the economic feasibility of developing not only my claims but of the entire geologically-rare occurences of chromite throughout a 3 x 12 mile district. (Maps have been previously supplied to your staff)

This testimony ignored technological advances that have had dramatic, positive economic influences on both the mining and end uses for chromite. The U. S. Bureau of Mines 1975 report that was cited in the testimony also emphasizes that the economic preclusion of development is keyed to "current prices", i.e. 1975.

It is my contention that the deposits are currently capable of producing income on a competitive basis with the imported supply that dominates the U.S..market of this strategic mineral. I have recently developed an Oregon market that has accepted my chromite concentrates as a satisfactory substitute for their currently imported supply of chromite at $227 per ton. The John Day district is conservatively estimated at containing 500,000 tons of raw chromite ore. The potential has never been adequately appraised by either private or public entities.

The revenues generated by development of these properties would be a welcome "shot in the arm" for the currently ailing Grant County economy.

I wish to reiterate the focal point of all my years of interest in the Strawberry chrome deposits and of my numerous conversations with you and other members of the Oregon Congressional delegation.

This relatively small strip of land contains known reserves of a strategic mineral that we, as a nation, currently import from less than stable sources. (Republic of South Africa 30%, U.S.S.R. 29%, Philippines 17%, Turkey 16%)

Our domestic resources must not be precluded from development by arbitrary lines drawn to enhance the enjoyment by a few to the detriment of the majority.

Sincerely yours,
Clinton P. Haight
Clinton P. Haight

cc Tom Quinn
Gerry Frank
Tom Imeson

AUG 5 1983

Kent H. Coe
P.O. Box 633
La Grande, Oregon 97850

2 August 1983

U.S. Senator Mark Hatfield
Room 107, Pioneer Courthouse
555 S.W. Yamhill Street
Portland, Oregon 97204

Dear Senator Hatfield,

Please enter this written testimony into the hearing record concerning an Oregon Wilderness bill.

I attended the field hearing in Bend on July 21 and was appalled at the lack of originality in most proposals. It seemed to me that most of the people from various industries were adamantly opposed to even one more acre of wilderness while most conservationists were only proposing an additional 1.2 million to 3.4 million acres. One group was being extreme in an attempt to compromise the principles of the other group. But there was one group missing from the hearing and that was the opposite extreme from the "zero option" bunch.

You know that most western states have larger tracts of designated wilderness than Oregon has. Our neighbors to the north have the Olympics and the North Cascades/Pasayten wilderness. The gem state is blessed with the River of No Return and across the road to the north is the Selway-Bitteroots. Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona and California all have large areas of designated wilderness. However, Oregon's largest wilderness area is less than 300,000 acres. And there's no way we can make a real wilderness unless we re-create it.

Keep in mind, as you read of the following proposal of what Barry Goldwater once said, "Extremism in the pursuit of liberty is no vice."

This proposal, tentatively named the Nez Perce Wilderness, would create jobs, enhance wildlife habitat and protect an entire ecosystem. This proposal would relocate about 10,000 people and their buildings, eliminate all roads within the proposed wilderness and re-vegatate all forests, prairies and grasslands that have been disturbed within the past 120 years.

There would be three phases in re-creating the Nez Perce wilderness: relocation, removal and rehabilitation. Most of the funds needed for this project could be generated through the private sector.

The first phase of re-creating the wilderness would be to relocate all people and buildings to places outside the proposed wilderness. Hundreds of jobs would be created in the moving business as families and their buildings would need to be moved. The first phase is expected to take one year and would be funded through private donations.

Phase two would provide for the greatest influx of money into the neighboring economies. Phase two would entail the planned elimination of all paved, gravel and dirt roads along with fences, utility lines, gravel pits, dams, ditches and signs. There is roughly 150 miles of paved roads, 450 miles of gravel roads and over 1,000 miles of dirt roads which would need to be shaped to the surrounding terrain. Funding for this phase would be provided for by the owners of the intrusions.

You're probably thinking that this proposal is crazy but think again. People moved to the Wallowa county area using their own money so why can't they move out using their own money? Historically, the government has told people to move and those people were never reimbursed. Why should people always turn to the government for a hand-out?

The final phase of re-creating a Nez Perce wilderness would consist of revegetating all the disturbed land within the area. Native grasses and forbs would be re-established after the area had been plowed under of domestic crops and the land shaped to fit into the existing topography. Once the area has returned to wilderness then wild animals, such as grizzly bear, wolf, fisher and wolverine could be reintroduced.

The proposed wilderness would include lands on the Wallowa-Whitman, Umatilla, Nez Perce and Payette National Forests. Wallowa County is entirely within the wilderness proposal. Portions of other counties within the proposal include Baker and Union counties in Oregon; Asotin, Columbia and Garfield counties in Washington; and Adams, Idaho and Nez Perce counties in Idaho. This wilderness proposal would create jobs while at the same time decrease the size of government. The proposal would create millions of dollars of jobs and stimulate the local economies while completely eliminating the governments of all the towns and counties within the wilderness boundary.

Thomas Banyacya, writ ing for the Hopi Traditional Village Leaders in 1970, said,"The white man, through his insensitivity to the way of Nature, has desecrated the face of Mother Earth. The white man's desire for material possessions and power has blinded him to the pain he has caused Mother Earth by his quest for what he calls natural resources. And the path of the Great Spirit has become difficult to see by almost all men..." I feel that one way to find the path of the Great Spirit is in wilderness; wilderness that has grizzly bears and wolves in it.

In 1930 Bob Marshall said, "There is just one hope of repulsing the tyrannical ambition of civilization to conquer every niche on the whole earth. That hope is the organization of spirited people who will fight for the freedom of the wilderness." The Nez Perce Wilderness will create the freedom of the wilderness within Oregon. Oregon should not be without wilderness. This proposal would establish a real wilderness in Oregon. I will appreciate any support you can give.

Sincerely,

Kent H. Coe

Kent H. Coe

4 aug 83

SENATOR HATFIELD & Wilderness Hearing.

The legislation to make the areas of Oregon that are proposed to be Wilderness Specificaly in the Baker & Grant Counties. are an ill Conceived Idea. There are Several reasons for this being bad legislation

FIRST - IT DOES NOT MEET REQUIREMENTS FOR WILDERNESS. (IT HAS BEAN LOGGED, MINED & GRAZED FOR over 100 YEARS.)
Second - IT HAS MANY ROAD SOME AS old AS 100 YEARS IN IT.
THIRD. THERE ARE CURRANTLY MANY ACTIVE Gold & Silver MINES & CLAIMS ON THIS LAND. (MANY ARE BEING MINED BY COMPANIES & INDIVIDUALS AS THEIR ONLY SOURCE of INCOME.

I AND MY FAMILY USE THIS AREA BY CAR (I AM DISABLED & CANT WALK MORE THAN SHORT DISTANCES.) WE FISH & CAMP THEIR often. We MEET MANY OTHERS DOING THE SAME & MOST ARE FROM OUT of

PLEASE ADD MY COMMENTS TO WRITTEN TESTIMONY.

2

STATE. IF THIS IS DECLARED WILDERNESS THE USE of the AREA will DECREASE VARY MARKEDLY. IT will RESULT IN THE LOSS of JOBS ESPECIALY IN MINING + LOGGING.

THE TOWNS of SUMPTER + ~~[illegible]~~ GRANIT will LOSE INCOME AS FEWER PEOPLE will USE THE AREA.

THE BEST POSSABLE USAGE of THIS AREA is TO CONTINUE TO USE IT FOR MULTI-PURPOSE-USE AS IT HAS BEEN FOR OVER 100 YRS.

IF THIS AREA IS PUT INTO WILDERNESS IT WILL BE DETRIMENTAL TO OREGON + the NATION.

I AM VARY CONSERVATION MINDED BUT AN AREA THAT IS BEST SUITED TO MULTI-USE IS NOT WHAT SHOULD BE MADE INTO AN AREA FOR ONE SINGLE USE TO EVERYONES LOSS.

Floyd R. Dalton
RT 1 BX215
COVE, OR 97824
Phone 503-568-4800

August 2, 1983

Dear Senator Hatfield,

I feel the ideas and thoughts I expressed to you in this February letter are still most relevant. Accordingly, I would appreciate your including them in your August 25 Portland Hearing.

Thanks so much

Sincerely,

Dan A. Graham

AUG 5 1983

.ce

85074 Edenvale Road
Pleasant Hill, OR 97455
February 24, 1983

Senator Mark O. Hatfield
Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Hatfield

I am adamantly opposed to the very considerable acreages added to the so-called Diamond-Thielsen Wilderness that is included in Congressman Weaver's new Wilderness Bill now in committee.

I was furnished one very small scale map by the Congressman's office here in Eugene. It shows that the bill proposes to commence near the southern banks of Odell Lake, go southerly near the west side road along Crescent Lake, further south over Windigo Pass, along the eastern side of Diamond Lake, around the east side of Crater Lake National Park, and on to Mount Thielsen.

This whole procedure negates the current process being followed by the Deschutes National Forest in developing a Forest Plan Draft as called for in the National Forest Management Act.

Some of this area has provided a great amount of dispersed recreation for many people for a great number of years, certainly going back to the early 1900's.

If this is Congress's definition of wilderness then you have destroyed my respect for the wilderness concept and the credibility of the whole idea of wilderness.

Please carefully review the specifics of the description of the area to be included to the Diamond Peak Wilderness and do what you can to delete the Summit Lake/Windigo Pass areas as they are used by many fishermen, snowmobilers and others who depend on motorized equipment to enable them to reach the general area for week-end trips.

I am further concerned about the fire hazard that would be created if this area was to be included in a Wilderness category. The area has a preponderance of Lodgepole Pine, which as you know, is badly deteriorating due to defoliation by the mountain pine beetle. Lightning caused fires are a common occurance and with roads closed and motorized equipment not allowed, I am apprehensive for the security of the improvements around Crescent and Diamond Lakes.

Sincerely yours,

Dan A. Graham

111 Wyland Dr.
Enterprise, Ore 97828
July 19, 1983

JUL 25

Senator Mark Hatfield
Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
114 Pioneer Courthouse
Portland, Oregon 97204

Dear Mr. Hatfield.

Please include the following comments as part of the official hearing on the Oregon Wilderness Bill.

As you know nearly 40% of Oregons current wilderness is in 15% of Oregon. These N.E. Oregon wilderness areas, which are a days drive from the population centers along the coast have experienced a downward trend in use over the last 12 years. Wilderness should be distributed uniformly throughout Oregon to allow more people to utilize wilderness and to prevent economic hardship on the local people.

The proposed wilderness bill and the proposed forest plan will reduce timber harvest by 80 million Bd. Ft. per year and reduce employment by over 1000 jobs, in N.E. Oregon which depends heavily on natural resources.

I urge you to be realistic and propose legislation that will not add any more wilderness to N.E. Oregon.

Specifically, the areas that should not become wilderness are:

North Fork of Umatilla
North Fork of John Day
Eagle Cap additions
Joseph Canyon
Glacier Monument
Strawberry Mountain additions

Thank you

Sincerely,

Ray Horton

JUL 25 1983

July 20, 1983

Senator Mark Hatfield
United States Senate
Room 114 Pioneer Courthouse
Portland, OR 97205

Dear Senator Natfield:

Please submit this letter to the record of the hearing on H. R. 1149 to be held in Bend, Oregon before the Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water, July 21, 1983.

Northeast Oregon should not be burdened with anymore wilderness acres; 582,000 acres of wilderness on the Umatilla and Wallowa-Whitman National Forests plus 417,000 acres in the Hells Canyon National Recreation Area is more than adequate to meet the needs of this area and the rest of the state. Wilderness use in the Eagle Cap and Strawberrys has declined in over the past few years; the need is not there. Perhaps there is a need for more wilderness areas nearer large metropolitan areas, but there is not a need in northeast Oregon.

Northeast Oregon is dependent on the forest products industry and the cattle industry as the basis for the economy. Adding more wilderness areas would only further erode our rapidly decreasing allowable cut, and put more people out of work. Additionally it would decrease grazing aum's, adversely affecting the livestock industry. This resource-based economy cannot survive without the resources.

The areas being considered for wilderness are rich in minerals. There are already too many valuable acres tied up and restricted from mining.

The local governments in this area are very dependent on forest receipts to offset property taxes. At the present time Union County and the schools in the county have yet to pass school budgets. The risk of losing anymore funds by decreased timber cutting or grazing receipts is ludicrous at this time of national economic crisis.

The areas being considered for additions to the wilderness system have been studied previously by the forest service and once determined to be unsuitable for wilderness status. We should stand on this professional judgment.

Sincerely,

Evelyn M. Ziegler

Evelyn M. Ziegler
804 N Avenue
La Grande, OR 97850

July 20, 1983

JUL 28 1983

Dear Senator Hatfield,

I would like this letter entered into the record for the field hearings being held before the Senate Energy + Resource Committee.

I am in opposition to any increase in wilderness area in Eastern Oregon, especially the Northfork of the John Day river proposal. Eastern Oregon already contains most of the wilderness in Oregon. The Northfork meets no criteria for wilderness. It's been mined for over 100 years and is still being mined. It contains over 40,000 acres dead lodgepole.

This is also one of the most used areas in this part of the country for recreation and has been so for many years. It is not being used for back-packing at this time and never will be, because there is no outstanding scenic value to interest a hiker. The use of wilderness area, on the whole, is on the decline.

I don't believe increasing the wilderness area has anything to do with improvement of big game habitat or sports fishing. These things need to be improved through good, sound management. I can't see that locking up dead and diseased forests is good, sound management.

Sincerely,
Gary Hoeft Hoeft
Box 662
Pilot Rock, Ore. 97868

AUGUST 24TH, 1983

SENATOR MARK O. HATFIELD
SENATE OFFICE BLDG.
WASH., D.C.
20510

DEAR SENATOR HATFIELD -

I WISH TO REGISTER MY SUPPORT of H.R. 1149 - THE OREGON WILDERNESS BILL - AS BEING A FAIR COMPROMISE BETWEEN PROPONENTS of WILDERNESS AND THOSE of DEVELOPMENT/RESOURCE USAGE IN OUR NATIONAL FOREST LANDS.

THIS BILL, AS PASSED BY THE U.S. HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES WILL SET ASIDE ONLY ABOUT 1/3 of THE EXISTING ROADLESS NATIONAL FOREST LAND IN OREGON AND RETURN THE REST TO MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT. ONLY ABOUT 200 MILLION BOARD FEET of TIMBER WILL BE AFFECTED BY THIS BILL. THIS IS A SMALL AMOUNT COMPARED TO THE 16 BILLION BOARD FEET PRESENTLY HELD UNDER CONTRACT BY THE STATE'S TIMBER COMPANIES BUT REMAINING UNCUT BECAUSE of THE RECESSION.

FURTHER, IT IS COMMONLY ACKNOWLEDGED THAT THE COST of ROAD BUILDING AND TIMBER EXTRACTION IN MOST of THE AREAS COVERED BY H.R. 1149 WOULD BE PROHIBITIVE AND RESULT IN A NET LOSS of REVENUES BECAUSE of THE STEEP TERRAINS INVOLVED AND THE LOW VOLUMES of MERCHANTABLE TIMBER.

BECAUSE THIS IS A REASONABLE BILL AND WE ARE TALKING ABOUT ONLY 1.95% OF THE STATE'S LAND BASE I URGE YOU TO MARK UP A SENATE BILL SIMILAR TO H.R. 1149, WHICH IS A FAIR SOLUTION TO THE WILDERNESS CONTROVERSY FOR ALL OREGONIANS... (AND WILL PROTECT SOME of OUR FEW REMAINING PRISTINE FOREST LANDS.)

SINCERELY,

Charles J Langley
OWNER - LIFE CYCLES SPORT SHOP
402 E. 2ND THE DALLES, OR. 97058

AUG 3 1983

July 27, 1983
Harry Tiedmann
P.O. Box 179
Enterprise, OR. 97828

The Honorable Mark O. Hatfield
United States Senate
Committee on Energy & Natural Resources
114 Pioneer Courthouse
Portland, Oregon 97204

Dear Senator Hatfield:

I am writing in regards to HB 1149, the Oregon Wilderness Bill.

I am very concerned about this House bill and oppose adding substantial additional acres to Wilderness in Wallowa County or Eastern Oregon. The Forest Service figures show that 16% (approximately 582,000 acres) of Wallowa-Whitman and Umatilla National Forest are already in wilderness. We don't need the huge increases of wilderness that is in HB 1149.

The economic impact of this bill would

Harry Tielmann

have a very detrimental effect on this area. Wilderness devalues grazing resources and locks up the timber resource, and these two resources greatly support our local economies.

Among the areas included in HB1149 is the Joseph Canyon. As you know, this area was not included in RARE II, because of ranching, road construction and past logging. There are also several timber sales currently within this proposed wilderness. The Joseph Canyon area does not qualify as wilderness and should not be included.

It is likely that some of the areas outside Eastern Oregon could qualify for wilderness, but hopefully there won't be any big additions in Eastern Oregon. I hope that any lands included in a wilderness bill would truly have wilderness characteristics, such as the higher Eagle Cap Wilderness area, and not be productive range or forest lands that contribute to the economic stability of dependent Oregon communities.

Please include my letter as part of official hearing testimony record on the Oregon Wilderness Bill.

Thank you for your time in hearing about my concerns.

Sincerely yours,

Harry Teilmann

AUG 26 1983

Sweet Home or
aug 21 1983

Senator Hatfield:
Dear Sir:

I hope that there is something you can do about putting all this land into the Wilderness ira. It seems an awful foolish thing when Sweet Home needs this lumber *so* bad, I'm sure you will do what you can.

Thank you.
Boyd Weld
40746 County Lane
Sweet Home
or. 97386.

X

P.S. Is it possible to get a bill to make it mandatory for ranchers to spray *Tansy*? It is killing lots of cattle in oregon, and the farmers aren't doing much about it. our cattle pastures are full of it. It is the yellow flower blooming in the pasturs now and It can be killed if each farmer would spray with *weed master*. I keep ten acres under control with a hand sprayer

2301 Edwards St.
Alton, IL 62002
April 2, 1983

The Honorable Mark Hatfield
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Hatfield,

My purpose in writing you is that I have a special interest in the Oregon Wilderness Bill which I understand has passed in the House and will shortly be taken up for consideration by the Senate.

You may wonder why I would have this interest in the bill up for consideration. By way of introduction, I am a 63-year old retired of Shell Oil Company, with whom I was employed for 33 years as a research chemist. Our son, David Pils, in 1982 received his masters degree in Forestry Science at Oregon State University and is currently active on the Middle Santiam Wilderness Committee.

Two years ago my wife and I visited David in Corvallis, and during our stay he drove to the Willamette National Forest to show us his Douglas fir seedling plot which was the experimental basis for his master's thesis. On our drive through the mountains we stopped at a site which had never been logged. The awe-inspiring experience of walking through this virgin timber is one which my wife and I will never forget. We also saw on our rainy drive through the National Forest the sharp contrast of clearcut areas.

It is my understanding that the bill passed by the House included the Middle Santiam Wilderness Area. I earnestly urge you to seriously consider inclusion of the Middle Santiam also in the Senate bill. Granted, this virgin area represents a valuable resource for the lumber industry in Oregon, but what will be left when this largest remaining stand of old-growth Douglas fir is denuded? Not only would logging do irreparable harm to fisheries, timber and wildlife, but forever lost as a legacy for future generations would be the beauty of such an area which we had the privilege of seeing on our visit to your beautiful state.

No doubt, Oregonians have the major interest in this bill. However, these are National Forests whose future hangs in the balance and, therefore, my wife and I, as citizens of our great country, feel that we also should make our feelings known.

Respectfully yours,

Gerhard P. Pils

My parents requested that I resubmit this previous letter & theirs into the congressional record. Sincerely, David Pils

August 23, 1983

To: The Honorable Mark Hatfield

Hello, I am voicing my concern for the passage of Bill HR 1149 - The Oregon Wilderness Bill, in particular for the inclusion of the Middle Santiam Wilderness Area as proposed by the Oregon Natural Resource Council. Due to the unstable soil conditions, logging operations would not only permanently denude the land of the few remaining old growth areas, but would permanently devalue the area due to the landsliding that has and will occur, as witnessed by a recent trek. I believe that it is very important that this bill be passed; not as an anti-logging statement, but as a commitment to preserve an experience that can be shared by others now and those not yet born.

Thank You,

Timothy Toley

Rt 1 Box 24 M
PhiloMATH OR 97370

August 23, 1981

Dear Senator Hatfield,

I would like to register my support for HR 1149. It is my hope that the number of acres included in the wilderness bill will not be cut any further in the final draft.

I am quite fond of the Mid Santiam Wilderness Area. I visit the area as often as is possible. It offers a true escape from the pressures of our normally hectic environment.

It would be a real shame to mar the area's pristine beauty. Although it seems inevitable if the road building and impending logging are to take place. The ground is obviously very unstable, even now.

Like so many other Oregon residents, my family's economic situation is affected by the well being of the timber industry. However, I understand that the timber from all of the proposed wilderness areas would have only a marginal effect on the regional timber supply.

It's difficult to think in terms of the permanence of a negative decision in this matter. The Mid Santiam is not just a forest that could grow back in a few years after being logged. The few remaining areas of virgin wonder are at stake. I would like to share the enchantment of the Mid Santiam with my grandchildren someday.

Sincerely,

Karen M Weymouth

Karen M. Weymouth
136 Ervin Rd.
Philomath, Or 97370

DCO - wilderness

NOV 15 1983

Rt. 1 - Box 289
Monroe, OR 97456
November 12, 1983

U.S. Senator Mark Hatfield
Rm. 107 Pioneer Courthouse
555 SW Yamhill St.
Portland, OR 97204

Dear Senator Hatfield,

I understand you are presently considering citizen input in preparation for the drafting of the Senate version of the Oregon Wilderness Bill. I would, therefore, like to encourage you to include the Old Cascades Proposed Wilderness Area as part of this proposal.

Sincerely yours,
Karen Fox

Danielle Carre
145 N.W. 16th Street #306
Corvallis OR. 97330

August 19, 1983

Senator Hatfield
Senate Office Building
Washington D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Hatfield:

I am writing in support of bill HR1149 which would preserve 1.2 million acres of Oregon Cascade Wilderness.

I understand that the lumber companies are lobbying against this bill, claiming that this land is necessary for the economic stability of Oregon. I believe that their claims are exaggerated since this land represents only 1% of the total timber available to the timber industries. We cannot base the value of land solely on monitary gain but must also realize the benefits a natural ecosystem can provide us.

I would appreciate your support of this bill.

Sincerely,
Danielle Carré
Danielle Carre

TO: Hon. Mark Hatfield
U.S. Senate
Washington, DC, 20510

**THE CRAFT CENTRE**
421 East Second
The Dalles, Oregon 97058
Roy and Shirley Walker
Phone 296-5144

SUBJECT: HR 1149 DATE 8-23-83

Dear Mr. Hatfield,

I support HR 1149 the Oregon Wilderness Act of 1983. I was born here and grew up with the rich experiences offered by our wilderness areas. Please don't allow this to be destroyed. It is important not only for richness of life but for quality of life also. Oppose the "road credits" legislation and protect our valuable watersheds.

REPLY TO BY Shirley Walker

DATE

[illegible] BY

SEND WHITE & PINK COPIES, WHITE COPY IS RETURNED WITH REPLY.

August 24,1983

Senator Mark O. Hatfield
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Hatfield,

I wish to register my support of H.R. 1149-The Oregon Wilderness Bill-as being a fair compromise between the proponents of wilderness and those of development/resource usage in our national forest lands.

This Bill, as passed by the U.S. House of Representatives, will set aside only about one-third of the existing roadless national forest land in Oregon and return the rest, over 2 million acres, to multiple use management. Only about 200 million board feet of timber will be affected by this Bill. This is a small amount compared to the 16 billion board feet presently held under contract by the state's timber companies but remaining uncut because of the recession.

Further, it is commonly acknowledged that the cost of road building and timber extraction in most of the areas covered by H.R. 1149 would be prohibitive and result in a net loss of revenues because of the steep terrains involved and the low volumes of merchantable timber.

Because this is a reasonable Bill and will protect some of our few remaining pristine forest lands I urge you to mark up a Senate Bill similar to H.R. 1149. This will be a fair solution to the wilderness controversy for all Oregonians.

Sincerely,

Lavona N. Dobkan
CO-OWNER, COAST to COAST
317 E. 3RD
THE DALLES, OR. 97058

August 24,1983

Senator Mark O. Hatfield
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Hatfield,

I wish to register my support of H.R. 1149-The Oregon Wilderness Bill-as being a fair compromise between the proponents of wilderness and those of development/resource usage in our national forest lands.

This Bill, as passed by the U.S. House of Representatives, will set aside only about one-third of the existing roadless national forest land in Oregon and return the rest, over 2 million acres, to multiple use management. Only about 200 million board feet of timber will be affected by this Bill. This is a small amount compared to the 16 billion board feet presently held under contract by the state's timber companies but remaining uncut because of the recession.

Further, it is commonly acknowledged that the cost of road building and timber extraction in most of the areas covered by H.R. 1149 would be prohibitive and result in a net loss of revenues because of the steep terrains involved and the low volumes of merchantable timber.

Because this is a reasonable Bill and will protect some of our few remaining pristine forest lands I urge you to mark up a Senate Bill similar to H.R. 1149. This will be a fair solution to the wilderness controversy for all Oregonians.

Sincerely,

Jas B Stone Jr.
Owner
Stone's Ski & Sports
The Dalles, Or

Aug 23, 1983

To:
Senator Hatfield
Senator Packwood

Greetings:

Being a long-time city-slicker easterner, lodged amongst the oil refineries and chemical dumps, I cannot begin to tell you the joy I experience from my love of the land that Oregon encompasses. I spend a considerable amount of my time back-packing or skiing in the Cascades. My only major complaint about Oregon's wilderness areas is that everyone enjoys them too. (I hate crowds). Yet, the sheer number of folks exploring our mountains is inspiring and dispels the argument that the forests are preserved for an elite few.

No matter where I go in my travels, I never fail to miss the areas that have been logged and have gone unreforested. I know that economic interests have dictated our land such a fate.

I am proud to be a citizen of Oregon. I do my best to preserve its beauty. I am outraged when I hear of places that I have been to like the Kalmiopsis Wilderness, Sisters, and Mt. Hood which are slated for logging or mineral development. Such activities are irreversible.

Unlike many states that I have visited or lived, Oregon has long relished and taken deserved pride in its relentless pursuit to preserve its unique land. Those of you who have fought long and hard against those stakes who have been willing to compromise, have my sincere appreciation.

I believe that the wilderness bill, # 1149 is a compromise. Many areas that need protection are left out. I understand that political realities necessitate a compromise, but I want you to know that this bill does not go far enough.

I think many citizens here take Oregon for granted. Many have never traveled elsewhere. Coming from a non-wilderness state gives me a different perspective; a true appreciation of the rare and distinctive qualities that exploitation can only destroy.

Thank you for your efforts.

Jeanne Kincaid
Jeanne Kincaid
2429 E. 14th
The Dalles, Or 97058

Jerry Gabay
521 E. 7th Street
The Dalles, Oregon 97058

August 22, 1983

RE: HR 1149

Hon. Mark Hatfield
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 90510

Dear Senator Hatfield:

Two Sundays ago something very important happened to me which I would like you to know about. It had been a haried week, with the usual stresses and conflicts. Even Saturday had involved running from one committment in central Wasco County to another in eastern Multnomah County. I'm certain with your schedule that you can relate to the situation.

That Sunday was different. We awoke early, and made a leisurely drive the short distance to a trailhead near Lolo Pass, between Hood River and Zigzag. On the way we stopped for a pleasant breakfast at a locally-owned log-cabin cafe. From the McGee Creek trailhead we hiked up through tall firs to the Timberline Trail in the Mt. Hood Wilderness. We followed the Timberline Trail north through hemlock and lovely Alpine Fir to Bald Mountain Ridge where the timber falls away and flower-filled meadows cascade down to the headwaters of the Sandy River. We sat for a long time in the sun, in the flowers and wind, looking in awe at the northwest face of Mt. Hood, immense above us. As we sat there we came as close as I believe man can to seeing the true face of God.

Later, canteen dry, we walked across other wildflower meadows and drank freely from the streams of the wilderness, streams free of pollution and herbicides. We climbed up Cathedral Ridge, and had lunch looking across the Columbia Gorge to Mt. Adams.

We were not alone, although we felt free and spiritually intoxicated. A man and his son, who had spent the night at Cairn Basin, came by to give directions. A young couple and their child walked by with camera and tripod. Four elderly people, apparently old friends, hiked by, perhaps less tired than we. A group of about six friends in their middle years, with two teenagers, sat by a stream in a grass meadow beneath a melting snowfield. We saw perhaps six or seven other groups in the few miles we walked.

We left the wilderness just before dark, the mountain beginning to glow pink, and our hearts lightened. My point is that wilderness is for people, and in Oregon people--of all ages, sexes, and races--use the wilderness to restore their souls and their daily lives. H.R. 1149 is a compromise; I would have preferred to see the whole three million acres of RARE II designated wilderness, but I am willing to accept the 1.2 million in order to get the issue settled. But please don't let the acreage be reduced more. We need the clean water free of herbicides, the wild life habitat, the ridges and rivers without the noise of motors, the peace of mind that wilderness provides. Wilderness is for people; please keep it for us.

Sincerely,

Jerry Gabay

Jerry Gabay

P.S. Also please oppose any amendments that propose "road credits" for timber companies. Years back, I was counsel for the Oregon House Committee on Environment and Energy. I think I learned then that if an area cannot be logged on its own economic merits, it is foolish policy to encourage its logging at all, because there remains nothing to balance the negative environmental effects of logging--and in those poor soils, steep gradient areas, the negative environmental effects are economic effects. I would be happy to share one of my wilderness trips with you, whether by kayak, raft, foot or horseback, if you have any doubts about the value of wilderness.

*RITA L. RATHKEY*
*Attorney At Law*
*305½ E. 2nd Street — Rm. 3*
*The Dalles, Oregon 97058*
*(503) 296-1124*

August 24, 1983

Hon. Mark O. Hatfield
United States Senate
Washington D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Hatfield:

I would urge you to support H.R. 1149, the wilderness bill for Oregon. The opportunity we have to preserve the natural beauty of Oregon must be taked. particularly in this day of increased attacks on our environment by economic forces.

Of particular concern to me is the attempt to controvert the intent of the Wilderness Act of 1964 by attaching the "Road Credits" amendment. This amendment would encourage logging and development in areas where it is now economically unfeasible. I hope you will vote against this amendment which I see as a poor use of government subsidizing.

I believe the preservation of wilderness areas is particularly important for Oregon, not only for future generations to enjoy and appreciate, but for our tourism industry. Oregon has become known as a state concerned for its environment and as such we are attracting more and more tourist who want to experience this natural environment. The image of Oregon would be greatly marred if there were not adequate areas of wilderness set aside for this purpose. Less than half the area which would qualify for wilderness designation is being proposed in the present bill. Surely this leaves enough area for development, while at the same time allowing tourism to continue.

Finally, as an Oregonian who has greatly enjoyed camping, hiking, and cross-country skiing in the Mt. Hood, Badger Creek, Columbia Gorge, and Sisters areas, I urge your support of H.R. 1149. I believe this state is particularly blessed not only in natural beauty, but in the opportunity to preserve this beauty.

Sincerely,

Rita Rathkey

**Dobre' Deli**
308 E 4th, 298-8239
The Dalles, OR 97058

Aug. 20, 1983

Dear Senator Hatfield:

Please support H.R. 1149, the Oregon Wilderness Bill.

I love hiking, camping and hunting in Oregon; but every year more areas are gone to clear cutting, roads dozed thru or the need for a special license. As the habitat is decreased, so is our freedom to enjoy the outdoors in this great state.

Please help preserve what is left intact — it's irreplaceable!

Sincerely,

Jan Mlnarik
Owner, Dobré Deli

Windy River Book Store
314 East 3rd Street
The Dalles, Oregon 97058
Telephone (503) 298-1178

Aug 23, 1983

Hon. Mark Hatfield
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Hatfield -

I am in support of H.R. 1149, the Oregon Wilderness Act of 1983.

My family and I take many outings into the woods. I would like to continue to do so. Once Wilderness has been destroyed there is no replacing it.

Please Do what You can to see that the Wilderness Act passes.

Yours.
Janet Tyler
(owner)

THE DALLES FAMILY PRACTICE GROUP, P.C.
*Physicians and Surgeons*
1730 EAST 12TH STREET
THE DALLES, OREGON 97058
Telephone (503) 296-5411

DEAN M. WILCOX, M.D.
WALTER R. BUHL, M.D.
ROLF A. NESSE, M.D.
MEL E. CHANDLER, M.D.

August 23, 1983

Hon. Mark Hatfield
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Seantor Hatfield

I'm writing in support of HR 1149, the Oregon Wilderness Act. I would like to strongly urge your support of this bill for the following reasons: First of all the number of acres involved are not going to significantly affect any number of wood products industry in terms of numbers of jobs or improving the economic climate in Oregon.

Secondly, there are a number of sections included in this bill which are adjacent to additional wilderness areas. These certainly would not impact greatly on the economy of the wood products industry.

Thirdly, even the wilderness areas themselves are being adversely affected by encroaching industry and water and air pollution. We need additional buffer zones to protect what we already have.

Fourthly, Oregon depends to a great extent for its tourism industry, on its reputation as being protector of wilderness areas and we must continue this admirable process.

Thank you very much for your consideration. No reply is necessary.

Sincerely

Walter R. Buhl, M.D./rc

Walter R. Buhl, M.D.

WB/rc

Dictated but not read.

August 24, 1983

Hon. Mark Hatfield
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Hatfield:

I am writing you to express my support for H.R. 1149--the Oregon Wilderness Act of 1983--and to urge you in the strongest terms possible to vote for this bill.

I am the proprietor of a small business in The Dalles, Oregon, and I am fully cognizant of the timber industry being one of the foundations of our state's economy. All of us here are dependent upon logging, either directly or indirectly. And being a small business owner, I am painfully aware of the precarious nature of our present economic recovery. In relating the above, I want to emphasize that I am appealing to you not as an environmentalist, but as an integral part of this state's economic community.

The forest is something very special to Oregonians. My family and I and our friends spend a great deal of time in the woods riding our horses, biking, and camping. This is one of the prime reasons why we live in this state--its relative abundance of recreational space. It is difficult to express what a peaceful and renewing experience it is to spend time in true wilderness areas.

H.R. 1149 is absolutely no threat to Oregon's economy. This bill itself is a reluctant compromise between what many of us would like to see done and what is probably possible. I am sure that you have heard from vociferous opponents of this bill, but you should keep in mind that although they might be pillars of local government or powerful economically, they do not speak for the majority of people on this issue. Being the owner of a retail store in the downtown area of The Dalles, I have had the opportunity to speak with dozens of people on this subject. Let me assure you that virtually everyone with whom I have spoken is in support of maintaining and preserving the small amount of wilderness left us. There are thousands of people who will never write you, but who feel this way and who vote.

I also want to take this opportunity to urger your opposition to the so-called "road credits" legislation, which is pretty thinly disguised federal giveaway.

Sincerely,

Scott Patten

Scott Patterson, owner
The Dalles Natural Foods
314 Court Street
The Dalles, Oregon 97058

August 24, 1983

Senator Mark Hatfield
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 90510

Re: HR 1149

Dear Senator Hatfield:

We are writing in support of HR 1149. Dave works in the logging industry in central Oregon as a log scaler. We know the value of timber, but we also know the value of wilderness.

Year-round we hike and ski the areas around Mt. Hood which are designated in the bill. We spend a lot of money on recreational equipment, as well as on services associated with recreation of which we partake in the wilderness.

We love the outdoors, we value the clean water, open vistas, wild animals, and serenity we find in the Oregon wilderness.

It is important to have a perpetual supply of timber, but most of the designated wilderness areas are not appropriate for sustained yield logging to begin with. The remainder provides buffer zones to protect the wilderness experience. HR 1149 strikes an appropriate compromise as it came out of the House, please support it.

Sincerely,

Dave & Jody McFarlane

Dave and Jody McFarlane

August 24, 1983

Senator Mark O. Hatfield
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Hatfield,

I wish to register my support of H.R. 1149-The Oregon Wilderness Bill-as being a fair compromise between the proponents of wilderness and those of development/resource usage in our national forest lands.

This Bill, as passed by the U.S. House of Representatives, will set aside only about one-third of the existing roadless national forest land in Oregon and return the rest, over 2 million acres, to multiple use management. Only about 200 million board feet of timber will be affected by this Bill. This is a small amount compared to the 16 billion board feet presently held under contract by the state's timber companies but remaining uncut because of the recession.

Further, it is commonly acknowledged that the cost of road building and timber extraction in most of the areas covered by H.R. 1149 would be prohibitive and result in a net loss of revenues because of the steep terrains involved and the low volumes of merchantable timber.

Because this is a reasonable Bill and will protect some of our few remaining pristine forest lands I urge you to mark up a Senate Bill similar to H.R. 1149. This will be a fair solution to the wilderness controversy for all Oregonians.

Sincerely,

Stewart M [illegible]
Oregon ~~B~~ Sportsman + Land owner
8800 MILL CR. RD.
THE DALLES, OR. 97058

Dear Sen. Hatfield -

I'm writing in reference to bill H.R. 1149 - The Oregon wilderness act of 1983.

There are too few recreational areas accessable to the public as it is. As one who enjoys camping, fishing, & back packing, I feel that this bill would be an important step forward in preserving what our great state already has by adding on a few precious parcels of land.

I'm also asking that you oppose the road credits legislation. Lets protect our water sheds - lets keep Oregon as clean & pristine as is possible under our present conditions to day.

A. strong Wilderness supporter.
Jewel K Woolsey

August 19, 1983

The Honorable Senator Mark Hatfield:

As you know, Oregon has a beauty unique to itself. Here there are many quiet places accessable only on foot - necessary places for people in a world that would have us forget pristine natural environments and our own need for the quiet solitude and grandure they provide.

The area in the wilderness bill closest to home for me is called Badger Creek and is the only roadless area in the Mt. Hood National Forest east of the Cascades. To see this disturbed by logging would be a great and tragic loss.

My request is this. Please cast your vote in favor of the Oregon Wilderness Act 1983. It is a positive step to assure future generations that they too will know the profound beauty of a mixed species forest and its native animal and bird habitat.

It is also of importance to me that the "road credits" amendment not be attached to this bill. Though I am not well versed in this part of the issue, it does not seem realistic to allow a logging outfit to build roads that cost more than the timber cut in any given sale. If it isn't economically feasible to log a given sale area, it should not be done.

Sincerely,

Laddie Ray Melvin

Laddie Ray Melvin
Rt. 1, Box 87-B
Dufur, Oregon 97021

August 24,1983

Senator Mark O. Hatfield
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Hatfield,

I wish to register my support of H.R. 1149-The Oregon Wilderness Bill-as being a fair compromise between the proponents of wilderness and those of development/resource usage in our national forest lands.

This Bill, as passed by the U.S. House of Representatives, will set aside only about one-third of the existing roadless national forest land in Oregon and return the rest, over 2 million acres, to multiple use management. Only about 200 million board feet of timber will be affected by this Bill. This is a small amount compared to the 16 billion board feet presently held under contract by the state's timber companies but remaining uncut because of the recession.

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Because this is a reasonable Bill and will protect some of our few remaining pristine forest lands I urge you to mark up a Senate Bill similar to H.R. 1149. This will be a fair solution to the wilderness controversy for all Oregonians.

Sincerely,

Sally Smith
Secretary, Adkisson Motor, Inc.
111 W. FIRST
THE DALLES, OR. 97058

August 24,1983

Senator Mark O. Hatfield
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Hatfield,

I wish to register my support of H.R. 1149-The Oregon Wilderness Bill-as being a fair compromise between the proponents of wilderness and those of development/resource usage in our national forest lands.

This Bill, as passed by the U.S. House of Representatives, will set aside only about one-third of the existing roadless national forest land in Oregon and return the rest, over 2 million acres, to multiple use management. Only about 200 million board feet of timber will be affected by this Bill. This is a small amount compared to the 16 billion board feet presently held under contract by the state's timber companies but remaining uncut because of the recession.

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Because this is a reasonable Bill and will protect some of our few remaining pristine forest lands I urge you to mark up a Senate Bill similar to H.R. 1149. This will be a fair solution to the wilderness controversy for all Oregonians.

Sincerely,

Eric R.
3118 W. 2nd St.
The Dalles, Ore.
97058

August 24,1983

Senator Mark O. Hatfield
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Hatfield,

I wish to register my support of H.R. 1149-The Oregon Wilderness Bill-as being a fair compromise between the proponents of wilderness and those of development/resource usage in our national forest lands.

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Because this is a reasonable Bill and will protect some of our few remaining pristine forest lands I urge you to mark up a Senate Bill similar to H.R. 1149. This will be a fair solution to the wilderness controversy for all Oregonians.

Sincerely,

Lee Harden

Resident of The Dalles Or.

424 E. 14TH
THE DALLES, OR. 97058

AUGUST 24TH, 1983

SENATOR MARK HATFIELD
SENATE OFFICE BLDG.
WASH., D.C.
20510

DEAR SENATOR HATFIELD-

I WISH TO REGISTER MY SUPPORT of H.R. 1149 - THE OREGON WILDERNESS BILL - AS BEING A FAIR COMPROMISE BETWEEN PROPONENTS of WILDERNESS AND THOSE of DEVELOPMENT/RESOURCE USAGE IN OUR NATL. FOREST LANDS.

THIS BILL, AS PASSED BY THE U.S. HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES, WILL SET ASIDE ONLY ABOUT 1/3 of THE EXISTING ROADLESS NATL. FOREST LAND IN OREGON AND RETURN THE REST, OVER 2 MILLION ACRES, TO MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT. ONLY ABOUT 200 MILLION BOARD FEET of TIMBER WILL BE AFFECTED BY THIS BILL. THIS IS A SMALL AMOUNT COMPARED TO THE 16 BILLION BOARD FEET PRESENTLY HELD UNDER CONTRACT BY THE STATE'S TIMBER COMPANIES BUT REMAINING UNCUT BECAUSE of THE RECESSION.

FURTHER, IT IS COMMONLY ACKNOWLEDGED THAT THE COST of ROAD BUILDING AND TIMBER EXTRACTION IN MOST of THE AREAS COVERED BY H.R. 1149 WOULD BE PROHIBITIVE AND RESULT IN A NET LOSS of REVENUES BECAUSE of THE STEEP TERRAINS INVOLVED AND THE LOW VOLUMES of MERCHANTABLE TIMBER.

BECAUSE THIS IS A REASONABLE BILL AND WILL PROTECT SOME of OUR FEW REMAINING PRISTINE FOREST LANDS I URGE YOU TO MARK UP A SENATE BILL SIMILAR TO H.R. 1149. THIS WILL BE A FAIR SOLUTION TO THE WILDERNESS CONTROVERSY FOR ALL OREGONIANS.

SINCERELY-

Phil

208 [redacted] LAUGHLIN ST.
THE DALLES, OR

Aug. 24, 1983

Dear Senator Hatfield,

I support the passage of H. R. 1149, the Oregon Wilderness Act of 1983, which will be coming soon before you to vote on. I have camped in the Badger Creek Wilderness area and ~~and~~ have been in many of the others. These areas of beauty don't deserve to be destroyed by logging.

I pray that you also oppose the road credits legislation. As a fellow Oregonian, which I am a native of and employed at The Dalles Dam, I hope I can counts on you to support this worthy cause

Yours truly,
Steven J. Burris
809 E. 20th
The Dalles, Ore.
97058

August 23, 1983

The Honorable Senator Mark Hatfield:

I want to urge you to vote for the 1983 Oregon Wilderness bill. As the co-owner of a small business, it is very important for me to be able to go to the quiet of the wilderness to renew my spirit and my body. It is becoming difficult for us to find this quiet space in today's civilization. The wilderness as it once was is almost completely gone.

We need more than 1.2 million acres designated as wilderness area but sometimes a compromise is necessary. The wildlife and fisheries habitats are essential for the chain of life to continue. It is also extremely important that the "road credits" legislation is not attached to this bill. All I can say is that the "road credits" amendment is ludicrous.

Please preserve this wilderness area for us and our children so we can be renewed. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Darlene Melvin

Darlene Melvin,

co-owner

Washington St. Cafe
409 Washington St.

The Dalles, Oregon

21 August 1983

Hon. Mark Hatfield
Washington DC

Dear Senator Hatfield — I am writing to encourage you to continue support of the Oregon Wilderness Act — (HR 1149) It is so important that some of our land can be marked for preservation and posterity — With so many inroads on Wildlife habitat and even us — as humans — unless there are strong measures instituted it will conceivably be at the point of no return — It is not a popular stand to be an Ecologist — or in this case a supporter of the Wilderness act — but unless some-one does there will be no tomorrow for future generations — on a practical note the timber industry is crying "hysteria" however their percentage of "no-cut" land is very small in this bill —

Signed —
Evelyn Kaser

August 24, 1983

Senator Mark O. Hatfield
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Hatfield:

As a public librarian I come into daily contact with people who are active users of Oregon's wilderness areas. I feel that the potential loss of these protected areas would have a profoundly negative effect on the lives of many Oregonians. Therefore I urge you to support Oregon HR 1149 because it protects the most desirable of our scenic areas while releasing the rest for commercial and multiple use. It strikes a fair compromise between wilderness advocates and the timber industry.

Please support HR 1149.

Sincerely,

Sheila Dooley

Sheila Dooley
Librarian
WASCO CO. LIBRARY
722 COURT
THE DALLES, OR.
97058

August 23, 1983

Senator Mark O. Hatfield
Senator Bob Packwood
Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Sirs,

I am writing you personally to express my wholehearted support for the H.R. 1149, Oregon Wilderness Act of 1983, and also my opposition to the road credits amendment in legislation that I understand is being considered as an amendment to the basic bill.

I have lived and worked in Oregon for over 7 years and I have always been impressed with our state's progressive legislation regarding protection of wilderness areas and wildlife refuges. I work hard as a mental health specialist in the Mid-Columbia area and my main source of recreation and deep personal pleasure has come from my experiences hiking, backpacking, skiing and canoeing in many of Oregon's wilderness and wildlife areas. In the 7 years that I have been here I have visited extensively the Three Sisters wilderness area, Mt. Hood wilderness, Eagle Cap wilderness in the Wallowa's and the Jefferson wilderness areas. My vacations to these areas have been with friends or family and they always account for the more memorable experiences in my life. Those types of experiences will be always carried with me and shared with other people and friends for years on end.

In the 13 years that I have been backpacking into wilderness areas it would be difficult for me to estimate how many new people that I have had contact with that have now taken up the enriching experience of wilderness exploration and recreation, most leaving behind and selling thier large campers and trailers and crowded camp grounds to purchase new equipment and materials that enable them to get into a more peaceful and serene environment.

It is difficult to try to explain the type of wonderful feelings that I experience while in the wilderness, however, it is one that many other people who backpack or ski share without expressing many words.

Sincerely,

Tom H. Brubaker

Tom H. Brubaker
4380 Barrett Drive
Hood River, OR 97031

Edward A. Schmidt
725 E. 13th Street
The Dalles, OR 97058

Honorable Mark Hatfield
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: HR 1149

Dear Senator Hatfield,

I want to let you know I support the Oregon Wilderness Act of 1983. I also oppose any "road credits."

Wilderness areas are a precious resource to the people of this country and once lost the pristine qualities can never be regained.

As a professional,employed full-time in Wasco County, I especially appreciate the wilderness areas that are accessible on a weekend. A few weeks ago I visited the Salmon Huckleberry area which is very accessible from here and the Portland area. It is relatively untouched with beautiful uncut forests and a ridge trail system which affords spectacular views of the mountains to the north and south and still allows one to feel remote. There were also signs of a spectacular wildflower bloom a few weeks past and I am already laying plans to visit earlier next year.

Of course I realize there are a number of interests to weigh when considering the impact of such a bill, including the economic impact on the local areas. However, I believe HR 1149 represents a good compromise between these interests and I encourage your support of this act.

Very sincerely,

E Schmidt

Edward A. Schmidt

sml

2447 Old Dufur Road
The Dalles, Oregon 97058
August 24, 1983

Hon. Mark O. Hatfield
United States Senate
Washington D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Hatfield:

There are two reasons why I would urge you to support H.R. 1149, the wilderness bill for Oregon.

First, even though the wilderness lands may not be seen as productive in the narrow economic sense, they are productive to the human spirit. At a time when peace, quiet, and beauty are in short supply, there is in these wilderness areas an opportunity for spiritual renewal by experiencing these qualities. While are cities and complex transportation systems may be monuments to what man has created, these wilderness areas are monuments to what God has created and reminds us of our proper place on this planet. If for only this reason, I feel it is important to preserve our wilderness areas.

Secondly, wilderness areas provide an opportunity for practically anyone to experience the rare qualities of the wilderness. My wife and I backpack, hike, and cross-country ski because the few essentials are relatively inexpensive especially compared to buying a 4x4 or downhill ski equipment.

I hope you will carefully consider the arguments in favor of H.R. 1149. These are difficult times with many people out of work. I know because I am one of them. But I am not willing to see our future sacrificed to satisfy the immediate demands. I know I will eventually fimd a job. I hope I will also find adequate wilderness areas. God be with you.

Sincerely,

Scott McKay

Scott McKay

August 24,1983

Senator Mark O. Hatfield
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Hatfield,

I wish to register my support of H.R. 1149-The Oregon Wilderness Bill-as being a fair compromise between the proponents of wilderness and those of development/resource usage in our national forest lands.

This Bill, as passed by the U.S. House of Representatives, will set aside only about one-third of the existing roadless national forest land in Oregon and return the rest, over 2 million acres, to multiple use management. Only about 200 million board feet of timber will be affected by this Bill. This is a small amount compared to the 16 billion board feet presently held under contract by the state's timber companies but remaining uncut because of the recession.

Further, it is commonly acknowledged that the cost of road building and timber extraction in most of the areas covered by H.R. 1149 would be prohibitive and result in a net loss of revenues because of the steep terrains involved and the low volumes of merchantable timber.

Because this is a reasonable Bill and will protect some of our few remaining pristine forest lands I urge you to mark up a Senate Bill similar to H.R. 1149. This will be a fair solution to the wilderness controversy for all Oregonians.

Sincerely,

John McClaskey Jr
Mt Hood Athletic & Court Club

[redacted]

P.O. Box 189
The Dalles, Oregon 97058

(503) 298-2082

25 Aug 83

To whom it may concern:

I believe we have enough wilderness area. However, in order to settle the wilderness issue, I will go along with adding no more than one million acres to this area. Such added area should be of a type that is good for nothing else.

Don Patterson

August 24,1983

Senator Mark O. Hatfield
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Hatfield,

I wish to register my support of H.R. 1149-The Oregon Wilderness Bill-as being a fair compromise between the proponents of wilderness and those of development/resource usage in our national forest lands.

This Bill, as passed by the U.S. House of Representatives, will set aside only about one-third of the existing roadless national forest land in Oregon and return the rest, over 2 million acres, to multiple use management. Only about 200 million board feet of timber will be affected by this Bill. This is a small amount compared to the 16 billion board feet presently held under contract by the state's timber companies but remaining uncut because of the recession.

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Sincerely,

Verda D. Helyer

OWNER - MODE O'DAY DRESS SHOP
307 E.2ND
THE DALLES, OR.
97058

August 24,1983

Senator Mark O. Hatfield
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Hatfield,

I wish to register my support of H.R. 1149-The Oregon Wilderness Bill-as being a fair compromise between the proponents of wilderness and those of development/resource usage in our national forest lands.

This Bill, as passed by the U.S. House of Representatives, will set aside only about one-third of the existing roadless national forest land in Oregon and return the rest, over 2 million acres, to multiple use management. Only about 200 million board feet of timber will be affected by this Bill. This is a small amount compared to the 16 billion board feet presently held under contract by the state's timber companies but remaining uncut because of the recession.

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Because this is a reasonable Bill and will protect some of our few remaining pristine forest lands I urge you to mark up a Senate Bill similar to H.R. 1149. This will be a fair solution to the wilderness controversy for all Oregonians.

Sincerely,

Wm. E. Bell
President Treaty Oak C. College

**TODAY'S RAYS** OREGON'S PROGRESSIVE ENERGY COMPANY
107 E. 2nd The Dalles, Oregon 97058 (503)[illegible]

To Oregon's Decision Makers

Dear People,

I am writing on behalf of God's creation and the protection of the wilderness. As a small businessman, an outdoorsmen, and a native Oregonion, I plead with you to listen to the carrier of this letter as a entrusted, qualified representative of ours here at Today's Rays.

Radiantly yours,

Jeff Pratt

Jeff Pratt
DBA Today's Rays

2250 NW Brownly Hts.
Corvallis, OR 97330
August 18, 1983

AUG 22 198

The Honorable Mark O. Hatfield
Rm. 114 Pioneer Courthouse
Portland, OR 97204

Dear Senator Hatfield:

Thank you for this opportunity to participate in the decisions to be made about the future size of wilderness acreage in Oregon. We are submitting this statement to be made a part of the public record, although we plan to attend the public hearing in Salem.

We support HR 1149 allocating 1.2 million acres to be added to Oregon wilderness. We do not agree that this addition will cost thousands of jobs, as our Representative Denny Smith has claimed. The passage of HR 1149 by the Senate will release over 2 million acres of roadless area previously evaluated in RARE II, making them immediately available for multiple use and logging.

Many parts of the Middle Santiam and Old Cascades which have been the subject of bitter debate, have unstable soils and steep slopes that would not be easily restored after logging. A once through cut would be the fate of these magnificent old growth trees. This area is located close enough to large population centers to enable thousands of people to enjoy its beauty year round, and we know from experience that they do.

Even if there were a high demand for timber, we have plenty available outside of the marginally productive areas designated for wilderness in HR 1149. Oregon's timber base, if well managed and properly funded for reforestation by the Federal government, will be sufficient for the foreseeable future. Our present wilderness areas are suffering from overuse. We are loving them to death. They do not serve some "elite" group of the well-to-do. They are a haven for Oregonians from all walks of life and visitors from all over the U.S. and abroad. Wilderness creates employment also!

Sincerely,
John H Nath
Jean M Nath
John and Jean Nath

CC Senator Robert Packwood
Gazette Times, Corvallis, OR

Milton-Freewater
Area
Chamber of Commerce
P.O. BOX 49, MILTON-FREEWATER, OREGON 97862

July 15, 1983

The Honorable Senator Mark O. Hatfield
Pioneer Court House
Portland OR 97201

Dear Senator Hatfield:

The Milton-Freewater Area Chamber of Commerce would like to go on record as opposing any further additions to the wilderness areas already set aside in Umatilla County and this portion of Eastern Oregon.

We would like to join with the Wallowa County, LaGrande-Union County, and Pendleton Chambers of Commerce in encouraging you to oppose H.R. 1149 and these further additions due to the serious economic impact it would have on this areas economy.

Thank you for your consideration and the opportunity to provide input.

Sincerely,

Dennis Widmer

Dennis Widmer, President
Milton-Freewater Area Chamber of Commerce

DW:kjw

15 copies enclosed
cc: Wallowa County Chamber of Commerce
LaGrande-Union County Chamber of Commerce
Pendleton Chamber of Commerce

"Building A Better Community Through Unity"

8/20/83

AUG 23 1983

Dear Senator Hatfield,

I am writing to express my interest in Oregon Wilderness areas and support of HR 1149. Please include my letter in your August 25, 1983 hearing record (Salem wilderness hearing).

I am an avid backpacker and mountain climber and feel that additional wilderness areas are required in Oregon to;

protect extremely scenic areas that are being threatened by industrial interests, and to reduce the heavy load of people on the existing wilderness areas during the summer months.

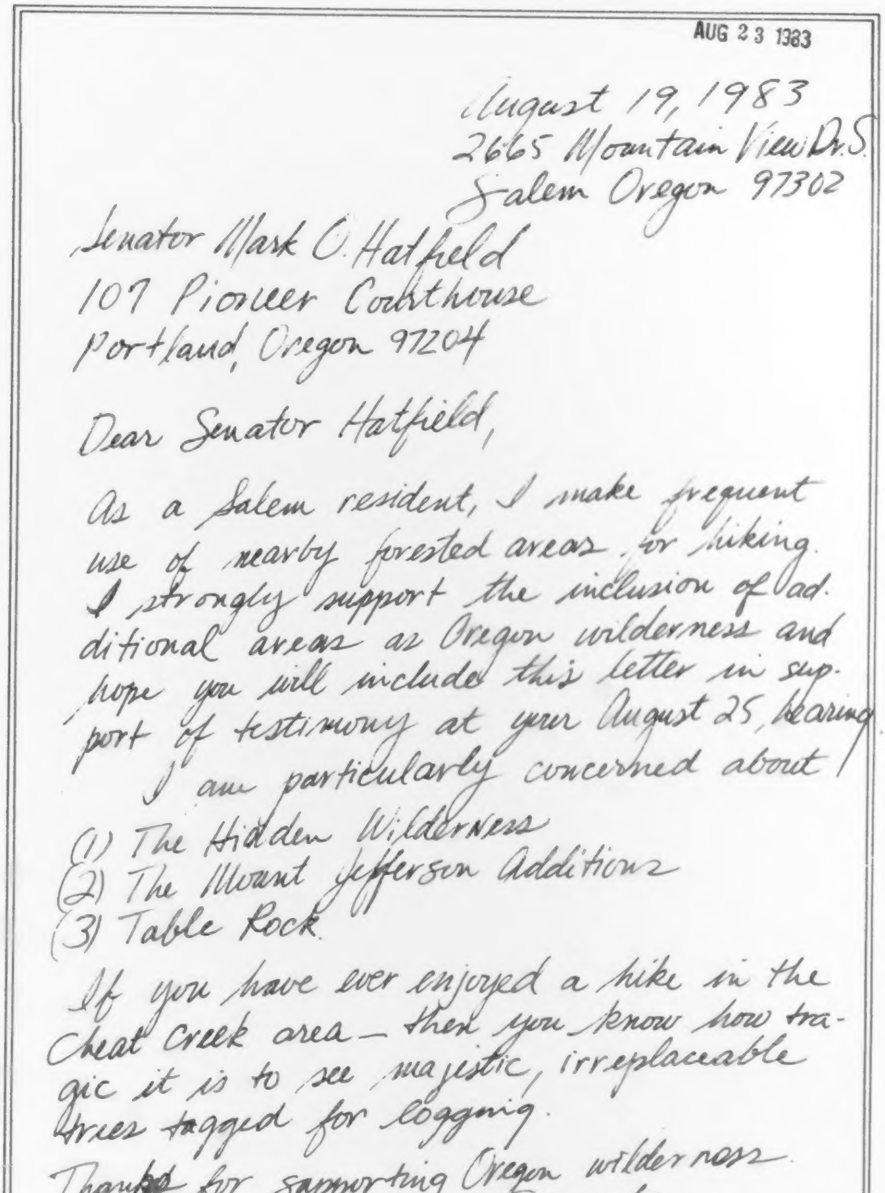
I especially support inclusion of the following areas in Oregon's wilderness:

1) Hidden Wilderness
2) Table Rock
3) Mt. Jefferson additions
4) Maiden Peak
5) Diamond-Thielsen
6) Sky Lakes
7) Salmon - Huckleberry
8) Eagle Cap Additions
9) Drift Creek

Thank you for your continued support of Oregon Wilderness.

Sincerely,

Chris Thomas
6451 Fairway SE
Salem, Oregon 97306



AUG 23 1983

August 19, 1983
2665 Mountain View Dr. S.
Salem Oregon 97302

Senator Mark O. Hatfield
107 Pioneer Courthouse
Portland, Oregon 97204

Dear Senator Hatfield,

As a Salem resident, I make frequent use of nearby forested areas for hiking. I strongly support the inclusion of additional areas as Oregon wilderness and hope you will include this letter in support of testimony at your August 25, hearing.

I am particularly concerned about

(1) The Hidden Wilderness
(2) The Mount Jefferson Additions
(3) Table Rock.

If you have ever enjoyed a hike in the Cheat Creek area — then you know how tragic it is to see majestic, irreplaceable trees tagged for logging.

Thanks for supporting Oregon wilderness.

Sincerely,
Mary Burwell

August 20, 1983

The Honorable Mark O. Hatfield
United States Senate
107 Pioneer Courthouse
Portland, OR 97204

Dear Senator Hatfield:

I am writing to inform you of my interest in Oregon Wilderness areas and support of HR 1149. Please include my letter in your August 25, 1983 hearing record (Salem wilderness hearing).

I have done hiking, backpacking and climbing for the past 12 years (along with my 2 children).

I support inclusion of the following areas in Oregon's wilderness:

1. Hidden Wilderness
2. Table Rock
3. Mt. Jefferson Additions

Thank you for your support of Oregon wilderness and for offering the opportunity for comment.

Sincerely,

Charlene F. Andrews
3430 Trinity St. NE
Salem, OR 97305

AUG 23 1983

4451 Hyacinth
Eugene. Or. 97404
August 19, 1983

Senator Hatfield
Pioneer Courthouse
220 Southwest 3rd
Portland. Or 97204

Honorable Senator Hatfield:

You are now considering the Oregon Wilderness Bill HR1149 and I would like to express my feelings on the suitability of the Bill. I do not represent an organization nor am I speaking from a parroted request from industry or a preservation group. I am a user of the wildernesses of Oregon and the non-wilderness public lands and I have my personal opinion.

I support Wilderness designation for special areas that have outstanding scenery and outstanding opportunity for seclusion and escape from the pressures of man and industry. I do not support wilderness designation to lock out management opinions on public lands. I feel that HR1149 represents the latter to the greatest extent.

The 1969 Wilderness Bill designates areas that offer outstanding wilderness experience of solitude, untrammeled terrain and the non-domination of man's activities. There are areas of public lands that do offer these opportunities that are not now Wilderness but areas such as Hardesty Mountain, Middle Santiam, Old Cascades and some of the additions proposed in Three Sisters such as Rainbow Falls and portions that touch the road along Century Drive are truely unsuitable for wilderness classification and should not be classified as such.

I request that you look at the Oregon Wilderness Bill with a true sense of suitability and attempt to see HR 1149 as it really is a land grab, no cut, save the old growth move by the preservationists.

Please include my letter in the official hearing record.

Sincerely,

Richard E Grace

AUG 23 1983

Aug 20-83

Dear Senator Hatfield:

I wish to inform you of my interest in Oregan Wilderness areas, and would like to add my support of H.R. 1149. Please include my letter in your August 25, 1983 hearing.

I have lived in Oregon for all my life, (36 years). There is nothing that means more to me than the mountains and wilderness lands. My family loves to Canoe, backpack, and mountain climb.

So again, I would like to add my support for inclusion of the Hidden wilderness, Table Rock, and Mt Jefferson areas into the Oregan Wilderness.

Thank you for your support of the Oregon Wilderness, and for offering the opportunity for comment.

Sincerely

Kenneth L Rich

1085 Moneda St.N. Keizer, Oregon

Dear Senator Hatfield,

Thankyou for holding this field hearing, and sitting patiently through many hours of testimony. My name is Jack Kapuscinski, and I am a student of the University of Oregon. I was born and raised in New York City. In 1979 I moved to Oregon, inspired by the beauty here. I falsely assumed that Oregon had vasts amounts o virgin forests and pristine wilderness. I was disillusioned to find out that New York State has more acres of its forests protected than Oregon.

Millions of Americains from the o ther fifty states, asuume that Oregon is a state with a lot of wilderness areas, protecting wildlife, wild rivers, which assure recreational use for the thousandsof people that visit Oregon annually. As you well know Senator, only 2% of Oregon's Forests are protected.

I urge you Senator to designate 3.4 million acres into Oregon's wilderness bill, which would protect 4.5% from timber production.

Former Surpreme Count Justice , WillamO. Douglas wrote," of the implicit rights of wildlands to exist, not only for accounted generations , but also for the good of the natural earth. It is our inheritence and it is among Gods loviest creations.

Senator , would you consider adding 3.5 acres to Oregon's wildernes bill? On March 25, 1983 you stated"that I dont believe we oun anything, we are stewarts of a great creation. Everyona has a stewardship responsiblity to adminisiter the land in a way to pass it on from generation to generation" If you truly believe this ethic, then I hope you can understand the need to 3.5 million acres of wilderness in Oregon. This would preserve our national heritage, as well as fulfill our o bligations to Oregonians and the rest of the nation, to protect Oregon wildlands for now and for the future.

By preserving 3.4 million acres for wilderness we are assuring a more respo-nsible management of our national forests in the present as well as giving the right of future generations to determine the destiny of their lands. This would lead to a more diverse and stable biotic community Preserving recreational use for Oregonians and the millons of people that will visit Oregon in the future. We must look with a vision for the future, by preserving the national heritage of our nation, which is our wilderness.

Thank you
Jack Kapuscinski
Rte 1 Box 247K
Eddyville Oregon
97343

3220 NW McKinley Dr.
Corvallis, OR 97330
August 25, 1983

Senator Mark Hatfield
Senator Bob Packwood
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator:

We request that this letter be included in the official hearing record on the Oregon Wilderness Bill, August 25, Salem, Oregon.

We support HR 1149 as a minimum and plead for all additions recommended by Oregon Natural Resources Council. We feel that the desired wilderness proposal has been seriously reduced and this bill is indeed a drastic compromise.

Coastal areas such as Drift Creek and Wassen Creek, and Browder Ridge, the Pyramids, Gordon Meadows, the Menagerie, and Jumpoff Joe in the Old Cascades should be included for instant wilderness.

Additions should be made in the Middle Santiam Roadless Area to protect critical old growth stands before their ecosystem value decreases to a point of no return. Heavy use areas such as Mt. Jefferson, Three Sisters, North Fork of John Day, Eagle Cap and Salmon-Huckleberry need additions.

It is imperative that wilderness status be given instead of "wilderness study" in order to protect critical areas from logging sales in the interim.

The areas in the bill contain key wildlife and fisheries habitat, important recreational areas, and many important wildlands. Our water table is lowering, and this needs to be protected. Many other areas worthy of protection have been left out.

We ask that you oppose "road credits" legislation that would lead to increases in subsidized and uneconomic logging of key unroaded watersheds.

Each season we visit the different forests in Middle Santiam and Old Cascades and we realize the importance of adding to permanent protection of critical areas. We have such a beautiful country and certainly our Creator deserves the unique spots preserved for perpetuity.

Sincerely,

Duane L. Coyier
Duane L. Coyier
Shirley M. Coyier
Shirley M. Coyier

s

7665 N.W. McDonald Circle
Corvallis, Oregon 97330
August 25, 1983

Honorable Mark O. Hatfield
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Hatfield,

Please include this letter of personal testimony in the record of the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee Hearing held August 25, 1983 in Salem, Oregon.

I have climbed, backpacked, hiked and fished in many of the statutory as well as the unprotected de facto wilderness areas of Oregon, Washington and Idaho. I feel that many of the unprotected de facto wilderness areas I have visited deserve to be protected in the Wilderness Preservation system. Excursions into these areas on weekends and/or in longer vacation trips have been an important part of my life, for by this means I have been able to gain needed respite from my job as a scientific research assistant, with its associated tensions. I value the gains in spiritual refreshment by association with God's handiwork and I recognize the importance of these areas in maintaining healthy ecosystems for fish, wildlife, and plants.

Many of the areas I frequent are not yet assured of the protection they deserve. H.R. 1149 goes a long way in achieving this protection, and therefore I support the bill, and oppose any deletions from it. Unfortunately, H.R. 1149 fails to include some important Oregon roadless areas. I therefore support those additions and changes (from "study" to"instant") recommended by Oregon Natural Resources Council (ONRC) and strongly urge you to include them in the Senate version.

H.R. 1149 is already a tremendous compromise---in terms of the size (only 1.2 out of 3.4 million acres) and in terms of the "sufficiency language" which will effectively eliminate excluded areas from any further chances at wilderness designation or preservation in their natural condition. Quite honestly, I can't believe that the survival of the timber industry or American housing depends upon the relatively miniscule amount (less than 4% of potential productivity in the state) of timber contained in the H.R. 1149 or the 3.4 million acres. The forests in the 3.4 million acres are not our most productive forests. Already, the timber industry giants are focusing on the Southern states where rotations are much shorter, because trees grow much faster. I also note with interest that more logs are exported each year than could be provided by the 3.4 million acres.

The roadless areas of which I have personal knowledge are listed below with comments:

Protection of the Old Cascades is important to me because it is easily accessible for day hikes and offers a diversity of spectacular scenery. I have already provided much information on the old Cascades, as the representative of the Old Cascades Wilderness Committee, but I would like to emphasize several points here. Despite its small size, Browder Ridge still offers an unusually high degree of seclusion due to the topography of the ridge complex. Likewise, Pyramids is still quite manageable as a wilderness. I feel that the units of the Old Cascades are well enough known now---they don't need further study. They deserve to be designated as "instant wilderness".

The Middle Santiam is interesting to me because of the many huge Douglas-fir trees and because the Middle Santiam River is one of the few unroaded rivers close to home. I find that huge old trees and cathedral forests are as awesome as the rock and ice of the high Cascades.

The Big Meadows unit of the Mt. Jefferson Additions contains a lake chain which actually continues into the Mt. Jefferson Wilderness. In practice, I do not distinguish between the two land-use designations, but consider all as a continuation of the statutory wilderness. Fir Lake is particularly interesting because it has an unusually large number of large logs near the shoreline, and large (over 15") brook trout hide under them. As a result, the fishing is quite interesting. I know of only one other lake in the Willamette National Forest which offers a fishery of similar nature or quality. Widgeon Lake, which lies barely within the wilderness boundary, also offers good fishing. Primary access to Widgeon Lake it through Big Meadows unit via Fir Lake. The undisturbed forest setting is an important ingredient of the quality fishing experience to be had at the lakes.

I have spent the last three Fourth of July "weekends" (3-5 days) in the Hidden Wilderness and plan to go back many more---as long as it is intact. There are many trails we havn't yet explored, but would like to.

I have spent many days exploring and fishing in the Waldo country and find that the scenery is even more appealing and beautiful than in the Mink Lake Basin of the Three Sisters Wilderness. It is also more easily accessible for weekend trips. The lakes are noted for their excellent fishing, and my experience has confirmed this. Some fine lakes lie in the peripheral areas and are vulnerable to logging and road building. The largest brook trout I have ever caught (18 inches) came from one of the lakes and was caught from the shore with a wet fly. Waldo is, without a doubt, prime wilderness country, and doesn't need to be "studied" any more. It, in its entirety, should be given "instant Wilderness" designation in the Senate Bill.

I strongly support the Three Sisters Additions, for many of the trails which eventually lead into the statutory wilderness lie in the proposed additions.

Drift Creek is within easy access of my home and offers hiking opportunities even in the winter. It offers a rare opportunity to fish for native anadromous fish in a wilderness setting.

I have also visited Strawberry Mtn. Additions, Cummins Creek, and Rock Creek and strongly urge their inclusion in the Senate version.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Patricia Loveland

Patricia Loveland

Christopher and Catherine Mathews
3336 SW Willamette Avenue
Corvallis, OR 97333

August 21, 1983

Hon. Mark O. Hatfield
U. S. Senate

Dear Senator Hatfield:

We write to urge your support of HR 1149, the Oregon Forest Wilderness Bill, as passed overwhelmingly by the U. S. House of Representatives. Having been raised in Washington state, we have been surprised, since living in Oregon, at how little of Oregon's magnificent wild areas are now protected by wilderness designation. Even though the area of Oregon is much larger than that of Washington, far less acreage is now protected. From our travels through both states, we are convinced that the wilderness value of Oregon's forested areas is comparable to that of the wilderness areas of Washington. Oregon's need for additional wilderness is certainly great, for recreation, for habitat protection, for watershed protection, and for maintenance of biological diversity.

The jobs issue raised by Denny Smith and others strikes us as a red herring. The lands to receive protection under HR 1149 represent a minute fraction of both the acreage and the timber-producing capacity of Oregon. The demand for forest products can be met for the predictable future by careful management of the overwhelming bulk of forest lands which will remain inproduction.

As you ponder your final recommendations, please keep in mind that HR 1149 already represents a compromise. Many of us would prefer to see the entire 3.4 million roadless acres in Oregon receive wilderness protection, but we have bowed to political and economic realities in supporting the House-passed wilderness bill. More than two million acres has already been given up as this compromise was reached. The decision to sacrifice more acreage would be irreversible. Please join a large number of moderate Oregonians and a large majority of the House of Representatives in opposing further deletions from our projected wilderness areas.

Yours sincerely,

Christopher K. Mathews Catherine Z. Mathews

Christopher K. Mathews Catherine Z. Mathews

253, S.W., Wake Robin
Corvallis, OR. 97333
Aug. 24. 1983

Senator Mark Hatfield
Senate Office Building
Washington,D.C.20510

Dear Senator Hatfield:

I wish to write to you in support of the U.S. House of Representatives Oregon Forest Wilderness Bill HR1149 and to urge you not to reduce the amount of land considered in the bill. I also wish to support additions to HR1149 by the senate. These areas include the Mount Jefferson additions including Fir lake, Middle Santiam including Donaca lake, and the Old Cascades.

Would you kindly incorporate my letter into the official record.

Sincerely yours

Joe Karchesy

Joe Karchesy

Randy C. Lawrence
420 Bradley Drive S. E.
Salem, Oregon 97302

August 25, 1983

United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Senator Hatfield, Members of the Senate;

I am again writing in support of Wilderness Bill H.R. 1149. I feel that the 1.1 million acres included in this bill is hardly adequate. Talks of lessening it are absurd.

I have enclosed replys to past letters I have written on this matter. I have also included an editorial I submitted to the Statesman Journal.

You will find a picture taken on Memorial Day Weekend of Opal Falls, located in the Hidden Wilderness, an area of great concern to me. I dare you to deny the beauty of Opal Falls and the enjoyment many have taken from the Hidden Wilderness.

Is nothing sacred but the almighty dollar. God created the wilderness for the enjoyment of all and I believe that in this day and age that enjoyment is found in the natural beauty and solitude these areas offer.

The Forest Service has studied the Hidden Wilderness for timber productivity. It was found that if the money spent on roading the areas was instead invested in intensive timber management or more productive lands, there would be more timber grown and subsequently more jobs made available. I feel sure this could be found true of the vast wilderness areas included in H.R. 1149.

One of the greatest assets of Oregon is its natural beauty. I believe that through better management of our timber land all of the areas included in H.R. 1149 can remain unscarred; preserved for the enjoyment of all generations to come.

Without going into great detail, I would let it be known that senseless cutting of old growth timber and the ecological damages caused by their harvesting will be unnecessarily felt for generations to come. I am quite sure this will be pointed out by those more qualified to predict the results of the shameful stripping of our countryside.

I leave the destiny of our wilderness in your hands. I trust you will be gentle with them.

Very sincerely yours,

Randy C. Lawrence

Randy C. Lawrence

VICTOR ATIYEH
GOVERNOR

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
STATE CAPITOL
SALEM, OREGON 97310

January 10, 1983

Randy C. Laurence
420 Bradley Dr., SE
Salem, OR 97302

I appreciate your recent letter concerning the wilderness legislation being proposed by some members of Oregon's Congressional delegation. As you may know, I have written a letter to those members which outlines my reasons for opposing this legislation. I am enclosing a copy of that letter for your information. Also enclosed is a copy of a letter which I sent to Congressman Denny Smith on the same issue.

It is my belief that any legislation such as this must be thoroughly and publicly discussed by those people who will be impacted by its implementation. This process has not been pursued at this point and, as you can see from my letter, there is no intention of doing so. I find this unacceptable.

Thank you again for writing. I appreciate your input and hope that any wilderness legislation which might be proposed at the federal level will receive the comments of our citizens prior to being implemented.

Sincerely,

Victor Atiyeh
Governor

VA:bh
Enclosures

MARK O. HATFIELD
OREGON

United States Senate
WASHINGTON DC 20510

January 12, 1983

Mr. Randy C. Lawrence
420 Bradley Drive, S.E.
Salem, Oregon 97302

Dear Mr. Lawrence:

Thank you for your recent letter concerning Oregon wilderness legislation.

Representatives AuCoin, Weaver and Wyden recently introduced an Oregon wilderness bill in the House of Representatives that would add approximately 1.1 million acres to the wilderness system.

As you know, I was successful in passing an Oregon wilderness bill during the 96th Congress in 1979. My legislation would have added over 600,000 acres to the system. The House failed to enact the bill and the issue has been stalemated since the introduction of H.R. 7340. I have not been willing to introduce another Oregon wilderness bill until the House showed positive signs that the matter would be considered. It is unfortunate that this bill was introduced so late in the 97th Congress.

As you probably know, on December 15 the House failed to enact H.R. 7340, and the matter is concluded until similar efforts are undertaken in 1983. I am encouraged, though, by the House action of introducing a bill. At this time, however, I am unwilling to accept a wilderness bill with 1.1 million acres, and feel that my Senate-passed bill is closer to the amount of additional wilderness that should be added to the system. Please be assured that I will undertake to resolve this important issue as quickly as possible in 1983.

Thank you again for writing. I appreciate your taking the time to share your views with me.

Kind regards.

Sincerely,

Mark O. Hatfield
United States Senator

MOH/tww
874

JIM WEAVER
4TH DISTRICT, OREGON

COMMITTEES:
AGRICULTURE
INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

Congreſs of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
LONGWORTH HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
(202) 225-6416

DISTRICT OFFICE:
FEDERAL BUILDING
211 EAST 7TH AVENUE
EUGENE, OREGON 97401
(503) 687-6732

FEDERAL BUILDING
333 WEST 8TH STREET
MEDFORD, OREGON 97501
(503) 779-2351

February 4, 1983

Mr. Randy C. Lawrence
420 Bradley Drive, S.E.
Salem, Oregon 97302

Dear Mr. Lawrence:

Thank you for your concern and support for Oregon's diminishing wilderness resources. As you know, Congressmen AuCoin's, Wyden's, and my efforts to pass the Oregon Wilderness Act of 1982 were checked in the closing days of the lame-duck session. Even though we lost the vote to pass the bill under a suspension of the House rules (for which we needed a 2/3 vote), we were able to garner a substantial majority--247-141--in favor of the legislation. With the addition of 26 new House members, most of them friends of the environment, I anticipate the successful passage of our bill by the House this year.

We intend to reintroduce an identical Oregon Wilderness bill early in the 98th Congress. It is essential that the House pass the Oregon Wilderness Act of 1983 as soon as possible, so that the Senate has ample time to take action. House action on this legislation, however, demands that it go through the committee process of hearings and mark-up once again. I am resolved to press for the most rapid progress possible through committee.

The Public Lands Subcommittee of the Interior Committee will require at least one hearing, probably in Washington, D.C., prior to moving the bill through the full Interior Committee. Efforts might be made to amend the bill during this process. You can be sure that I will resist any efforts to weaken this legislation. Assuming that the Subcommittee holds only one additional hearing, you should understand that past conservationist efforts to make Congress aware of the need for more Oregon wilderness have not been wasted. The Subcommittee will take full advantage of the extensive hearing record on this issue developed during the 97th Congress.

I feel that ours is a balanced and reasonable bill, and my commitment to protecting Oregon's wildlife, watersheds, and old-growth forests by its passage has only been strengthened since last session. I continue to be grateful for your active interest and support for this essential legislation. Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have further questions or comments.

Sincerely,

Jim Weaver

JIM WEAVER
Member of Congress

JW/kk

DENNY SMITH
2D DISTRICT, OREGON

WASHINGTON ADDRESS:
1207 LONGWORTH HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
(202) 225-5711

SALEM ADDRESS:
4035 12TH S.E. #10
P.O. BOX 13089
SALEM, OREGON 97309
(503) [illegible]

COMMITTEES:
INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS
VETERANS' AFFAIRS

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

January 11, 1983

Mr. Randy C. Lawrence
420 Bradley Drive S. E.
Salem, Oregon 97302

Dear Randy:

Thank you for contacting me to express your support for additional wilderness areas in the State of Oregon.

None of us questions the importance of this issue to Oregonians, and the need to resolve the debate over designations as soon as possible. Certainly, those pristine and beautiful areas of Oregon that do not have overriding economic advantages should be considered for wilderness designation. However, with so many families dependent upon the forests for their livelihood, I cannot support an unreasonable amount of our natural resources being locked up for only one use...wilderness.

During the next few weeks, I will be working with all of those interested in finding a true solution to this issue of importance to our state. That solution must be one that protects the spawning grounds for salmon and the wild and pristine areas of our state, without selling thousands of jobs down the river.

Again, thank you for contacting me.

Best regards,

Denny

Denny Smith
Member of Congress

DS/ps

Statesman-Journal, Salem, Ore., Thursday, May 5, 1983, 17A

## Smith vs. wilderness

**To the Editor:** I am utterly frustrated and disgusted with Denny Smith's opinionated view regarding the Wilderness Bill before the Senate.

I have had contact with Denny's office on four separate occasions to obtain maps Denny promised at a public meeting. The maps concern areas being considered in the proposed bill. How can Denny be against such legislation when he is unable to obtain maps showing the areas in concern?

In a newsletter, Denny makes an interesting statement that present wilderness areas amount to a half-acre for every woman, child, and man in Oregon. The reality is that with passage of the current bill, the result will be one acre, in contrast to 14 acres of commercial forest lands producing timber for every woman, child and man in Oregon.

The final straw comes in the same newsletter where Denny states that between 5,000 and 8,000 jobs would be lost if this bill should pass. To carry the point further, he labels the bill the "anti-job bill of 1983." Being employed in a timber-related job, I would be the last to support a Bill with the effect Denny predicts. Considering the amount of timber which has been sold and which remains to be cut, I cannot understand what jobs Denny is referring to.

Considering the facts, I cannot justify opposing the Wilderness Bill now before the Senate.

RANDY C. LAWRENCE
Salem, Ore.

July 7, 1983

Dear Senator Hatfield,

I am counting on you to support wilderness designation for the Mid Santiam & would like this letter entered in the hearing testimony.

Coming from the New York metropolitan area of New Jersey, I know what it is to let commercial interests take over the land. N.J. now is trying to establish a livable environment for it's residents & it's too late. Please keep the Mid Santiam & other bits of Old growth so our grandchildren can enjoy some of the splendors of the past. Thank you.

Sincerely, June Belli
Albany

**Labtronix, Inc.**

August 14,1983

The Honorable Mark Hatfield
Unided States Senate

Dear Senator Hatfield:

Please consider including The Middle Fork of the Santiam in the Wilderness Bill.

The Middle Fork area was one of the first I visited when comming to Oregon six years ago. I have always been impressed by its beauty and uniqueness.

The Middle Fork area is also just a few hours from most of the mid Willamette Valley,which makes it a valuable,and often used recreation spot for Oregons increasing population. Including this area in the wilderness bill will insure that be enjoied now and for future generations.

Sincerely yours,
Gerald Lasser
Gerald Lasser
Secretary

222 N.W. 35th Street, Corvallis, Oregon 97330, 503-753-1122

**Labtronix, Inc.**

August 15, 1983

Senator Mark Hatfield
United States Senate
Washington DC

Dear Senator:

I request that you include the Middle Fork Santiam area in the Wilderness Bill. There are many reasons for doing so.

The Middle Fork area is covered with unique and beautiful old growth forest. The forest provides habitat for many animals, of which I have enjoyed seeing elk, deer, bear, beaver, birds and others. Donaca Lake and several streams provide scenic and challenging fishing.

The major reason that I have located in Oregon is the availability of outdoor recreation. I especially enjoy the Middle Fork Santiam area and have camped, hiked and fished there many times.

Wilderness areas do get used a lot for recreation. Oregon needs to keep its outdoor heritage for ourselves and future generations. Please include the Middle Fork Santiam and other areas (Old Cascades) in the Wilderness Bill.

Sincerely yours,

Joel Willard

Joel Willard
President

222 N.W. 35th Street, Corvallis, Oregon 97330, 503-753-1122

Carol Kumpula
3420 S.W. Orchard Ave
Corvalis, OR 97330

Senator Hatfield
Senate Office Building

Washington D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Hatfield:

I'm urging you to support the Oregon wilderness by backing the Wilderness Bill HR 1149. Oregon's timber industry will not suffer without these wilderness areas but its people will. We need more wilderness to protect the natural beauty and wildlife of Oregon. The Oregon wilderness is a necessary part of many Oregonians recreation.

Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Carol Kumpula
Carol Kumpula

3050 NW Lincoln Ave
Corvallis, OR 97330
July 22, 1983

Dear Senator Hatfield:

Please include this letter in the official hearing testimony record.

I am writing to urge you to lend your full support for the inclusion of the Middle Santiam and Old Cascades roadless areas in the National Wilderness System. I have enjoyed hiking in both of these proposed wilderness areas and firmly believe that logging should be excluded from these areas to preserve their naturalness and pristine beauty. The unique beauty and wildness of 600 year old, low elevation Douglas-fir forests is reminiscent of the cathedral-like redwood groves of California that John Muir described so eloquently. As a forester, I can appreciate the severe hazards to the land that would be caused by building logging roads on the unstable soils of the Middle Santiam. I also appreciate the rare opportunity at hand to preserve 17,000 acres of old growth, low elevation Douglas-fir habitat-type (in the Middle Santiam) which is currently nowhere represented in the National Wilderness System. From my study of Forest Economics, I know that the job loss figures alleged by wilderness foes such as Congressman Denny Smith are grossly inflated and ignore the fact that most of the projected job loss attributed to "locking up" timberland in wilderness classification would occur even if every stick of Middle Santiam timber were harvested, due to increasing automation of the wood products industry.

I hope that you share my view that the National Forests have obligations to the state and country as a whole and not just to local communities. In this case, the benefits of preserving the magnificent wilderness intact, for the enjoyment of all Americans, outweighs any possible adverse local impacts caused by the prevention of what might more aptly be termed "timber mining".

Respectfully,

J. S. Fried

Jeremy S. Fried

Charles & Donna Kuttner
29697 Shady Oak Dr.
Corvallis, OR 97333
8/22/83

Sen. Mark Hatfield
463 Russell Senate Ofc. Bldg.
Washkinfton, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Hatfield;

We are not going to be able to attend the Senate hearings scheduled for Thursday, August 25, and would like to register our concerns.

We both are vitally concerned with the economic well-being of this area, but feel that wilderness and economic issues are not mutually exclusive. The proposed Middle Santiam* Wilderness areas are unique in a number of ways, not least of which is the fragility of the environment. From our drives and hikes in the area, we are well aware of the many ares of severe erosion and landslides caused by logging operations. This is one area that will NOT be "as good as new" once replanting is completed.

It is obvious that there are many available areas for cutting, and that the high unemployment in the timber industry has to do with low demand, not lack of supplies.

We urge your continued support of wilderness concerns in regard to the Middle Santiam.

Sincerely,

Charles H. Kuttner (M.D.)

Donna Kuttner
Donna Holberg Kuttner

*also Old Cascades —
CK

Shawne Melvin
7812 N.W. Hope Dr.
Corvallis, Oregon
97330

Dear Senator Hatfield,

I would like to see the Middle Santiam included in your version of the Wilderness Bill H.R. 1149. I am alarmed by the rate of the clearcutting of our National Forest and only hope there is a little left of what Oregon used to look like. 25,000 acres is not too much to ask for. Considering the Lumber Companies have over 4.5 million acres to Clearcut. Please include the Middle Santiam as a Wilderness area in your bill and also the 3.5 Million acres of Roadless Areas in Oregon.

Thank you,
Sincerely

Shawne Melvin

NOV 0 9 '83

John Tillman
Box 567
Athena, Ore. 97813
November 1, 1983

Hon. Mark O. Hatfield
US Senate
322 Hart Office Bldg.
Washington, DC. 20510

Dear Senator Hatfield:

I wish to express again my appreciation for the extent of your involvement over the years in Wilderness designation. Let's hope this is the last letter I'll need to write regarding management allocations under RARE II. I'd like it included in the official hearing record.

I still favor the 3.4 million acres recommended for preservation by the Oregon Natural Resources Council, but regard the measure passed by the House as an important step in the right direction. With the inclusion of a few more critical areas, it would be adequate. Among these areas are three in my neck of the woods--Wapiti, Grande Ronde Canyon and Lookingglass. The first is vital in maintaining elk populations. Hunter pressure was enormous this year. The season is still on as I write. Success rates are very low, and mostly spikes are being taken. Elk in northeast Oregon can no longer hold up under Forest Service mismanagement. The Grande Ronde Canyon contains sparse and inaccessible stands of timber. Its chief value is recreational. Lookingglass is very rugged country best left alone for water quality and fisheries protection. Other vital areas include Drift Creek on the underrepresented and savaged coast, Lookout Mountain, Deadhorse Rim and Murderers Creek. All are needed to round out the distribution of wilderness across our forest ecotypes. As with hunting, additional wilderness is also needed to spread out user pressure and to provide more low-elevation acreage.

Especially significant in this latter respect is the Middle Santiam area. We need more of the heavy old growth stands such as one finds in this area. Old growth is not only critical wildlife habitat and important in scientific research, water quality and flow-timing, maintaining genetic diversity and our fisheries, but as a hedge against the further collapse of Northwestern structural and pulp wood markets. We can't compete with the Southeast very well, as true tree-farming is practicable down there, but we do have the edge, thanks to our remaining old growth, in higher-priced specialty wood for furniture and quality construction projects in the Orient and Europe. It seems prudent to keep as much of this money in the bank for possible future use as possible. At almost any discount rate it's stupid to turn magnificent fine-grained, knot-free virgin forests into rapidly-growing pulp and plywood stock, assuming the land will regenerate at all rather than washing away or grow brush for 200 years.

Other areas I'd like to see kept in the Senate version of the bill include the Eagle Cap Additions and especially the John Day North Fork complex. It would be a crime to road and harvest the last wild salmon stream in Eastern Oregon. Its timber values are generally below the level (35 cu. ft./acre/year) originally considered commercial by the Forest Service's own panel of scientists. In fact, most of it produces less than the official 20 cu. ft. accepted as a political, not a scientific or economic, standard of commerciality. Any logging in there will be at a loss to US taxpayers and to the detriment of other resources. I hope too that the whole 18,000 acres of the Umatilla North Fork will be maintained in your bill. It is accessible areas such as this that we need, particularly one so rich in fisheries, water, and elk habitat values.

From a political economic standpoint, can it be wise to spend our limited federal natural resource development funds on building roads over arid or unstable soils into 20 cu. ft./acre/year country rather than on planting our shameful backlog of unreforested 200 cu. ft. land? Roads repeatedly slough off in the Middle Santiam, making harvesting of its productive sites economically questionable. There is no doubt about roading in eastern and central Oregon. None of the RARE II areas over here would pay when all costs are weighed. Prudent stewardship and foresightful management require wider use of wilderness as a forestry tool. It is cost-effective. Development of marginal land is shortsighted.

What is not good political economic policy is public bailout of timber companies that have shown bad management. Too many of our major corporations engage in speculation and acquisition of non-productive sidelines, and in trying to acquire each other, for this sort of behavior to be rewarded at taxpayer expense. It also hurts those companies which have shown more wisdom. Timber contract relief is further questionable on environmental and forestry grounds. No bailout should be attached to the wilderness bill as it comes out of conference.

Thank you again for your past consideration and for bearing with me for another long letter. You may not know how good it is to know that you and not an aide reads and listens. Perhaps this is no longer the case, with your wider responsibilities, but I've always felt you were one politician that remembered the folks back home in general and early supporters in particular. I've had cause to admire your courage in the past. I know enlarging the House bill will take more, but believe strongly posterity will be grateful if you do. Three million acres are only one-tenth of our forest heritage, and RARE II the least productive, most inaccessible tenth of that original endowment. Please save this remnant. The power is yours, and the gratitude of generations could be.

Sincerely,

Edm Tiller

cc. Senator Bob Packwood

4094 Lucille Avenue, SE
Salem, Oregon 97302
30 August 1983

Senator Mark O. Hatfield
107 Pioneer Courthouse
Portland, Oregon 97204

Re: The Hidden Wilderness,
Table Rock, Mt. Jefferson
additions

Dear Senator Hatfield:

I wish this letter to be included in the record of your August 25, Salem Wilderness Hearing to signify my strong support of Wilderness and HR 1149.

It is ironic that Oregon, having more National Forest land than any timber state in the nation, inappropriately has the least Wilderness area in proportion to its size. I very much hope that you will take this inequity into consideration and increase Oregon's Wilderness acreage when you finalize your bill.

Governor Atiyeh recently stated that "Timber is not Oregon's future." The future of Oregon depends on a diversified economic base, and the clean type of industry we hope to attract -- as were Hewlett-Packard and Nike -- by our diverse and livable outdoor environment. We will lose this attractiveness if our easily accessible forest areas, such as the Hidden Wilderness, less than 50 miles from Salem, is lost to logging. It is ever more apparent that our increasing population will progressively demand more recreational areas closer to centers of population. The Hidden Wilderness is one such prime area that should be preserved for that purpose for future generations. Other such areas of my knowledge are Table Rock and the Mt. Jefferson additions.

My wife and grandchildren have for years been backpacking, swimming, fishing, hiking, and just playing in the Hidden Wilderness and we dearly love it. It would be wrong to destroy this heritage and deny its joys and benefits to others coming after us.

Perhaps Newton Drury said it best: "We are not so poor we must destroy our wilderness, nor so rich we can afford to."

Thank you for supporting Oregon's wilderness and for arranging this hearing which I attended.

Sincerely,

Gordon W. Olcott

Gordon W. Olcott

Greg Lathrop
P.O. Box 1643
Corvallis, OR. 97339

August 25, 1983

The Honorable Mark Hatfield
United States Senate,
Senate Subcommittee Hearing
on H.R. 1149
Salem, Or.
August 25, 1983

Dear Senator Hatfield::

This letter pertains to the Oregon Wilderness Bill, H.R. 1149, and it is being submitted as testimony at the August 25, 1983 wilderness bill hearing in Salem Oregon. I strongly support H.R. 1149. Let me point out that in comparing the acreage of land managed as national parks or wilderness in the continental western states, only Nevada has less land protected than Oregon. Comparing Oregon to Washington, we see that although Washington is the smaller of the two states, it has over twice the wilderness and national park acreage as does Oregon. I maintain that our state's most precious asset is her bountiful natural gifts which are most beautifully expressed in what few remaining wilderness areas there are in Oregon. These gifts from nature should be preserved and protected- not only for ourselves, but for thoes yet to come. Jobs come and they go, but Oregon's natural gifts are fragile and tenous against mankind's relentless destruction of his enviorment. I urge you Senator to help the people of Oregon show thier appreciation for thier state's many fine natural attributes.by doing your best to bring about passage of H.R. 1149 complete with 1.2 million acreas for additional Oregon wilderness.

One area of great concern to me is the Middle Santiam. This area contains the most extensive stands of large Old Growth trees in Western Oregon.

Many of these trees are up to 800 years old. They are not easily replaced. Destruction of these trees for short-term monetary gain represents a very real tragic loss. The Middle Santiam area is in close proximity to many thousands of Orgonians.This enables them to avail themselves of the spectacular beauty of this area. It has been my experience that many people do indeed visit this area as well as places in the Old Cascades. The Cone Peak and Iron Mountain area known for it's spectacular vistas and many species of wildflowers is very popular with many Orgonians and tourists. This area needs protection. In closing, I would like to point out that tourists bring needed dollars into this state. They do not come to see clearcuts, stumps, logging roads, and muddy streams. They come to see that which makes this state so special- her bountiful natural gifts. Consider your options well Senator because 800 year old trees represent an irretrievable loss once they are cut. I urge you to go to the Middle Santiam and see for yourself what is at stake and then make your decision. Orgonians and posterity are waiting.

Sincerely,

Greg Lathrop

Greg Lathrop

Hatfield Hearing: HR 1149--Wilderness Act 1983--Include in Record
See insert pertaining to desertification

Re:--Eliminating too many Trees invites the Desert.

Dear Senator and Honorable Senators!

When are we going to wake up and realize how important trees are to the survival of the planet? Tree roots and leaf cover stabilize the soil,mitigating erosion and provide the even flow of water in rivers and creeks needed for man, animals, plants and our fishery. The tree cover is nature's way to secure undisturbed watersheds, safe from landslides and erosion problems caused by logging roads. The pure water from wilderness. is the vital necessity now becoming so scarce due to increasing pollution from harmful chemicals, automobiles, radiation and acid rain potential. Trees lift ~~lift~~ the spring watertable and keep the land cool. Trees create microclimates, reduce the speed of wind and increase the earthworm population, thus building top-soil. Trees are the eliminators of harmful carbon dioxide replacing it with pure oxygen for man and animal's survival. Wilderness, being the chief source of these beneficial results, must be increased to counteract man's harmful pollution of air, water and soil.

Some experts are saying that at the present rate of timber harvesting, by the year 2000 the once vast "unlimited"forests that mantled America will be gone. Perish the thought! The reforested Douglas Fir and Pine will all be "even-age" "man-made" trees that true nature-lovers must endure--but hardly enjoy. "Old Growth" forests" have the variety that make a real wilderness experience--awe and reverence can be experienced in quiet solitude in the presence of rare scenic beauty. Oregon has only 4.5 million acres left of eligible de facto wilderness in BLM and National Forestlands. We, and a host of conservation and sportmen associations conclude the Wilderness Bill should be 3.4 million acres instead of 1.2 million now in HR 1149, to protect Oregon's total environment and for the above reasons. This would leave 80% of the forest acreage, and 95% of available timber productivity, for industrial interests. Retain HR 1149 intact. Oppose"Road Credits" legislation that would lead to an increase in subsidized uneconomic logging of key unroaded watersheds all over the western states. We would especially like you to save the 25000 acre Red Buttes wild land because of closeness to us, its many fine, clear lakes, rare trees, abundant wildlife(deer, bears and a cougar I saw recently), and its spectacular meadows with abundant wildflowers.

also Jerilee & David Newby-Hamer
223 Myrtlewoood dr. Selma, Or 97538

## TOP PRIORITY AREAS TO BE ADDED TO HR 1149

Below are **some** of the areas that conservationists and sportsmen would like to see added to HR 1149 by the Senate.

**DRIFT CREEK** (11,260 acres) Finest representative sample of old growth Douglas-fir forest left in Coast Range; habitat for bald eagle, spotted owl, marten and other old growth dependent species. Also a state-designated "Wild Fish" stream. Less than 2% of the Coast Range remains in a natural condition.

**DEADHORSE RIM** (13,615 acres) Together with Coleman Rim (in HR 1149), the only remaining pileated woodpecker, marten and fisher habitat left on the Fremont National Forest. Deadhorse Rim was the center caldera of an eruption, while Coleman Rim is an excellent example of a fault block formation.

**LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN** (15,577 acres) Most rugged terrain on the Ochoco Forest; spectacular recreation opportunities with outstanding views, wild horses and critical wildlife habitat.

**MURDERERS CREEK** (30,683 acres) Optimum habitat for elk and deer, adjacent to the state-owned Wildlife Management Area of same name; bighorn sheep, pronghorn antelope, wild horses, steelhead fishery. Includes 10,000 acre BLM Wilderness Study Area.

**WAPITI** (51,904 acres) 3000 of 4000 Rocky Mountain elk in the Heppner Unit depend on the 25% of the unit that remains in a wilderness condition. Also important spawning habitat for salmon and steelhead.

**CHIEF LOOKINGGLASS** (6,500 acres) Critical fisheries habitat for wild salmon and steelhead; provides vital high water quality for fish hatchery designed to help restore fish runs on Grande Ronde River System.

**GRANDE RONDE CANYON** (22,978 acres) 20 miles of wild river canyon; important anadromous fish producer and big game winter range; ponderosa pine, mixed conifer and lodgepole pine forests. River in State Scenic Waterway bill.

## TOP PRIORITY AREAS IN HR 1149 NEEDING BOUNDARY EXPANSIONS

Below are compromised but desirable boundary adjustments to selected areas already included in HR 1149. These modifications would more fully protect the values of these areas which HR 1149 seeks to preserve by Wilderness designation.

**SALMON-HUCKLEBERRY** (2000 acre expansion) Add 2 miles of lower Eagle Creek.

**MOUNT JEFFERSON ADDITIONS** (5681 acres) Key lower elevation ponderosa pine and Douglas-fir forest areas.

**MIDDLE SANTIAM** (2500 acres) Additional critical old growth forest stands.

**OLD CASCADES** (22,500 acres) Pyramids, Jumpoff Joe, Browder Ridge and Moose Creek units should be added for important ecological diversity. Entire proposal needs to be upgraded from "Wilderness Study" to "Wilderness."

**THREE SISTERS ADDITIONS** (38,000 acres) Rainbow Falls, Cultus Mountain, outer Squaw Creek Falls and lower elevation areas on east side, as well as western forests of the Waldo Country, should be added.

**SKY LAKES** (12,000 acres) Lower Cherry and Red Blanket Creeks, other lower elevations areas for ecological diversity. Does not include Pelican Butte.

**MOUNTAIN LAKES ADDITIONS** (1500 acres) Little Aspen Butte and BLM Wilderness Study Area for wildlife habitat purposes.

**GRASSY KNOB** (13,030 acres) Copper Mountain, a key watershed area.

**GEARHART MOUNTAIN ADDITIONS** (770 acres) Section of North Fork of the Sprague River.

**NORTH FORK JOHN DAY** (94,000 acres) The Elkhorn Mountains, Battle Creek, Squaw Creek, Trail Creek, South Ireland and Beaver Creek units.

**EAGLE CAP ADDITIONS** (35,000 acres) Wing Ridge, Boulder Park, Pine and Eagle Creeks areas.

24 August 1983
1800 SW Allen
Corvallis OR 97333

U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20101

Dear Sen. Hatfield,

I am deeply concerned with the progress of the Oregon Wilderness Bill, H.R. 1149. You wish to exclude much of the proposed wilderness acreage. I believe this would be a serious mistake.

I am worried that permanent damage is being done to Oregon's ecosystem. I have worked with the U.S. Forest Service and seen that in alpine areas and on steep or dry slopes planted trees do not survive, even though large timber grew there previously. A greater effort must be made to make commercial areas more productive, rather than destroy marginal sites.

Logging and road activity would threaten important watersheds, such as the salmon breeding areas in the North Fork John Day Complex. When I lived in Newport I talked with commercial fishermen, who complained that their livelihood was undermined by the shutdowns during the fishing season. They felt that if there were more wild stocks of salmon, then the hatchery fish would not need such stringent protection. We need to protect the higher breeding streams, which are difficult or impossible to restock.

I have a more personal interest, too; I enjoy Oregon's accessible wilderness. There are a growing number of hikers, climbers, hunters, and white-water boaters in Oregon. Please help us keep a few corners of Oregon wild, so we can better appreciate the original Oregon country.

Merri J. Thayer

15 Aug 1983
P.O. Box 245
Corbett, Or 97019

Dear Senator Hatfield:

I wish to address the issue of the proposed Middle Santiam Wilderness. Indeed this area contains millions of board feet of timber and has great commercial value. I, however, wish to draw your attention to some of this areas other values.

I was on both the first and second boating trips down the Middle Santiam River through the proposed wilderness (in kayaks and C-1s). The scenery was tremendous. These scenic values can not be given dollor values to compare with board feet. I can say, however, that our first runs down the river revealed that the area does have great recreational potential that has not yet been realized. The Middle Santiam is not some death dealing whitewater torrent but rather a mild mannered river ideal for trout fishing and intermediate whitewater boating. Only a few people have had the opportunity of floating the Middle Santiam just as only a few had floated through Glen Canyon before the Glen Canyon Dam was built on the Colorado. Allowing logging development in the middle Santiam would result in a simular loss.

Sincerly;
William Ostrand
William Ostrand

Dear Senator Hatfield.

I am a member of your constituency and feel that the Oregon Wilderness Protection bill is important to Oregon and the country. Protection of our wilderness is necessary for our children to understand nature and other animals with whom we share this land. Not only is passage of HR 1149 important in its present form. but additions and expansions where possible should be considered.

Thank you.

Denice M Mittelstaedt

Denice Mittelstaedt

Honorable Mark Hatfield, 8.24.83

I support the Oregon Natural Resources Council proposal to protect 3.4 million acres as Wilderness. As a Biochemist I am aware of the dwindling pool of genetic information due to the man caused extinction of species around the world. As population pressures increase in the years to come I am afraid that many more valuble genomes may be lost. These potentially lost genes could hold the promise of creating industrially valuable enzymatic reactions. Such a loss could be very unfortunate. I want to reiterate that you lose more than a "nice" plant or other form of life when it becomes extinct. You lose a store-house of genetic wealth of information that may be of use in the future world of genetic engineering.

Sincerely,

Stephen Weitz

Stephen Weitz

August 24, 1983

Dear Senator Hatfield

Once again the future livability of our state rests heavily in your hands. As in the past it is up to you and your fellow Senators to decide whether some of the few remaining examples of prime Oregon land are going to be preserved for our children to enjoy or are going to be greedily exploited by a select few to 'make a buck'.

This past spring the House of Represntatives overwhelmingly past HR 1149. This wilderness bill proposes saving 1.2 million acres of Oregon's remaining 4.5 million acres of unprotected and unscarred land. This is a notable begining but neglects many important wildlife habitats and scenic areas.

The opposition, principally the timber industry is crying over the loss of jobs which will occur if these areas are saved for the coming generations to enjoy. These same people are begging for some way out of Forest Service timber contracts which they signed a few years ago.It just doesn't make sence. They haven't got a market for their goods now, nor work to keep them busy, yet are complaining about a loss of jobs if more wild lands are protected.

Forest Service policy about the use of the forest and their management has come under fire lately also. Recent court decisions stopping the Go road in California, and the Bald Mountain Road in southern Oregon are prime examples of the Forest Service's pro timber attitude of cut first, plan later.

The only way to prevent this exploitation and desecration of what little remains of our native Oregon is by expanding the current wildernessacreage ever chance we get. The House bill was passed overwhelmingly because it was right. The Senate now has a chance to improve on the House bill by including areas which were overlooked and adding to areas which were shortchanged.

Areas which I am most knowledgeable about and would like to see included in the Senate bill are: Drift Creek (not in HR 1149), Middle Santiam (in HR 1149 but 2500 acres left out), Old Cascades (in HR 1149 as a study area of 23,000 acres should be a wilderness of 45,500 acrea), and the North Kalmiopsis before the Bald Mountain Road is allowed to forever cut it off.

I sincerely hope that you will preserve these areas so that the experiences I enjoyed while growing up in Oregon can be shared with my children as they are growing up.

Sincerely,

Robert W. [illegible]

To Whom it May Concern:

I would like to be counted as supporting HR1149, furthermore I believe this to represent the minimal acreage of wilderness area to be included. I would also encourage the acreage to be expanded to cover the 3.4 million acres as recommended by the Oregon Natural Resources Council.

I feel there are compelling reasons to preserve as much wilderness area as possible. The first being ~~[illegible]~~ many of our wilderness areas are suffering from overuse by the public. One only has to visit a National Park, National Forest or Wilderness Area - ~~[illegible]~~ and observe the regulations necessary to spread out and insure any given recreation site, campground or trail doesn't recieve overuse or abuse. Secondly and most importantly - many of these lands represent unique environments, some of which may be the last representative of - for example climax growth as seen in the middle Santiam Wilderness. Furthermore once these areas have been developed - there is no turning back - the unique wilderness will be lost - many habitats irretrievably lost ~~[illegible]~~ If the need for economic development should occur in the future - we can always choose to open the wilderness at a later date - but to reiterate - once the wilderness areas are developed - their unique environment(s) are lost. Thirdly - as pointed out recently in the news media - large regions of our National Forests are already open for development - but are not yet being logged or mined. In part this must be reflected by the recent recession and lack of demand for the products these lands yield. I feel that the demand is not going to increase so rapidly as to necessitate inclusion of entire wilderness areas (as in HR 1149 for example) in lands open for economic development.

R Geoffrey Sargent.

August 24, 1983

Senator Mark O. Hatfield
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Hatfield:

I am a research biologist, mother of three teen-aged daughters, and native Oregonian who recently returned to the Willamette Valley after spending 15 years transplanted to the Midwest. I am extremely mindful of the need to resolve the Wilderness question in Oregon. I believe that protecting representative ecosystems in their native state (as nearly as possible) is the duty of this generation and that wilderness is a national treasure to be passed on to future Americans.

I support the Oregon Natural Resource Council proposal to add 3.4 million acreas to the present Wilderness system, and vigorously oppose any reductions in HR 1149. I urge you to grant instant wilderness status to the Old Cascades (rather than wilderness study designation) and to add Browder Ridge and the Pyramids to the units included in HR 1149.

I have spent a great deal of time this year studying the issue of whether the MIddle SAntiam should be protected as wilderness or harvested for timber. I am quite familiar with the opposing economic arguments and have hiked in the area repeatedly. I wish to emphasize to you the special value of the Middle Santiam as an accessible wilderness.

Opponents of the Middle Santiam often portray the area as visited by only a few people each year, and assert that protection of the roadless area would therefore benefit a small minority to the economic detriment of all other Oregonians. I want to point out that it is not possible to go to Donaca Lake on a summer weeekend and find no one camping there. This is a hike that even families with small children can easily manage. You do not have to be especially fit or expensively equipped to enjoy the Middle Santiam. In recent weeks, a troop of Boy Scouts, a group of mentally retarded adults, a handicapped person on horseback, and several older people have hiked the gentle trails of the area. The more adventuresome find challenge in cross-country treks off the established routes, marveling at the height and breadth of 400-600 year old trees and scrambling over and along the bodies offallen giants.

I am also one of a growing number of Oregonians who like to run rivers in small, non- motorized boats. The 8 miles of river within the proposed wilderness is the last roadless navigable river in the Oregon Cascades. I am a boater in part because Kayaking remote rivers is a way to experience the spiritual renewal of wilderness with little impact on the ecosystem. The river itself erases all traces of my watery passage.

Fishermen, of course, presently outnumber boaters. Wilderness designation for the Middle Santiam would protect at least 1/3 of the watershed in a pristine condition, in which state it presently supports large populations of wild cutthroat and rainbow trout, and would provide undisturbed spawning grounds for the re-introduction of steelhead and salmon runs.

Sincerely,

Mary B Slabaugh

Dr. Mary Slabaugh

cc:
Sen. Bob Packwood
Rep. Les Aucoin
Rep. Ron Wyden
Rep. Jim Weaver
Rep. Denny Smith

521 SW 6th St.
Corvallis, OR 97339
August 24, 1983

Sen. Mark Hatfield
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator Hatfield:

I am writing this in consideration of your hearings in Salem on the wilderness bill. I understand that the House of Representatives has passed a measure that would set aside somewhat more than one million of more than four million remaining wilderness acres. ONe million acres surely sounds like a lot.

WE have heard much lately about the value of production for keeping the economy going. It seems that every public figure mentions how his or her pet program is needed to keep existing jobs or create new jobs. The value of each and every program seems to be related to a dollar value. Since we all know at least one person who has been unemployed and underemployed over these past couple of years, we appreciate the importance of a strong economy and full employment for the quality of life for all of us. We are sensitized to the need for boosting the economy and helping industry keep productive and, therefore, able to employ as many of us as possible. Some have expressed concern that acres set aside from production keep American industry from benefitting from the wealth of our natural resources.

I believe, however, that there is a grave danger in rating money and income as the most important measure, particularly when short term returns are the ones considered. We have a vast and wealthy nation, but we have learned that our resources are finite. WE must meet the challenge of preserving our natural resources and of effectively making use of those lands set aside already for production. Man is not alone in the natural world. Plants and animals play a more important role than objects for our entertainment; they are part of the cycles of energy and nutrition and must be treated with care and respect.

Considering the vast areas already available for production by agriculture and forest management, the few million acres of wilderness are not enormous. Considering these acres as what remains of a great natural endowment suggests that we must treat them cautiously. Wilderness is a gift to ourselves and to our successors on this planet. A walk in the Middle Santiam area is a reminder of the subtle power and beauty of nature, but as I have stated above we cannot take our interests and amusements as central. WE must consider ourselves as part of an integrated and growing natural world.

INdustry and dollars are important, but they are only one of many considerations. What is destroyed is destroyed. Mistakes with wilderness cannot be erased (unlike typographical errors).

Please support the preservation of wilderness as a statement for the best intentions of Americans.

Sincerely yours,

Craig Spiro

Craig Spiro

August 24, 1983

Senator Mark O. Hatfield
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Hatfield:

Regarding HR 1149, I support the included areas but feel that there are many more deserving to be included in the bill. I am in full support of the Oregon Natural Resources Council's proposals for additions and expansions to HR 1149 and would be pleased to see them included in the Senate version.

Although I am personally familiar with many of the areas, I have a special affinity for Drift Creek, the Middle Santiam, the Old Cascades, and the North Fork of the John Day. These areas deserve wilderness designation to preserve both genetic diversity, critical fish and wildlife habitat, and recreational opportunities.

As a professional carpenter and contractor, I earn my living using Oregon-grown forest products. I understand the need for a steady supply of timber to satisfy the demands of the building industry. However, I believe that to destroy these magic places in the name of short-sighted, supposed economic gain would be nothing less than a moral tragedy. These places provide me with a spiritual richness that cannot be bought nor measured in mere dollars and cents.

Again, I ask your full support for ONRC's proposal to protect 3.4 million acres of the 4.5 million eligible (a fair compromise, I think) with Congressional Wilderness designation.

Yours,

Scott McClure

Scott McClure

cc:
Les Aucoin
Robert Smith
Ron Wyden
Jim Weaver
Denny Smith
Robert Packwood

***WILLAMETTE KAYAK AND CANOE CLUB***
***P.O. Box 1062***
***Corvallis, Oregon 97339***

August 24, 1983

Senator Mark O. Hatfield
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Hatfield:

The Willamette Kayak and Canoe Club, an organization dedicated to non-motorized boating, urges you to support an Oregon Wilderness Bill which protects ecosystems not adequately represented in the present Wilderness system. We feel that HR 1149 is a good first step towards stewardship of not only high elevation alpine areas, but lower elevation old growth forests. However, we also feel that HR 1149 is a compromise bill and represents the minimum amount of Oregon's remaining 3.4 million acres of unroaded lands suitable for Wilderness which deserve protection.

As boaters, we are especially aware of the endangered status of the Middle Santiam drainage. The eight miles of pristine river included in HR 1149 represent the last unroaded navigable river in the Oregon Cascades. Exploratory descents of this section have been made by WKCC members, who report that the run is extremely scenic and is suitable for kayakers of average skill. We wish to emphasize that non-motorized boating of white water rivers is a rapidly growing outdoor activity. In the past year alone, over 100 people were trained in basic kayaking techniques in Corvallis. The Middle Santiam therefore represents a significant recreational resource, whose value will be inevitably diminished if the surrounding old growth forests are harvested. Severe siltation of the river will surely follow logging activity, due to the steep slopes and unstable soils characteristic of the Middle Santiam drainage. In addition, the loss of the very special scenic qualities possessed only by unroaded, wilderness rivers would be inestimable.

Sincerely,

Gary Adams

Gary Adams
President, WKCC

cc:
Sen. Bob Packwood
Rep. Les Aucoin
Rep. Ron Wyden
Rep. Jim Weaver
Rep. Denny Smith

***Authors of***
***"The Soggy Sneakers Guide To Oregon Rivers"***

Dear Honorable Mark Hatfield,

I urge you to support our wilderness bill. HR 149 sets aside remnants of Coast Range and Old Cascade old growth. The long-term benefits as wilderness far outweigh the short-term benefits for logging. This bill is a major compromise in my heart and anything less could not be accepted. thanks for listening.

Sincerely,

Mike Osgood

Eugene Wolf Study Group
751 E. 11th Ave.
Eugene, Oregon 97401

Senator Hatfield
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

August 2, 1983

Dear Senator Hatfield,

The Eugene Wolf Study Group asks you to designate the remaining de facto Kalmiopsis protected wilderness. We support increasing the total protected acreage to 404,000 acres from it's present 180,000 acres. The entire Kalmiopsis is a unique roadless area which needs to remain in it's present state for the benefit of wildlife and humankind.

Our interest in the Kalmiopsis wilderness lies in the fact that out of all the remaining wilderness areas in Oregon, the Kalmiopsis is probably the most suitable site for the re-establishment of wolves. Enclosed is a study by Larry Svart of Portland which explains why the Kalmiopsis may be best suited for this purpose.

The next logical step after preserving our wilderness habitat seems obvious: to restore their original biological communities. Re-introduction of the wolf in Oregon is necessary if we are to restore and then safeguard the integrity of our natural ecosystems.

Please enter this testimony and Mr. Svart's report in the Salem-Oregon Wilderness Hearing Record. Thank you.

Yours for the wolves
and wilderness,

Jim Goodwin

Jim Goodwin, Coordinator

JUL 25 1983

TELEPHONE:
947-2196

JAMES C. LYNCH
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
620 NORTH FIRST STREET
LAKEVIEW, OREGON 97630

MAILING ADDRESS:
POST OFFICE BOX 351

July 21, 1983

record

Senator Mark O. Hatfield
Room 114, Pioneer Courthouse
Portland, Oregon 97204

Dear Senator Hatfield:

Please find enclosed a Resolution from the North Warner Grazing Association, which I am forwarding to you at their request, showing opposition to the inclusion of Coleman Rim in the Oregon Wilderness Bill (H.R. 1149).

Sincerely yours,

James C. Lynch
JAMES C. LYNCH

JCL:ag
enc.

North Warner Grazing Association
c/o Con (Bob) Fitzgerald, Jr.
Plush, Oregon 97637

# RESOLUTION

BE IT RESOLVED that the North Warner Grazing Association officially go on record as opposing the designation of Coleman Rim located in Fremont National Forest in Oregon as wilderness pursuant to the proposed Oregon Wilderness Bill (HR 1149) for the reason that such an inclusion does violence to the multiple use concept, which concept has been set forth as national policy in numerous legislative acts, beginning with the Taylor Grazing Act; and which multiple use concept has allowed an ongoing balancing of the equity between various use of the public lands and has allowed for the flexibility which is needed in a constantly changing world.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that copies of this resolution be forwarded to the the Congressional Delegation consisting of Senator Mark O. Hatfield, Senator Bob Packwood, and Congressman Bob Smith.

DONE this 20th day of July, 1983.

Con Fitzgerald
Con (Bob) Fitzgerald, Jr.,
President

JUL 25 1983

**LAKEVIEW SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 7**
1341 South First Street Lakeview, Oregon 97630 Ph. 947-3347

July 22, 1983

Record

Senator Mark O. Hatfield
Room 114, Pioneer Courthouse
Portland, OR 97204

Attention: Thomas Imeson

In accordance with the Board's request, enclosed is Resolution No. 1-83/84 which was passed by the Board of Directors, Lake County School District 7, at its regular meeting on July 14, 1983.

Sincerely,

Joseph A. Diamond
Superintendent

Enclosure

LAKEVIEW SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 7
1341 South First Street Lakeview, Oregon 97630 Ph. 947-3347

The Board of Directors of Lake County School District 7 on July 14, 1983, unanimously passed the following Resolution No. 1-83/84:

Resolution Opposing the Proposal to Include Coleman Rim as a Wilderness Area

WHEREAS, there would be a 5% reduction of timber available for harvest in the Lakeview Federal Sustained-Yield Unit;

WHEREAS, reduction of the forest receipts would have an adverse economic impact on this school district and every other school district in Lake County;

WHEREAS, Lake County School District 7 is dependent upon forest receipts to operate its schools;

WHEREAS, a reduction in forest receipts would increase the burden for local property taxpayers;

WHEREAS, a reduction in forest related employment could cause a decline in student enrollment;

WHEREAS, Lake County School District 7 would be adversely affected by inclusion of Coleman Rim as a wilderness area;

THEREFORE, the Board of Directors of Lake County School District 7 hereby states its opposition to the inclusion of Coleman Rim as a wilderness area, and submits this Resolution to be included in the record at the public hearing on July 21, 1983, in Bend, Oregon.

Ernest B. Price, Jr.
Chairperson

Diamond International
Lumber

Oregon Lumber
a division of
Diamond International Corporation

P.O. Box 1111
Bend, OR 97701
503/382-2511

tom imeson
per moh

boxed 8/1

July 29, 1983

AUG 3 1983

Senator Mark O. Hatfield
322 Hart Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20510

Re: For the record of the September 21, 1983 Bend, Oregon hearing on H.R. 1149 - Oregon Wilderness Bill.

Dear Senator:

I attended much, though not all, of the Wilderness hearing you conducted in Bend. As I left in mid-afternoon, I felt that regardless of the outcome, no one could possibly challenge your stamina and determination to thoroughly air the subject --- again.

Both the press and my colleagues' reports of your remarks at the end of the hearing, as well as your appearances in Eastern Oregon later that week, fortify my conviction that you are as determined as any Oregon politician to resolve the Wilderness issue objectively rather than for political advantage.

From that viewpoint, I would like to add a few observations to the record.

Mr. Thompson, speaking on Deschutes National Forest Panel A, referred to several recent actions of local political bodies as an indication of the environmental sensitivity and concerns of the Central Oregon citizenry. I felt that this was an eloquent argument that additional Wilderness designation in Central Oregon is unnecessary. If local people, acting through their local elected and appointed bodies, are acting with the environmental responsibility that Mr. Thompson described, why should Wilderness designation be necessary to protect resources from irresponsible exploitation?

Mrs. Sharp (a personal acquaintance), speaking for the Audobon Society on Ochoco National Forest Panel B, was obviously reading prepared material furnished her by the organization. She is well aware of Forest Service policies and programs that work effectively to protect wildlife habitat during forest management activities. Her call to add all of the remaining roadless areas in Oregon to the Wilderness system is an expression of the Audobon Society's national extremist position. I cannot believe Mrs. Sharp wrote that testimony from her own knowledge and convictions.

Mr. O'Toole's expression, on the same panel, that he does not trust the U. S. Forest Service to manage the public lands responsibly, was an affront to me, many of my good friends in the Forest Service and the entire profession in which Mr. O'Toole claims membership. Certainly, forest managers make occasional mistakes. We all do. But after 80 years of continuous stewardship of our national resources, I defy Mr. O'Toole, or anyone else, to demonstrate where my profession has violated the trust placed in it by the Nation.

My last plea is for finality, through appropriate sufficiency and unquestionable, permanent release language, in whatever resolution of the roadless issue is reached. The repeated preservationist request for Wilderness preservation for "all of the roadless areas" indicates that uncertainty will exist until Congress acts with authority to end it. I have seen a Sierra Club newsletter (I think the January issue) encouraging its members to support H.R. 1149 - not as a final solution of the problem - but to establish a new plateau from which to reach for even more. Some of those folks will not be satisfied until we are all living in teepees again and grubbing with sticks for roots to sustain ourselves.

I thank you for your attention to this important matter, and for this opportunity to place a limited sampling of my views in the formal record.

Sincerely,

Ted Young

T. S. Young
Timberlands Manager

TSY:bc

3364 6th Avenue, S.
Salem, OR 97302
August 23, 1983

Honorable Mark O. Hatfield
U.S. Senator
107 Pioneer Courthouse
Portland, OR 97204

Dear Senator Hatfield:

This letter is to express my interest in Oregon wilderness areas and my support of HR 1149. Please include my letter in your August 25, 1983 hearing record (Salem wilderness hearing).

I grew up in Oregon, and learned early the value of its beautiful, wild places. I have walked through, explored, and come to believe firmly in the necessity of preserving those areas in Oregon still relatively free from man's abusive hand.

As a species, we have pushed, bullied, maimed, and developed an embarrassing lack of respect for the earth and other forms of life on it. I feel we are deeply wounding ourselves, as well, through our actions.

I support inclusion of all the proposed areas in Oregon's wilderness.

Thank you for your support of Oregon wilderness, and for the opportunity for comment.

Sincerely,

Lindy Cloyd
Lindy Cloyd

AUG 24 1983

AUGUST 23, 1983

Senator Mark O. Hatfield
107 Pioneer Courthouse
Portland, Or. 97204

Dear Senator Hatfield:

I am writing to inform you of my interest in Oregon Wilderness areas and support of HR 1149. Please include my letter in your August 25, 1983--Salem Wilderness hearing record.

As a parent it makes me feel great when I'm able to give my children a beautiful and meaningful experience in our Oregon Wilderness. We fish, backpack and climb as a family. I would not want to think that in the future my grandchildren would be denied the beauty of Oregon because WE have allowed it to be destroyed.

I support inclusion of the following areas in Oregon's Wilderness:

1. Hidden Wilderness
2. Table Rock
3. Mt. Jefferson Additions

Thank you for listening,

Marquita Kling
784A Lockhaven Dr. N.E.
Keizer, Or. 97303

AUG 24 1983

August 23, 1983

The Honorable Mark Hatfield
555 S.W. Yamhill
Portland, OR 97204

Dear Senator Hatfield:

We would like to go on record as favoring the additonal wilderness areas as prescribed in HR 1149 recently passed by a large majority in the House of Representatives.

We are native Oregonians who have done a lot of backpacking over the years and consider it a myth that this form of recreation is enjoyed only by the elite--a myth perpetuated by the oppositon.

We are particularly anxious concerning the Drift Creek area, the Middle Santiam, and the area between Odel Lake and Diamond Lake. With this additonal area in wilderness, there will still be 92% of the timber available for harvest. With good forest management practices (and they are available but not always used), there is no reason why this should not be adequate.

Remember, it is important that we manage our forests for all the people, not just those who can profit financially from them.

Sincerely,

Marolyn & Warren Welch

Marolyn and Warren Welch
3310 N.W. Norwood Drive
Corvallis, Oregon 97330

AUG 24 1983

2665 Mountain View Drive S.
Salem, Oregon 97302
August 22, 1983

Senator Mark O. Hatfield
107 Pioneer Courthouse
Portland, Oregon 97204

Dear Senator Hatfield:

This letter is being written in support of additions to Oregon's wilderness areas. Please include my letter as testimony for your August 25, 1983 hearing in Salem.

My interests are mainly backpacking and mountain climbing but I am concerned for extending wilderness protection from an ecological and moral perspective. I believe this may be one of the last chances we have to save habitat that is manditory for wildlife that would otherwise be lost forever. The percentage of land being withdrawn from timber production is minimal especially when one considers that timber already sold is not being cut due to economic conditions. The time is certainly ripe to be wise and prudent with our resources. To put them "in the bank" now is much better than cashing in their wealth and lose the opportunity to save them for future generations.

I recently backpacked into the proposed Hidden Wilderness and had a chance to appreciate this magnificent country. Its proximity to a large metropolitan population who can use the additional wilderness as a quickly accessable getaway make it very desirable to be included as wilderness. I also strongly favor the additions to the Mount Jefferson, Three Sisters and Table Rock Wildernesses. In general I am in favor of extending protection to all areas in Oregon that are proposed for Congressional protection. I have visited many of these areas and know of their beauty. I am fascinated by the tremendous diversity of habitats in this state and would very much like to see as much of that diversity be protected as wilderness. I can't help but think that many people would favor this action if they considered the potential loss to future generations that are at stake. Posterity will certainly thank us or condem us depending on how the wilderness issues are decided in the near future.

Thank you for your support of Oregon wilderness and for the chance to include my comments.

Sincerely,

Robert R. Burwell, Jr.

Robert R. Burwell, Jr.

AUG 24 1983

August 22, 198

The Honorable Mark O. Hatfield
Pioneer Courthouse
220 Southwest Third
Portland, OR 97204

Dear Senator Hatfield:

I am writing to express my support for H.R. 1149, the Oregon Wilderness Act of 1983. This bill is a definite compromise because of the fact that nearly two million acres of Oregon national forest land would be released for timber harvesting and other uses. Many areas that are worthy of wilderness protection have been left out. The total amount to be designated as wilderness is not excessive.

As a resident of Douglas County, I constantly hear the timber industry complain about this bill as if its passage would completely destroy the industry forever. However, Douglas County presently has no wilderness and there is no evidence whatsoever that wilderness designation of the areas contained in the bill would cost any timber-related jobs here. Douglas County and Oregon need wilderness, but they don't need self-serving scare tactics about jobs being lost when in fact those "jobs" do not presently exist and never will exist. I urge the three Umpqua National Forest areas contained in this bill be left in the bill in their present state. These areas are Boulder Creek, Windigo-Thielsen, and Rogue-Umpqua Divide.

Please include this letter in the official hearing record for this bill.

Dick Stephens

Dick Stephens,
790 W. Francis St.
Roseburg, OR 97470

AUG 18 1983

575 Mission St. S.E.
Salem, Oregon 97302
August 17, 1983

Senator Mark O. Hatfield
107 Pioneer Courthouse
Portland, Oregon 97204

Dear Senator Hatfield:

I am writing to express my interest in Oregon Wilderness areas, and ask that my letter be used as testimony in support of additional wilderness at your August 25, 1983 hearing in Salem.

At this time, when so much wilderness is endangered by the policies of Sec. Watt, it is necessary to include in it as much as we can. Future demands make it needed, for more and more persons are turning to wilderness for re-creation. National and state parks are crowded.

The Hidden Wilderness, Table Rock, and the Mount Jefferson Additions areas are especially important because of their accessibility to residents of the Willamette Valley.

When one looks at the map, the Wilderness areas and those proposed for Congressional protection are meagre compared to the areas not protected. I am not familiar with all the proposed areas, but I am sure each has a unique feature, or features, that should be preserved unspoiled for the enjoyment of present and future generations.

Thank you for your support of Oregon Wilderness,.and for the opportunity for comment.

Sincerely,

Ryntha O. Sturges

Ryntha O. Sturges

August 19, 1983

AUG 22 1983

Senator Mark Hatfield
107 Pioneer Court House
Portland, Oregon 97204

Dear Senator,

I request that his letter be included as part of the testimony to be presented in the Wilderness Hearing of August 25 on HR1149.

I am a long and active supporter of Wilderness preservation. My support is not of the arm chair variety, I am definatly a wilderness user. In general I support the inclusion of all those areas included in the House bill. I realize, however, that in the process of compromise some things will doubtless be lost.

As a Chemeketan I support the Hidden Wilderness, Table Rock and Mt. Jefferson additions. Unfortunatly, I have never been to Table Rock but have hiked and camped extensivly in the other two areas. Their beauty is unique and unquestioned.

I wish to concentrate a special personal appeal for the Hidden Wilderness. This is a special and unique area, unlike any other place I have tramped. Just last July my wife and I spent four days backpacking in the west (Little North Fork) part of the proposed Wilderness. Despite rain we enjoyed our trip very much. I urge wilderness status for the entire area as proposed in the House bill. I especially appeal for the inclusion of the Little North Fork and Opal Creek segments of the Wilderness.

I wish to answer one perennial arguement of Wilderness foes. This is the arguement that Wilderness status locks up the land "forever". Forever is a long time. Wilderness status is an agreement. It is something on paper which exists only as responsible and law abiding people agree that it exists. What is made by law can be unmade by law. No - it won't be easy but that way it will only be undone if there is a genuine emergency.

Thank you for your attention.

Sincerely,

Kim Hyatt

4621 Vitae Springs Rd. S
Salem, OR 97306
August 19, 1983

AUG 22 1983

Senator Mark Hatfield
107 Pioneer Courthouse
Portland, OR 97204

Dear Senator Hatfield,

Sorry I won't be able to be at the August 25th Hearing in Salem re the Wilderness Bill HR 1149, but we will be on our way to Colorado to take our daughter to college, then on to Minnesota to the Boundary Waters Canoe area Wilderness.

Re HR 1149 (and I would like this to go into the Hearing Record), I know I've already expressed to you my opinions on Oregon Wilderness. I'd certainly like to see as much included as is reasonable; therefore, I hope this bill includes as much as possible and that the timber industry will still have plenty of trees left for their purposes. I feel that when we set aside area for wilderness we do not necessarily take "that much" out of cutting as to impair the amount needed to cut.

In July we went into the Hidden Wilderness for a four-day backpack. From Twin Lakes Trail junction on the Bagby Trail to Silver King Saddle to the junction of the Baty-Silver King with the Whetstone Trail coming up from the east is perhaps one of the prettiest trails I have ever been on. The entire Hidden Wilderness has so much to offer and is close to population centers and I would like to see it included as wilderness in its entirety. (One other comment - the last morning we woke up to the sound of logging activities very close by, one of the hazards of boundary lines and camps nearby. If the cutting is allowed even closer to the heart of the area it will destroy even more of the wilderness feel. The present boundaries will hopefully provide a safeguard.

The other two areas of particular interest to us here in Salem are Table Rock, to which I have hiked and found it to be a fascinating experience both in the getting there and on the hike itself, and the Mt. Jefferson additions. The Mt. Jeff additions are close to our Chemeketan cabin and we hike there frequently. Adding to this section not only will help distribute the hikers in the area and act as a buffer for the present core area but will also provide for more trails, again, within reasonable distance from a population center.

The fact is, more and more people are using wilderness for recreation, for solitude, for whatever purposes seem desriable in such a setting. We are hardly "locking up" area when more and more people are taking advantage of it. We may even be "loving it to death". I recognize this hazard but know that we must do something to protect it so it will not "go away". And I am one of those users - over and over. Please help me and my fellow hikers and backpackers by getting us the best possible Oregon Wilderness Act of 1983.

A final word; please oppose the "road credits" legislation that would lead to an increase in uneconomic and subsidized logging in the western parts of the U.S. I don't know details on this at this time but understand there may be some problems in some of the unroaded areas.

Again, thank you for your continued interest in Wilderness. We're counting on you to do your best for Oregon.

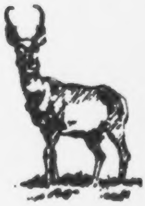
Sincerely,

Paula Hyatt

Paula Hyatt

P.S. Thank you for the information you sent me regarding the national identification system.

**Board of Commissioners**
**Lake County**
STATE OF OREGON
LAKEVIEW, OREGON 97630
GEORGE CARLON LOUIS LAMB ARTHUR SHEER



July 28, 1983

Senator Mark Hatfield
322 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Hatfield:

During the Oregon Wilderness Bill hearing on July 21, 1983 in Bend, Oregon, there was a point discussed on Coleman Rim that needs to be clarified.

It was stated at the hearing that the Coleman Rim area was an aerial logging show. This was not a true or valid argument for designating this a wilderness area. The area can be logged by conventional methods of tractor and cable. This is verifiable by both private industry and the U.S. Forest Service.

I felt this was important information on the Coleman Rim area and wanted the record to reflect it.

Sincerely,

LAKE COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

By: Louis V. Lamb
LOUIS V. LAMB, Chairman

LVL/cb
cc: Mr. Thomas Imeson

August 15, 1983

Tony Bevenitto
Senate Energy and Natural Resources
312 Dirksen Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Sir;

The purpose of this letter is to ask that the acreage in the Oregon Wilderness Bill be reduced and that the Middle Santiam and Old Cascades area be eliminated from the bill.

The Middle Santiam and Old Cascades are not quality wilderness areas. The Mt. Jefferson, Mt. Washington and the Three Sisters Wilderness areas have high alpine lakes and meadows, beautiful snowcapped peaks and provide a quality wilderness experience. These areas are easily accessible from east Linn County. The Middle Santiam and Old Cascades do not exhibit unusual features not seen elsewhere. In addition, they contain man-made features that do not make them acceptable for wilderness: 7 miles of 2-lane rock roads, 2 concrete bridges, 28 clean-cuts, 28 units sold but not yet harvested. The three areas that make up the Old Cascades are divided from each other by a network of logging roads and U. S. Highway 20. This area does contain some popular rock climbing areas and some lakes. They are already managed for their recreational and aesthetic values under the current Forest Service Management Plan.

Your sincere consideration of this very important matter will be appreciated.

Yours truly,

Vickie L. Gazo
1491 N 5th St
Sp. Oregon
97477

August 18, 1983

Tony Bevenitto
Senate Energy and Natural Resources
312 Dirksen Office Building
Washinton, D.C. 20510

Re: Oregon Wilderness Bill

Dear Sir,

I am greatly concerned over the attempt by special interest groups to stagnate more Oregon forests into wilderness. I enjoy the outdoors and use the national forests frequently, as do many of my friends. I do not want or need more wilderness. The multiple-use concept of managing our national forests is rational and effective. Designating more wilderness, closes the door on educated management and the opportunities our national forests hold.

I feel it would be a waste of our natural resources and a detriment to the people of Oregon, to classify more land as "Unusable". There is already plenty of wilderness that is used by only a minority of people. I feel they are greedy to want more. I have faith in the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management to manage the forests in Oregon in the best interest of Oregon and the nation. Designating more wilderness only handicaps their ability to do so.

The areas I am most familiar with are the Middle Santiam and the Old Cascades areas. Classifying these areas as wilderness would be devastating to the economy of the area and a blow to the Multiple-use plans for recreation. These areas do not fit the criteria for wilderness. They should be developed in the Multiple-use concept.

The National Forests are important to the economy of Oregon. Please do not let special interest groups hinder the economy of Oregon.

Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,

Jim James

Jim James
355 N. 69th Place
Springfield, OR 97477

Oregon
Wilderness
H.R. 1149

1984 FEB 14 AM 10 39

February 6, 1984

The Honorable Malcolm Wallop
U. S. Senator
Senate Office Building
Washington D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Wallop:

There is a letter dated 27 January that has been circulated by Senators Bob Packwood and Mark Hatfield of Oregon urging fellow Senators to cosponsor S. 627, the Columbia River Gorge Act of 1983. This does not reflect the desires of the residents of the Gorge, the Washington State Legistlature, or the majority of the residents in Washington or Oregon.

We do not support any legistlation removing land use authority from the residents of the individual Washington and Oregon Counties in the Columbia River Gorge. Appointed agents at the state or national level is no substitute for elected representation at the local level in making land use decisions. The majority of people and nations of the world have never experienced democracy or representative government. It has had a few sporadic attempts at existance over the past 3000 years only to be snuffed out. Today this fragile creature's existance is in as much doubt as it has been in the past. There is no surer way to kill it than to place "saving" something as number one priority. A priority great enough that we must suppress representative government for the collective good as identified by special interests.

We don't need any more national tragedies like Cuyahoga Valley, Ohio. It is the land under private ownership, where the individual has the freedom to determine its use, that has produced the wealth of this country. The citizen has done an excellent job. A better job than in any government that has taken that authority to itself.

Sincerely,

Patrick J Clock

Patrick and Shirley Clock
345 9th Street
Lake Oswego, Oregon 97034

FTR

Grande Ronde Resource Council
P.O. Box 1298
La Grande, Oregon 97850

TO: Senator Mark O. Hatfield
Senate Energy and Natural Resource Committee

SUBJECT: Testimony for field hearings on Oregon Forest Wilderness Bill
Bend, Oregon
July 21, 1983

FROM: Michael S. Daugherty
Executive Director
Grande Ronde Resource Council

Priscilla Coe
Chair, Wilderness Committee
Grande Ronde Resource Council

Senator, we are residents of La Grande, Oregon and represent a citizen public group dedicated to the wise use and stewardship of public lands, land use planning, and public land resource management. We are especially pleased that you are at the forfront of the U.S. Senate regarding Oregon Wilderness legislation. We appreciate greatly the opportunity you have provided through Oregon field hearings to present our views on areas in Northeast Oregon that deserve consideration for inclusion in the Wilderness Preservation System.

The pristine quality of the roadless land and habitat diversity in Northeast Oregon is of national interest and importance. All of the areas supported for wilderness in H.R. 1149 represent critical areas of concern realtive to anadromous fisheries, big game habitat, water quality, recreational potential, and scientific value.

Half of Oregon's 62 million acres is forested. Of these 31 million acres, only a little over 1 million are currently in wilderness with an additional 4.5 million acres elegible for inclusion in the Wilderness System. Oregon sportsmen and environmental groups recommended that 3.4 million acres of the 4.5 be added to the System. The 1.2 million acres in H.R. 1149 are all extremely important roadless lands and ecosystems that are deserving of wilderness status and supported by a variety of groups and citizens. Even at this, it represents a compromise. There are additional areas just as critical that deserve special consideration. Additional acres beyond the 1.2 million in H.R. 1149 could be added still leaving 95% of available timber productivity on the best growing sites conducsive to intensive timber management, available for industry.

Many of the areas in Northeast Oregon are typified by rugged terrain with steep slopes easily given to erosion. Poor accessability for development and regeneration problems would exist on many sites. This greatly increases the cost of management for timber production and the probability of serious environmental and ecological trams. There is great economic, ecological, and biological value in these roadless areas for watershed protection, anadromous fisheries, wildlife preservation and related recreational opportunity if left in their pristine condition.

We have only remnant roadless areas left in Oregon. Most of the forest land has already been allocated to commodity production. These last areas have been bypassed because they were more difficult and costly to enter for timber production. We feel that proper study would reveal that the greatesteconomic good would be derived in these areas from wildlife, watershed, recreation, and fisheries. The fate for many of the roadless acres in Oregon is wrapped up in the question of what is the greatest economic good for marginal lands in terms of sustained yeild timber production. Leaving these marginal lands, in terms of wood fiber production, in their present pristine condition and intensively managing the better sites for timber production, we believe, is the answer.

In Northeast Oregon we strongly support the following areas for inclusion in the Wilderness Preservation System. These lands are extremely important for fish, wildlife, watershed, and recreation. In comparison they can contribute only little to the annual allowable cut.

Josehp Canyon
Lower Grande Ronde Canyon
Eagle Cap Wilderness Additions: Lostine, Huckleberry, Minam,
Upper Catherine, and Boulder Park
North Fork John Day Complex(including Elkhorn Range)
North Fork Umatilla

In a review of "Analysis of Impacts to the State of Oregon of the Oregon Wilderness Bill, 1983(H.R. 1149) by the Cascade Holistic Economic Consultants(CHEC) it was demonstrated that in general wilderness values exceed timber values in the proposed wilderness addition lands in Oregon. CHEC figures show a negative rate of return when considering investments in timber over one growing rotation. By applying the appropriate discount rate the following GRRC-supported roadless areas show a high negative return at 4% (current rate of return per investment per acre used by the USFS for timber; they use a 7 3/8 rate for all non-timber resources) if managed for timber:

| | |
|---|---|
| Joseph Canyon | $-5,890,000 |
| Eagle Cap Additions | -6,468,000 |
| North Fork John Day | -24,360,000 |
| North Fork Umatilla | 819,000 |

The net loss of managing these areas for one roation of timber is over $37 million. This in fact would mean a large federal subsidy to the timber industry if these areas were to be managed for wood fiber on a sustained yield basis as required by law. The cost of managing these areas for a sustained yield of timber exceeds the potential value of the timber which can be grown. The non-timber values, however, do not require heavy investments to obtain substancial returns.

We believe the areas in H.R. 1149 should be added to the Wilderness System as a minimum. Additional critical areas of concern should also be considered. We also believe the USFS and federal budget developers would get a far greater return in the long run on dollars invested if more funds would be allocated to intensive timber management on areas already entered and for less on road construction in the remaining roadless land which is marginal in terms of sustained yield timber production.

Thank you, Senator, for your concern and consideration. We appreciate the interest you have taken in preserving some of Oregon's most scenic and valued lands in Wilderness. We have attached a copy of our testimony regarding the Eagle Cap Wilderness Additions for the field hearing for H.R. 1149. We hope it is of some value for you..

# EAGLE CAP WILDERNESS ADDITIONS

EAGLE CAP WILDERNESS ADDITIONS
A Synopsis and Proposal
for the
Wallowa-Whitman National Forest
in Oregon

In Seven Units- 135,000 acres (estimated)

Unit 1: Southern Addition - 49,980 acres
  a. Little Creek - 2,080
  b. Upper Catherine Creek - 15,420
  c. Boulder Park - 13,040
  d. Little Eagle Meadows - 8,080
  e. Reservoir - 11,360

Unit 2: Lick Creek - Imnaha Canyon - 5,880

Unit 3: Little Sheep - 6,360

Unit 4: Hurricane Creek - 6,200 & (Park 640 acres)

Unit 5: Huckleberry - 21,800

Unit 6: Castle Ridge - 9,065

Unit 7: Lower Minam Canyon - 34,000

Presented by:

The Eagle Cap Wilderness Additions Committee
Maintain Eastern Oregon Wilderness, Incorporated

# Profile of

# THE PROPOSED EAGLE CAP WILDERNESS ADDITIONS

## Introduction

In January of 1979 the U.S. Forest Service, Dept. of Agriculture concluded the second Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE II). A final environmental impact statement was issued effecting 62 million acres of land nationally. In Oregon only 372,507 acres were endorsed for inclusion in wilderness out of three million acres under study.
Local groups in northeast Oregon felt decisions were being made concerning the exclusion of land for consideration as wilderness without adequate study or consideration. Several roadless areas adjacent to Eagle Cap Wilderness received Wilderness Attribute Rating System scores high enough for consideration of these lands for inclusion in wilderness. The Oregon Dept. of Fish and Wildlife and the governor of the state of Oregon, Bob Straub, during the time RARE II was completed recommended additions to Eagle Cap Wilderness.

The roadless areas profiled in this synopsis provide critical wildlife habitat, watershed protection, spawning grounds for fish, and are used by recreationists for hunting, fishing, hiking, and skiing. They are natural extensions of Eagle Cap Wilderness and are proposed for inclusion in the wilderness preservation system.

## Profile of

## THE PROPOSED EAGLE CAP WILDERNESS ADDITIONS

### Location

The Eagle Cap Wilderness additions are all located on the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest in north-east Oregon. The area is just west of the Idaho-Oregon border formed by Hells Canyon, forty miles south of the Washington state line, and slopes west-southwest into the Grande Ronde and Baker Valleys of Oregon. The Eagle Cap Wilderness borders four Wallowa-Whitman National Forest Planning Units which are the Wallowa Valley, Grande Ronde, and Burnt Powder planning units; the fourth unit is the Hells Canyon National Recreation area. The entire area is located in Oregon's 2nd Congressional District.

### Acreage

The Eagle Cap Wilderness presently is 293,735 acres in size. The Eagle Cap Wilderness additions, hereafter referred to as the Eagle Cap Additions (ECA), total approximately 135,000 acres. These additions are in seven units abutting the present wilderness boundary. The seven are: the 1) Southern Addition of 49,980 acres which include the five RARE II study areas of Little Creek, Upper Catherine Creek, Boulder Park, Little Eagle Meadows and Reservoir. (These areas, except for Little Creek as seen on the ECA map are contiguous to each other); 2) Lick Creek - Imnaha Canyon, 5,880 acres, 3) Little Sheep - 6,360 acres, 4) Hurricane Creek - 6,200 acres and Park - 640 acres, 5) Huckleberry - 21,800 acres, 6) Castle Ridge - 9,065 acres, and 7) Lower Minam Canyon - 34,000 acres. (The acreages of the roadless areas have been increased over the size as listed in the RARE II study. When possible boundaries have been rounded around streams to assure protection of riparian habitat and extended to include roadless ridges left out of the RARE II inventory). Further discussion of each of these roadless areas occurs later in this profile.

### Physical Description

The Wallowa Mountains constitute the largest alpine region in the state of Oregon. The range radiates in steep granitic, basaltic, ridges out from the central hub of Eagle Cap/Glacier ridge in the center of the range. The ridges moving to the south divide the east, main and west forks of Eagle Creek. These streams join and empty into the Powder River. The Imnaha River is born in the cirques of the eastern ridges and runs to the Snake River. The northern ridges (like wagon wheel spokes) Hurwal Divide, Hurricane Divide, Goat Mountain, and Standley Ridge thrust up forming the valleys of the Wallowa River, Hurricane Creek, Lostine River, Bear Creek, and the Minam River. All of these snow born streams join the Grande Ronde. West of the Minam River a ridge runs south-southeast arching back toward the center of the Wallowas and the Eagle Creek ridges. Formed from springs and snow fall on the west side of this ridge is Upper Catherine Creek which flows into the Grande Ronde Valley.

The Wallowas are characterised by 8000 foot open slope ridges dotted with occasional sub-alpine fir and white bark pine. On northern slopes some snow fields persist year round. The valleys are U-shaped, of glacial origin, with open meadow areas and forest. Where soil conditions are adequate, Ponderosa and lodgepole pine, Douglas fir, grand fir, Engleman spruce, and western larch grow in mixed stands. The Eagle Cap Additions are of the same terrain and wild character as the rest of the wilderness. They could be pictured as the outer edges of a bowl of identical appearance to the inner slope and contents of the bowl.

## Agency Planning

The Wallowa-Whitman National Forest Planning units which border the Eagle Cap Wilderness have all recently released Final Environmental Impact Statements. The Wallowa Valley, Grande Ronde, and Burnt Powder Planning units preferred management alternatives did not recommend areas for inclusion in the wilderness system. The Draft Environmental Impact Statements and Final Environmental Impact Statements had dozens of letters asking for wilderness designation for areas bordering the Eagle Cap Wilderness. Often as much as one half or more of the testimony favored more wilderness. (See Burnt Powder Planning Unit EIS). The forest supervisor, Al Oard has admitted the forest is "in a pinch" for timber and thus some forest sales have been scheduled on roadless lands bordering the wilderness boundary in the next three years. The planning shows every indication of logging up to the sub-alpine/white bark pine and meadow regions, thereby disturbing some very fragile ecosystems.

Many of the Eagle Cap additions were never properly studied for wilderness inclusion. The Huckleberry, Hurricane Creek, Park, and Little Sheep units were not even identified in the Wallowa Valley Planning unit Final Environmental Impact Statement. The public was not given enough opportunity to address the future of these lands.

The Wallowa-Whitman Planning unit Final EIS mentions under Area Direction (Burnt Powder p. 40, Grande Ronde p. 39) "In compliance with the Forest Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974, the Forest Service has proposed a program for the 1977-2020 period. The recommended program focuses on each resource area as follows...". The second area mentioned is wilderness where it states "... Provide for a moderate increase in wilderness." The time to provide for some of that increase was obviously during the RARE II study just concluded. The pool of wilderness land from which to draw for the increase will shift rapidly if action to protect these areas is not taken now.

Manageability is a major agency argument used for placing the Eagle Cap Wilderness boundary along 8,500 foot ridge tops. Can the reader imagine a wilderness boundary bisecting the Three Sisters Mountains in the Cascades? This Wallowa ECA situation is nearly the same - in both of these respective mountain areas one side of the montain and forest is as lovely as the other. In agreement with this point of view the administration has endorsed wilderness additions to the Three Sisters, Mount Washington and Diamond Peak Wilderness areas. To fail to move the boundary down to near the trail heads will certainly see greater wildlife habitat damage and soil and plant abuse than if the hiker is notified he is entering a protected wilderness a quarter mile from road's end. This is a fact. As an example, Two Color Lake in the Boulder Park roadless area has for two years been open to recreational vehicles which have rooted their own tracks for four miles across forest and meadows to reach the lake. Resource damage is painfully evident. This abuse of fragile terrain could have been avoided with a strict wilderness management policy. The failure to manage an alpine roadless area as wilderness will mean the area's ultimate deterioration. The highest priority should be to protect the entire wildlife, watershed, and scenic qualities of a fragile area, not to force someone to the top of an 8,000 foot ridge before they enter the "official" wilderness when the terrain and wildlife in every instance is the same on both sides. Without exception each Eagle Cap Wilderness addition is mentioned in the EI Statements as offering "outstanding opportunities for solitude". This quality can be maintained by wilderness preservation. As can be seen on the ECA map, many of the proposed boundaries continue to run on or near the top of a ridge. Other valley areas in the Wallowas have been successfully managed as wilderness. This suggests that our proposed wilderness additions could be successfully managed with the wilderness boundaries relocated from the ridgetops. One only has to move a short distance from the roads end up the Wallowa, Hurricane Creek, and Lostine Rivers to enter the wilderness and almost immediately leave the sights and sounds of civilization behind. At this time, in identical wilderness settings, the hiker enters pristine country immediately after leaving the roads end in the Catherine Creek, Huckleberry/Bear Creek, and the Imnaha River Valleys, but must walk eight miles up the north or middle fork of Catherine Creek, five miles up Bear Creek, and four miles up the Imnaha before reaching the official wilderness boundary.

The last consideration under manageability and perhaps the most important is a comment on the areas which receive the highest usership in the Eagle Cap Wilderness. Roy Sines, at one time the official responsible for the usership of the Eagle Cap Wilderness, has identified that 60% to 70% of the backpackers stay in the central lake basin near Eagle Cap Mountain. Thus, the manageability problems are largely there. The Basin is eight to twelve miles up trails from the end of the entry roads.

Usership and management problems both slack off once you move away from the lake regions in the core of wilderness. The Upper Catherine Creek area has been calculated to receive only 2% of the areas wilderness man-use days. The forest officials will be trying to disperse the heavy backpacker use to more remote and less visited areas in the wilderness. Obviously, the "manageability" problem is a periphal one to the central issue of the ECW Additions which may take some of the dispersion away from the over used lake basin.

## Watershed

The Eagle Cap Wilderness Additions contain parts of the Minam River, Catherine Creek, Eagle Creek, Imnaha River, and Bear Creek watersheds. Other small creeks in turn, run into these waters or into other streams. The Minam River which has been recommended for wilderness protection is largely outside the Eagle Cap boundary. These streams provide for urban use and irrigation late in the summer. With possible development of the high sloping forest in some canyons, the water run-off will no longer linger into the late summer. The thinning of the trees would mean an earlier snow melt and greater risk of erosion and sullied water. The North and Middle forks of Catherine Creek are important at this time for the city of Union, Oregon by providing critical watershed protection for urban water use.

## Geology and Soils

The Wallowas are an area of geological diversity. Clover Creek greenstone, shales, sandstones,limestones, granite, marble, and basalt all combine to form exposed ridges. Upwarping and faulting lifted the range as a great block forming precipitous slopes.

Land type maps reveal that the largest part of the Eagle Cap Additions are land types S1 and S2. These regions can be termed the alpine and upper forest regions. The slopes are often at a 60% slope or greater. Fertility in these regions is very low and trees are established on the slopes only after decades of struggle. The surface erosion hazard is high and suggests the regions are not suitable for development. More fertile land types occur at the lower elevations in river canyons, and sloping plateaus.

## Fisheries

The unprotected stream portions of the ECW Additions hold a wide diversity of fish species. Bear Creek and Goat Creek in the Huckleberry unit , the Minam, and Catherine Creek provide spawning grounds for spring and summer Chinook, Steelhead, Rainbow trout, Dolley Varden, Eastern Brook trout and White Fish. The Imnaha River also provides spawning grounds for anadromous salmon and trout. Other rivers and creeks in the area support native trout. Hurricane Creek is home to Dolley Varden, Eastern Brook, Rainbow, and Golden trout. The Minam River supports about 10% of the salmon and steelhead of the Grande Ronde River system.

## Timber

The Wallowa-Whitman National Forest has an annual allowable cut of approximately 185 million board feet (mmbf). The Eagle Cap Additions total only about 4.2 mmbf. The figures arrived at in this profile are based on Forest Service records which were consulted by Randal O'Toole in writing An Economic view of RARE II. The ECW Additions represent about 2% of the annual allowable cut on the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest. Most of the 135,000 acres of land in the ECW Additions is of a high alpine quality. The allowable cut would be located on a very small portion of the land in the seven units we are considering. The small annual cut off these areas and total development costs excluding tree regeneration is as follows:

| Area | Programmed Annual Harvest | Annual Development Costs (In thousands) |
|---|---|---|
| Castle Ridge | .7 mm bd. ft. | $ 56.9 |
| Little Creek | .3 mm bd. ft. | 18.9 |
| Upper Catherine Creek | .9 mm bd. ft. | 95.4 |
| Boulder Park | .2 mm bd. ft. | 27.9 |
| Little Eagle Meadows | .1 mm bd. ft. | 19.6 |
| Reservoir | .1 mm bd. ft. | 26.5 |
| Lick Creek | .6 mm bd. ft. | 53.1 |
| Little Sheep | .4 mm bd. ft. | 47.1 |
| Park | ------ | -- |
| Hurricane Creek | ------ | -- |
| Huckleberry | .9 mm bd. ft. | 110.9 |
| Minam | ------ | 313.3 |

Due to the extreme cost of removing timber from steep slopes, the expense incurred to cut the wood exceeds the dollar return of the wood when sold. The 1976 Forest Management Act specifies an area must have tree regeneration established within five years. Much of the terrain in the Wallowa ECW Additions is not capable of such regeneration. Forester Jim Merzenich, who is familiar with the ECW Additions states "slope is as important as anything in identifying lands that are unsuitable for timber production." Only 42 board feet per acre per year average yield can be produced on the roadless areas of the ECW Additions.

Timber Productivity in the Wallowa-Whitman National Forests by Randal O'Toole concludes that the annual allowable cut on the Wallowa-Whitman Forest should be revised downward from 185 mm bd. ft. O'Toole concludes this by demonstrating that the Wallowa-Whitman Forest has used yield tables which were established on forests with greater amounts of precipitation. The forest stand density index measurements need to be revised on this forest. The annual allowable cut is almost certainly too liberal based on the data presented.

## Wildlife

No mountain region in Oregon can boast such diversity of big game animals as can the Wallowa Mountains. This is why the Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife favors the addition of up to 80,000 or more acres to Eagle Cap Wilderness area.

The northern ECW Additions of Hurricane Creek (6,200 acres) and Huckleberry (21,800 acres) are the home of bighorn sheep and mountain goats. The bighorns are expanding their range and now number over 100 animals. The goats number about 40 animals. No where else in Oregon can both of these crag dwellers be viewed. Both of the species range outside the present wilderness area and may be subject to harrassment if development occurs.

Thousands of elk range in the Wallowas. The Minam Canyon/Huckleberry units have extensive summer and winter habitat. The upper Catherine Creek and Boulder Park ECW Additions also have high elk populations. The Imnaha Canyon is an important wintering area. The high fescue meadows in most units provide critical elk feed.

Deer are, like elk, in all the units. The southern addition provides some of the best mule deer summer range in Oregon. The Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife singled out the Little Eagle Meadows area for this reason.

The number of cougar seen in the Minam/Huckleberry areas is unmatched anywhere in the state. Cougar denning sites are found outside the wilderness area. The cats are found in fewer numbers in the other ECW Additions.

Other uncommon secretive animals are found in the ECW Additions. These include wolverine, bobcat, bear, pine marten, lynx (possible), and fisher. River otter and beaver are also residents. Wilderness designation would help preserve habitat used by these species.

Dozens of bird species are found in the Wallowas. Some species, such as the Bald Eagle, Black Crowned Rosy finch, Water Pipit, and White-Tailed Ptarmigan are threatened or uncommon nesters in Oregon. The Wallowa (sub-species) Gray Crowned Rosy finch is on the federal list of endangered species.

No area in Oregon deserves more consideration for wilderness protection when weighing the possible effects of development on resident wildlife.

## Recreation

There are opportunities for hiking, backpacking, cross-country skiing, rafting, canoeing, mountain climbing, photography, bird/plant/animal observation, archeological/cultural studies, hunting, and fishing all within the ECW Additions. The boundary has been adjusted on the Little Sheep unit to allow the High Wallowas incorporated to construct ski runs and lifts.

There are dozens of developed camp sites and hundreds of miles of improved roads in the Blue/Wallowa Mountain region for campers and recreational vehicle users.

Archeological and cultural study can be done in the ECW Additions and Hells Canyon Natural Recreation area. This region was the home of the famous Nez Perce Indians. The Wallowas were a hunting area for this tribe. The National Environmental Policy Act requires that historic, natural, and cultural resources be inventoried, evaluated, and protected.

## Minerals

The only Forest Planning Unit which has had obvious mining activity is the Burnt Powder Planning Unit. This area was a silver and gold producing region until the 1940's. The only area which has any appreciable mining scars is the Cornucopia/Pine Creek area on the edge of the Little Eagle Meadow and Reservoir areas. At this time no major mining operations are active in the Wallowas. Most of the high demand minerals have either been removed, or are not found in appreciable quantities.

## Wilderness

The RARE II Wilderness Attribute Rating System (WARS) evaluated the specific attributes of each study area for wilderness as defined in the Wilderness Act of 1964. Each roadless area was rated against the wilderness attributes of 1)natural integrity 2) apparent naturalness 3) outstanding opportunities for solitude and 4) primitive recreation. Also considered were outstanding ecological, geological, scenic, and historical features. Any area receiving a composite score of 20 or above was considered a possible wilderness candidate. Each Eagle Cap Wilderness Addition scored from 20 to 23 except for Park; 19.

The following are descriptions of the individual Eagle Cap Wilderness Additions.

## THE SOUTHERN ADDITION - 49,980 acres (UNIT 1)

Several contiguous roadless areas adjoin the southern boundary of the Eagle Cap Wilderness. Little Creek, the first area described, is slightly north-west of these units.

### Little Creek - 2,080 acres

Little Creek is a high basin area just west of Dobbin Creek on the wilderness boundary. The unit is generally at 6,000 feet elevation and above. Dense stands of lodgepole pine form the principle tree cover. This forest offers good hiding and bedding habitat for elk, deer, cougar, bear, and other fur bearers. Little Creek drops west toward the Grande Ronde Valley. The area is a sub-standard logging site due to the high elevation and paucity of tree types.

### Upper Catherine Creek - 15,420 acres

This region is as beautiful as any in the Wallowa Mountains. The north and middle forks of Catherine Creek are spring fed off the slopes of Meadow Mountain, Squaw Mountain, China Cap, and Burger Butte. These mountains are rich colored basalt with excellent green fescue meadows for elk and deer grazing. Elevations range up to 8,656 feet on China Cap Mountain. Snow fields linger until August. The river canyons have Western larch, Douglas fir, Engleman spruce, and ponderosa and lodgepole pine stands. The high eastern edge is rocky with scattered sub-alpine fir and white bark pine. Several additional factors recommend this area for wilderness. The WARS score was 23, the highest in the region. There is abundant wildlife in the area. Cavity nesting owls and woodpeckers which require specific old growth habitat, are in the valleys. The water supply should be protected as it is the sole supply of water for the town of Union. Water purity is best guaranteed with a wilderness classification. The Grande Ronde Planning Unit final EIS admitted the Eagle Cap Wilderness boundary could be changed. "The precise point at which the boundary crossed the north fork of Catherine Creek is somewhat arbitrary. If there were reason to include more or less of the north fork of Catherine Creek Valley, boundaries nearly as suitable through this portion could be located." (p. F-19). This confession suggests wilderness qualities in and outside the official boundaries are identical. This area should be protected as wilderness.

Boulder Park - 13,040 acres

Here is a region of granite buttes and high meadows fringed with forest. The deer are abundant. Elk frequent the Gold King Creek area. The timber resource is a scanty .2 mm bd. ft. annually. This area is testimony to the damage recreational vehicles can inflict in meadow areas as mentioned in the earlier reference to Two Color Lake. Meadows at 7,000 feet above sea level are delicate and easily scarred. The area offers superb views of the east fork of Eagle Creek Canyon and the valleys to the south. The wilderness ridge boundary is above 8,000 feet. The WARS score is 22; high enough for wilderness consideration. In addition, the Oregon department of Fish & Wildlife recognized the rugged summer range Boulder Park offers for deer and elk and recommend the unit be incorporated into the wilderness area. The soils in the unit are thin and fragile, they would best be left undisturbed.

Little Eagle Meadow - 8,080 acres

Both the Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife and former Governor Robert Straub recommended this area be included in the Eagle Cap Wilderness. The terrain of all the southern additions is similar; high rocky areas at or above timberline. The timber resource is only .1 mm bd. ft. a year. There is no reason to exclude this region from the wilderness. The WARS score was 22, identical to Boulder Park. Large populations of Mule Deer range in the area. In the RARE I study of the early 1970's Boulder Park, Little Eagle Meadow, and Reservoir were all considered for wilderness designation. There is no reason to exclude them from such classification.

Reservoir - 13,360 acres

Again we consider an area which was recommended for wilderness by the Department of Fish & Wildlife and former Governor Straub. The topography of the area makes it a logical addition to the Eagle Cap Wilderness. It is largely of sub-alpine vegetation growing on granite ridges with a thin soil cover. This area and those previously mentioned have good populations of deer, elk, bear, blue and ruffed grouse as well as occasional cougar, pine marten, and fisher.

LICK CREEK/IMNAHA CANYON - 5,880 acres (UNIT 2)

This beautiful area is a transition unit between the Eagle Cap Wilderness and the Hells Canyon National Recreation Area (NRA). The WARS score is 21 which was the highest score of any area on the Oregon side of the NRA. On the eastern boundary of this roadless area is a pure stand of old growth Ponderosa pine. These trees and the lovely granite canyon of the Imnaha River are mesmerizing and peaceful. It would be tragic to disturb the area in any way. Both Governors Straub and Atiyeh recommended all or partial inclusion of the area into the wilderness. The NRA planning team will make their recommendation this month regarding this unit.

The wildlife is similar to the other units with the addition of the Franklins or Spruce grouse which is uncommon in Oregon; found only in eastern Wallowa County.

LITTLE SHEEP - 6,360 acres (UNIT 3)

This is the eastern part of McCully Basin ridge and has a top elevation of over 9,000 feet. Half of the unit is at or above timberline. Little Sheep Creek is born on the high slope of the area. As in the southern addition these soils are thin and easily erodable. The land types are primarily S1 and S2 with slopes of more than 60°. The WARS score is 21. The Department of Fish & Wildlife suggested the area be managed as roadless.

HURRICANE CREEK AND PARK - 6,200 & 640 acres (UNIT 4)

Hurricane Creek bisects two steep ridges on the northern side of the Wallowas. The view of these ridges from the Wallowa Valley is superb. The summits of Chief Joseph Mountain and Ruby Peak both approach 9,000 feet on the wilderness boundary. Both summer and winter range for bighorn sheep and mountain goat is in this unit. The slopes are usually 60 or more with landslides a frequent occurance. There are no two ridges in Oregon with such a diversity of mountain wildlife. The WARS score is 22, which combined with its steep erodable nature recommend for wilderness incorporation. The Park unit is in between Wallowa Lake and Chief Joseph Mountain; it should be managed as roadless to retain the wild character of the lake.

HUCKLEBERRY - 21,800 acres (UNIT 5)

The Minam River wilderness will be incomplete if the Bear Creek Canyon area is excluded from the wilderness area. In contrast to the rocky open additions on the southern flank of the range, Huckleberry has deep valleys with some tree cover in the draws and along ridges. Cougar Ridge which runs to Standley Flats area separates the streams flowing to the Minam from those moving to Bear Creek and the Wallowa River. As the ridge name suggests, cougar are common in the whole Minam-Huckleberry area as well as elk, deer, bear, pine marten, and a small band of bighorn sheep.

Fragile fescue meadows and thousands of acres of wild flowers are in the area. The streams are important salmon and trout fisheries. The WARS score of the unit is 22, the same as the adjoining Minam River area. Both the Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife and former Governor Robert Straub recommended either a whole or partial addition of this area into the wilderness. Elevations approach 8,000 feet. This is an area of supreme solitude where a person can give himself to the wilderness and not return empty handed. As Newton Drury said of this type of area "We are not so poor we must destroy our wilderness, nor so rich we can afford to."

CASTLE RIDGE - 9,065 acres (UNIT 6)

This unit is separated from the Eagle Cap Wilderness by Point Prominance road. This road should be a limited access road, open at times but retaining its unimproved nature. The Castle Ridge area could be an enlarged wilderness research natural area or given its own wilderness designation. The region is unique. It has disjunct stands of mountain hemlock and unusual "monadnock" rock formation of up to 130 feet in height. The area is otherwise largely lodgepole pine with grouse huckleberry as understory. The elevation is 6,000 feet over most of Castle Ridge unit. Only the northern end of the area has a small stand of commercial timber. The WARS score is 21. The Grande Ronde Planning Unit final EIS pledged to keep this area in a natural non-road condition. To allocate the region as wilderness or vastly increase the size of the natural area would be a logical step. The Fish and Wildlife Department notes that fisher, wolverine, pine marten, and Franklin grouse are in the unit and all require isolated areas for survival.

LOWER MINAM - 34,000 acres (UNIT 7)

After 20 years the lower Minam River area is still controversial. In 1975 Congress authorized the U.S. Forest Service to study the area for its wilderness characteristics. A draft statement was issued but a final recommendation was never presented. In 1977, through RARE II, the Forest Service recomended the Lower Minam for wilderness designation. The Oregon Dept. of Fish and Wildlife, Oregon's past governors and several congressman also recommend wilderness designation for the Lower Minam.

The Lower Minam area is not suited for timber harvesting. The timber is scattered or in small stringers on steep slopes, separated by nonforest or noncommercial land. Only 31% of Lower Minam area is in the standard component of commercial forest land. The standard component means forest land in which crops of industrial wood can be grown and harvested with adequate protection of the forest resources.

Rangeland in the Lower Minam is particularily suited for sheep use with 1,000 head of sheep grazing the area. There are about 20 head of cattle grazing in the area. Wilderness designation for the Lower Minam would not stop nor reduce the grazing allotments.

The Minam River, Murphy, Trout and Cougar Creeks support resident populations of rainbow trout, Dolly Varden, whitefish; and provide habitat for young salmon and steelhead. The Minam River has the highest quality of water of any stream in the Grande Ronde River Basin.

The area contains fisher, marten, bear, cougar, coyote, mule deer, Rocky Mountain Elk, and possibly wolverine and lynx. There are 210 species of birds which use the Lower Minam including Bald Eagle and Peregrine Falcon.

The data supplied above recommends that these roadless areas be be included in the Eagle Cap Wilderness area. To deny the habitat of wilderness isolation which so many of the birds and mammals mentioned depend on would be a tragedy.

The Wallowa Mountains still represent an intact eco-system of living plants and animals. To ensure it remains such the Eagle Cap Additions should be incorporated within the official wilderness boundary.

Key Citizen Leaders and Organizations *

Maintain Eastern Oregon Wilderness
Blue Mountain Resource Alliance
Oregon Wilderness Coalition
Oregon Environmental Council
The Wilderness Society
Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife
Eastern Oregon State College (EOSC) - Outdoor Program
Izzac Walton League - La Grande Chapter
Former Governor Robert Straub
George Venn - Writer in Residence - EOSC

Eagle Cap Wilderness Additions Committee

| | |
|---|---|
| Bill Brown | Supervisor, NE OR Dept of Fish & Wildlife (retired) |
| Bernice Brown | Homemaker |
| Mike Daugherty | College administrator |
| Sue Daugherty | High School Science and P.E. teacher |
| Priscilla Kolb | Range Research Assistant |
| Steve Larson | College Student |
| Bill Obertouffer | High School Science teacher (retired) |
| John Scott | High School teacher |
| David Steinman | Journalist |
| Zanah Stotz | College student, former Outdoor Program director |

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* These groups and individuals have at one time expressed interest in additions to Eagle Cap Wilderness.

1) Lick Creek
no. 6285
(actually Imnaha River Canyon)

2) acreage =5,880+

3) WARS score =21
The highest wilderness attribute score of any of the roadless units on the Hells Canyon National Recreation Area. This unit is transitional; the only one which borders both Eagle Cap Wilderness and the Hells Canyon NRA.

4) .6 mm bd. ft. annually

5) Or. Dept. of Fish & Wildlife recommended Lick Creek be managed as a roadless area. The Spruce or Franklin's Grouse, rare in Oregon, is found here. Also bear, elk, deer, cougar, and old growth habitat mammals and birds.

6) Lick Creek unit would be better named Lower Imhaha River Canyon.

7) Chinook Salmon, Steelhead, Dolley Varden spawn in this unit.

1) Upper Catherine Creek
no. 6281

2) acreage = 15,420+

3) WARS score = 23
the highest score in the Wallowa Mountain area.

4) .9 mm bd. ft. annually

5) Elk, deer, bear frequent the area; provides undisturbed nesting sites for pileated, northern, and black-backed three-toed woodpeckers, also flammulated and saw-whet owls.

6) Contains large areas of subalpine terrain, elevation of 8,500+ outside wilderness.

7) Note this area is contiguous to Boulder Park unit.

8) OR Dept. of Fish & Wildlife recommended this unit be studied for inclusion in some "protective classification".

9) This unit provides important watershed for the town of Union.

1) Little Sheep
no. 6286

2) acreage = 6,360+

3) WARS score = 21

4) .4 mm bd. ft. annually

5) Elk, deer, cougar, bear; ptarmigan transplanted near the unit in 1969--Oregon's only flock.

6) This area is steep and rugged; rises to above 9,000 ft., still outside wilderness boundary.

7) OR Dept of Fish & Wildlife recommended this area be managed as roadless.

1) Huckleberry
no. 6289

2) acreage = 21,800+

3) Wilderness Attribute Rating System (WARS) score = 22; qualifies for wilderness consideration.

4) .9 mm bd. ft. annually

5) The area is rich in wildlife:
    Bighorn sheep--new herd established on edge of unit.
    elk
    deer
    cougar
    marten
    fisher
    bear
    all uncommon nesting woodpeckers and owl of the area
Spawning ground for Chinook salmon, steelhead,rainbow trout, Dolly Varden trout, Brook trout, whitefish.

6) Endorsement of 10,000 acres for wilderness was given to this area by the Dept. of Fish & Wildlife.

7) Steep meadowed and forested area; perhaps the wildest Wallowa unit.

8) Elevations to approximately 8,000 ft.

9) The Bear Creek area is a natural for wilderness recommendation, it forms part of the same eco-region as the Minam River unit.

1) Boulder Park
no. 6282

2) acreage = 13,040+

3) Wilderness Attribute Rating System (WARS) score = 22.

4) .2 mm bd. ft. annually

5) OR Dept of Fish & Wildlife recommended this area be included in Eagle Cap Wilderness.

6) Prime summer range for deer and elk. Habitat for uncommon nesting owls and woodpeckers.

7) Area is largely subalpine with elevation to 8,300+ ft.

8) Area is contiguous to Catherine Creek unit.

9) Fragile meadows; potential soil erosion is moderate to high.

1) Little Eagle Meadows
no. 6283

2) acreage = 8,080+

3) WARS score = 22

4) .1 mm bd. ft. annually

5) OR Dept of Fish & Wildlife recommends this area be wilderness--outstanding deer summer range.

6) As Dept. of Fish & Wildlife note--"soils where present, are thin and fragile." Subalpine terrain similar to contiguous units. Elevations rise to above 8,600 ft. outside the wilderness area.

7) This area is contiguous to the Boulder Park and Reservoir units.

1) Castle Ridge
no. 6278

2) acreage= 9,065+

3) WARS score = 21; minimum score of 20 is necessary for wilderness classification.

4) .7 mm bd. ft. annually

5) Castle Ridge is rich cougar, deer, bear, and elk habitat. Wolverine and fisher have been seen in this unit.

6) This area contains a proposed Research Natural Area. A disjunct stand of mountain hemlock is unique to Castle Ridge. Also strange rock obtrusions called "monadnocks" rising to 130 feet are in this unit.

7) Small lodgepole pine forest covers most of the unit.

8) Elevations to above 7,000 feet around Mt. Fanny. The unit offers close wilderness solitude to Grande Ronde Valley residents.

1) Little Creek
no. 6280

2) acreage = 2,080+

3) WARS score = 22 which qualifies for wilderness

4) .3 mm bd. ft. annually

5) This unit is dense lodgepole pine forest and offers good cover for deer, elk, cougar, and assorted species.

6) Little Creek is located on the edge of the national forest and provides wilderness opportunities for residents of the Grande Ronde Valley.

1) Reservoir
no. 6284

2) acreage = 11,360+

3) Wilderness Attribute Rating System (WARS) score = 20

4) .1 mm bd. ft. annually

5) OR Dept. of Fish & Wildlife recommends this unit be wilderness. Pine Marten, Fisher, and other uncommon animals reside in unit.

6) Elevations rise to above 8,000 ft.

## Wallowa Mountains
## Eagle Cap Additions

1) The units described on this map have never been properly studied for wilderness classification.

2) 185 mm bd. ft. per year allowable harvest in the Wallowa-Whitman N.F. The Eagle Cap Additions total only about 4.2 mm bd. ft.

3) The Eagle Cap additions represent only about 2% of the annual allowable cut on the Wallowa-Whitman N.F. Each unit's small annual allowable cut is listed; the Economic View of RARE II by O'Toole shows a negative return for the amount of money required to log these areas.

4) Only 42 bd. ft. per acre per year average yield can be produced on the roadless acres of the Eagle Cap Additions, excluding the Minam River Canyon.

5) The Eagle Cap Additions are home to nearly all mountain animal species found in Oregon--a unique situatinn. The Wallowas also have species found nowhere else in Oregon.

6) With most units having elevations to 8,000 ft. and up, if the additions were on our state's west side they would have been preserved long ago.

7) All units contain areas of steep and easily erodable soils. Tree regeneration is practically nil in some units.

8) The Eagle Cap Additions are of the same subalpine wild nature as the existing wilderness area. Cpportunities for solitude actually surpass some of the heavily used lake regions in the wilderness. A faulty "manageability" rationale has left the current wilderness boundary to run the tops of 8,000 foot ridges.

1) Hurricane Creek
no. 6288

2) acreage = 6,200

3) WARS score = 22; qualifies for wilderness consideration.

4) no board feet even listed

5) On Hurricane Creek Divide and Traverse Ridge straddling the wilderness boundary and in the adjacent Huckleberry unit is a situation unique in Oregon. One can observe:
    mountain goat
    bighorn sheep
    black bear
    elk
    deer
    cougar
    marten
Also rare bird nesters:
    water pipit
    spruce grouse
    northern 3-toed woodpecker
Wallowa Gray-crowned Rosy Finch--on the federal list of endangered species. Also Black Rosy Finch and White-tailed Ptarmigan.

6) Recommended for management as roadless by OR Dept of Fish & Wildlife.

7) The region is steep and easily given to erosion. Elevation to 8,874 ft.

1) Lower Minam
no. 6279
This area, after 25 years of study, was finally recommended for wilderness in RARE II.

2) acreage = 33,884+

3) Wilderness Attribute Rating System (WARS) score = 22, which qualifies it for wilderness consideration and has been recommended so.

4) The Lower Minam produces anadromous steelhead and Chinook; it is also year-round range for deer, elk, cougar, and bear. The fisher, a secretive predator of dense forests, was released in this area in 1961 and is still sighted. The area is rated Oregon's finest cougar producing area.

5) The soils in the Minam Canyon are on steep erodable slopes and should be preserved as they are.

6) Huckleberry- Bear Creek unit is contiguous to the Minam and equally pristine.

7) OR Dept of Fish and Wildlife recommend this area for wilderness.

8) Senators Mark Hatfield and Bob Packwood, as well as former Governors McCall and Straub, support this area for wilderness.

Senator Mark Hatfield
Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
114 Pioneer Courthouse
Portland, Oregon 97204

FTR

Dan Bennett
Rt. 1 Box 1303
LaGrande, Oregon 97850
July 19, 1983

Dear Senator Halfield,

I'm attending the public hearing in Bend, Oregon on July 21, 1983. My attendance is my way of protesting against anymore wilderness. I feel that eastern Oregon doesn't need more wilderness, nor does the state.

I was born and raised in eastern Oregon and you could never get me to leave this great area. My wife and I and our two children enjoy camping, hiking hunting and all the outdoors. We use and enjoy the vast wilderness areas we have now, but feel that there's enough of that type land now. By keeping the land open for multiple-use this gives a person many more options and can manage the land much better. Proponents will argue that these additional areas to the wilderness are needed to save and protect the fisheries and wildlife. Actually, timber salvage within the areas would enhance the wildlife habitat and have no effect on the fisheries if planned and exected properly. Please no more wilderness.

Sincerely,

Dan Bennett

* Please include this letter in Wilderness Hearings

U. S. Senator Mark O. Hatfield
Portland Office
Pioneer Courthouse Bldg.
Room 114,
555 S.W. Yamhill
Portland, Oregon 97204

Just for you...

I would like this letter as part of the formal field hearing on August 25, 1983.

As concerned citizns of Grant County, we are "opposed", to the Oregon Wilderness Act Bill, HR 1149.

This bill will not provide any economic benefits to our counties; Wallowa,
Baker,
Union
Grant
Morrow or Umatilla.

These counties will suffer a gross — income economic activity loss of $54, 243.207

An estimated annual loss of household income of $18, 147, 418.

Plus the fact this estimation is low, for "Northeast Oregon", for our average — income loss per household is "3" times higher than when this bill was proposed!

2-

Qur #1, industry, Timber and the harvest of timber will feel the hardest impact. For 90% of available sawtimber is on national forestlands. A majority of the wilderness proposed area is federally owned.

Added to this datum, federal law allows that 25% of all federal timber receipts be returned to county governments, to be used for education. The halt of these funds would be measurably harsh to our childern.

The state of Oregon and these counties depend upon the goods and services produced on public land for economic stability.

These natural resources are; Timber, Livestock, Mineral, Fishery, and Recreational pursuits...

Because they are here, oppressing them will only bring future depression to an already depressed state, "Ours".

Inflation and high interest rates has hi-jacked our industries beyond all outer limits.

Qur northeastern population is only 4.3% of the total state of- 2,632,663. Qur 4.3% will be the ones to take the brunt of this bill.

3

We in Grant County, will smother under this pillow-filled bill. Our resources are combined, hand-in-hand, to render our community stable prosperity....

Natural resources that require conservation are those that are necessary to the welfare of the people, now and in the future.

Please do not put us in a probation zone that will lead us to disaster...

This wilderness act shows not even a glimpse of concern for us the residents of Oregon.

We can see "NO" conservation in the proposed Wilderness (Oregon) Bill, HR 1149. Only the erratic demise of our natural resources and industries!

This porposal act has been imposed upon us!

Nourished by an influential "few".

Intimadated our born given right to vote! For the honor of consent has never been asked of "us".

Not one Senator had the courage to walk into our community and lay this act out in the "OPEN."

-4

"Let it be known";
We the citzens are not a bunch of millionaire's gopher's to be pushed and shifted around for the whims of a few. And we do not appriecate having our counties sanbagged!

Futhermore,
This bill if passed will,

#1, "Stop"- all new mining after Dec 31, 1983.

#2, Allow, "NO", motorized recreational vehicles within this area.
"Back-Packers Only"! what an injustice this will bestow upon our retired citzens!

#3, Put Restrictions upon the grazing land for our livestock.

#4, Cause "Timber", that is already bug and worm infestated to stand, to Rot and become wasteful and useless to "all."

#5, Cut-Backs of Forest Service Personnel. Many transfers and permament job losses.

#6, Will devastate our local merchant, Mr.+Mrs. Bill Arbrogast to an income loss of 1/2 their business. An family business that has supported and built this community to great success. A saviour to us, the citizens, who have a habit called "eating". This bill will deal them an → -injustice"←, far beyond reason...

Can this bill bring democracy for all?
Or is it for the Senator,
Who sits upon the hill!
For seems the decisions "made", goes thru — Hey Buddy, "If you do", "I'll do for you".

Our constitutional rights are being trampled.
Our "will" pushed aside for, the challenge's, spurred on by outsiders. Outside our counties.

I must impress upon you, to walk this journey of decision very cautiously! The judgement of this committee will reach far beyond today.

Let's hope our futures will hold for us, victory, bred with intelligence.

-6-

Lets consider the welfare of our fellowman at the present time and leave sufficient abundance of resources to those who are to follow us. That they may enjoy the natural gifts with which we have been blessed and consider necessary to physical existence and a reasonably happy life.

The cost of 85 million dollars a year to maintain an additional wilderness area in N.E. Oregon is just "inconceivable", when bankruptcy's and unemployment is at its peak. It is essential to face reality and get our people back to work.

The incivility this bill holds, boggles one's mind to comprehend.

Because this wilderness Act of 1983, threatens to hit us with no-holds-barred, our final summary of it, can only be expressed in this manner,

" It is the unwilling, recruited
from the unfit,
to perform the unnecessary"...

Sincerely,
Mary Ann McCarty
Robert L. McCarty
Timber Lee McCarty

-7-

General Delivery
Dale, Oregon 97880

Grant County, Aug 7, 1983
Precinct #16

These citizens from Umatilla County have asked me to send their signatures of opposition, against this bill. So I am attaching along with my letter.

Thank you
MaryAnn McCarty
8-7-83

For Field Hearings at Salem, August 25

Senator Mark Hatfield
Sub Committee of Energy + Natural Resources:

I would like this letter as part of the hearing records:

As Concerned Citizens of Umatilla County We are "Opposed", to the Oregon Wilderness Act of 1983

Dean Swenson
Charles McRae Rt #4 Box 188 Milton-Frwtr
Narmaee M [illegible] 1305 W Sunland Ave Hermiston
J. D. Holady Rt 4 Box 251 Milton Freewater Or
David [illegible] RT. 1 Box 49 M-F Or.
R. Holady Rt. 1 Box 207 A-7 M.F
J. G. Holady 104 S.E. 17th M.F. Ore.
Bernadean [illegible] 104 S.E. 17th M.F Ore
Nancy L. Carter 912 S. Columbia M F Ore
Mickey Longshaw 150 S E 6th Ave M-F Ore
Irene Hamrick Rt. 2. Box 77A7 M. F. Ore
Stan [illegible] Rt 2. Box 77A7 M. F. Ore
Virginia Gilmore 909 Robbins M-F, Ore.
Terry L Becker Po Box 205 UKIAH ORE
Wesley Holady Rt 4 Box 251 MF OR
Chris Brown 215 SW 7th Pendleton ORe
D Woodland 440 Moore Hermiston Ore
James J. Holady Rt. 1 Box 132 MF. OR.
Betty J. Kentner Rt 4 Box 252 M. F. ORe.
Fay Corbin Rt 4 Box 252 M F. Ore
S. Epperson 105 N. W. 5th Ave M. F. O 97862
G. Lynn Crawford 1225 Jacqueline M.F. M F O 97862

Alex Hanson Box 5214 Bend, Ore 97708
Jack Eckstein M-F Oregon
Guy Wimbro M-F Oregon
[illegible] Humbert M-F Oregon
7-28-83 [illegible] Humbert Rt 3 Box M.F. Or 97862
Jim Steffen Rt 4 - Box 124 M.F Ore
Mark L Woodhull Rt 1 Box 82 Weston Ore
Don H. Humbert P.O. Box 6 Weston, Ore
M.F Ore
Jack D Kothe 10½ SW 12th M.F Oregon
Kevin Aufen Rt 2 Box 365 M.F Oregon
W Humbert Rt 1 Box 123A M-F Oregon
Jim D[illegible] 417 S Park Walla Walla Wa
Ruth E Halsey Precinct 2: Milton Freewater Ore

dated Aug 9, 1983

Dan Bennett
Rt. 1 Box 1303
LaGrande, Oregon 97850
July 19, 1983

Senator Mark Hatfield FSR
Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
114 Pioneer Courthouse
Portland, Oregon 97204

Dear Senator Halfield,

I'm attending the public hearing in Bend, Oregon on July 21, 1983. My attendance is my way of protesting against anymore wilderness. I feel that eastern Oregon doesn't need more wilderness, nor does the state.

I was born and raised in eastern Oregon and you could never get me to leave this great area. My wife and I and our two children enjoy camping, hiking hunting and all the outdoors. We use and enjoy the vast wilderness areas we have now, but feel that there's enough of that type land now. By keeping the land open for multiple-use this gives a person many more options and can manage the land much better. Proponents will argue that these additional areas to the wilderness are needed to save and protect the fisheries and wildlife. Actually, timber salvage within the areas would enhance the wildlife habitat and have no effect on the fisheries if planned and exected properly. Please no more wilderness.

Sincerely,

Dan Bennett

* Please include this letter in Wilderness Hearings the offical hearing record for the Oregon Wilderness Bill. Thank You.

F7R

Charles Sarrett
509 Benton
La Grande,Oregon 97850
July 20, 1983

Senator Mark Hatfield
Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
114 Pioneer Courthouse
Portland,Oregon 97204

Dear Senator Hatfield;

I have lived in Northeastern Oregon all my life and am familiar with many of the areas that are being proposed for inclusion in the wilderness system.

Within any tract of land a small niche of wilderness can be found; however, that does not mean that all wilderness, no matter how small, is worthy of legal protection. That would be foolish as well as wasteful. I feel that designation of the areas in Northeast Oregon for wilderness would also be foolish and wasteful.

I have hiked, hunted, fished, and cruised timber in the Joseph Canyon area and I can assure you that designating this area as wilderness would do no person any lasting good, but only make it more difficult for the small few who do use the area. As you are probably aware, Joseph Canyon is a steep, rugged canyon, used primarily by hunters and ranchers, that has significant amounts of high quality timber. This area will remain wild by virture of its' terrain features and does not need legal protection.

Portions of the actual North Fork of the John Day Canyon could perhaps be set aside or protected in the same manner, but to lock-up the entire 219,000 acres that is proposed would be a ridiculous overkill that could have a major impact on the economy of the entire region. Much of the area is blow-down, beetle-killed lodgepole that is too thick for wildlife or man to utilize in its' current condition.

Proponents will argue that these areas have to be saved to protect the fisheries and wildlife. Actually, timber salvage within the areas would enhance the wildlife habitat and have no effect on the fisheries if planned and executed properly. I think what wilderness proponents are really saying is that they have no faith in the management of the lands by the U S Forest Service. If that is the case, we should work to correct any problems in the land management and not lock-up and take away the opportunities for wise use that exist within these areas.

Please include this letter in the official hearing record for the Oregon Wilderness Bill. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Charles Sarrett

Charles Sarrett

21 July 1983

Senator Mark Hatfield
Senate Office Building
Washingyon, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Hatfield:

I stand in defense of the Oregon Wilderness Bill HR 1149 to the extent that it provides for Wilderness designation in Oregon. Following is my rationale for preserving as wilderness, all remaining roadless areas in Oregon (which represents but a small fraction of total Oregon forested areas). Concluding is a list of specific areas not included in HR 1149 that deserve Wilderness status.

Forest is, in and of itself, good. Forest is, without being used for timber, good. Forest is, without being penetrated by roads, good. Without the single use of timber production, forest is incalculably valuable. Forest is indeed as valuable as the life it supports--as valuable as your life and my life. Forest is responsible for clean, pure water of constant supply. Forest is responsible for clean, clear air of unchanging composition. Forest is home to countless life-forms and to man. Forest is *too* valuable to degrade to "crop" status.

It is one thing to utilize forests for their wood products at a replaceable rate. It is quite another thing to relentlessly push on deeper, and still deeper until no forests are left intact. And yet Bald Mountain Road is in the process of invading our last remaining significant old growth forest! Our saw mills throughout the state are readjusting their equiptment to accomidate the new generation of small diameter trees. We are converting *all* of our forests to monoculture "crops" to be "harvested" at prepubertal stages of tree growth (with consequent ecosystem devastation).

It is time to put a halt to the narrowminded timber industry's determined march towards forest extermination. It is time to see multiple use as being more than *primarily* deforestation. It is time to set aside misplaced "jobs lost" quibbles and to look at the larger economic realities of deteriorated environment.

You contend that too much forest is proposed for wilderness. Can you not see that, rather, a crop to be harvested is no forest at all?

Recommended additions to the Wilderness Bill:
1. Kalmiopsis/Bald Mountain RARE II roadless area (western Oregon)
2. Drift Creek (western Oregon)
3. Deadhorse Rim (southern Oregon)
4. Lookout Mountain (central Oregon)
5. Northeast side of the Elkhorns (central Oregon)

Please incorporate the above statement as part of the Senate hearing record on the Oregon Wilderness Bill.

Craig Miller M.D.
P.O. Box 6376
Bend Oregon 97708

Craig R Mill

FTR

July 21, Wildnerness Hearing, Bend, Oregon

Senator Hatfield,

Economics point out the benefit of including the lower Grande Ronde River canyon in HR 1149. Tens of millions of dollars are being spent for anadromous fish restoration in and around the Grande Ronde River and for fish passage studies at Columbia-Snake river mainstem dams. In essence we have made the commitment to attempt to re-establish these fish runs, a northwest cultural and ecological natural resource of immense importance. But our restoration and study dollars will be all for naught if vital spawning habitat is not protected.

Addition of 22,978 acres in the lower Grande Ronde River canyon to HR 1149 not only protects our investment in anadromous fish restoration, but also provides potential protection for a large and growing whitewater recreation use, vital floral and faunal habitat and superior water quality.

Testimony by
Rick George
505 "M" Avenue
La Grande, Or. 97850

Dear Senator Hatfield: July 21, 1983

The Grande Ronde River, draining the Elkhorn and Wallowa Mountains, is a major natural resource in the ecology of Northeastern Oregon and Southeastern Washington. One important reason for this major role is simply that the Grande Ronde and its major tributaries, the Lostine, Wallowa and Wenaha rivers, have no dams. This drainage system, emptying into the Snake River in Southeastern Washington, thus has a very unique characteristic when compared to surrounding drainages. The lack of impoundments provides the opportunity to realize the goal of anadromous fish restoration, a fishery that has been all but extinct for the last decade.

The Grande Ronde and its tributaries provide a vital link in the ecology of salmon and steelhead, for this drainage is the route to spawning grounds. Twenty five to thirty million dollars is the projected expense for construction costs alone to restore the anadromous fishery in the Lower Snake River Compensation Plan. As part of this plan, Lookingglass Hatchery on Lookingglass Creek, a tributary of the lower Grande Ronde, had a projected construction and staffing cost of over six million dollars. Each year, 900,000 chinook salmon smolts are projected to be released from this hatchery.

It is very difficult to understand the logic of spending millions of dollars on projects such as the above, and also on projects in and around the Columbia-Snake rivers mainstem dams, and at the same time contemplate not protecting spawning habitat. One such project at Bonneville and at several other mainstem dams, involves inserting small radio transmitters into adult salmon trapped below the dams, and then monitoring their progress to and above the dams with sophisticated electronic tracking stations. The project is geared toward improving the chances of anadromous fish getting above the dams. But we seem to forget that if and when the salmon and steelhead negotiate the fish ladders, the journey is not over. Getting past 8 mainstem dams is a tremendous feat for these fish but the ultimate destination is their spawning grounds. If adult fish have nowhere to spawn because of impassable dams, siltation of spawning grounds, stream course alterations, or severe stream flow changes then our money spent on hatcheries and fish passage studies is completely wasted. Understanding why and where fish experience navigation problems at mainstem dams does little for the species if spawning grounds are continuously destroyed because we lacked the foresight to protect these areas.

Wildlife and assoicated habitat and recreation are also vital natural resources supplied by the lower Grande Ronde. Deer and elk herds of approximately 750 head a piece, beaver, river otter, mink, raccoon, ruffed grouse, quail, 30-50 bald eagles, and numerous wading and passerine birds utilize the unique riparian zones and associated habitat along the lower Grande Ronde River.

Recreational use, primarily in the form of whitewater boating, fishing and hunting, has increased so much in the last five years that the Bureau of Land Management has instituted a recreational use monitoring study that is presently underway. The area is very primitive with no development at campsights and no large group camping areas.

Inclusion of the lower Grande Ronde River canyon, approximately 23,000 acres or 20 miles of wild river canyon, precludes the argument of economics. Lack of protection negates the millions of dollars spent and projected for anadromous fish restoration and a heavy recreational use base already channels tourist dollars into local economies. A very limited U.S.F.S. survey in 1981 showed 2,436 people used the lower Grande Ronde River for recreation during summer months. Actual annual recreationist numbers, presently being tallied by BLM, are probably much higher. Recreation dollars from Oregonians and out of staters, already being spent, provide an economic base that should increase for many years to come. (Recreational use increased 26.8% per year from 1971-1981.)

A relatively new approach to protection of habitat and floral and faunal species, called the ecosystem approach, is particularly valid here. In order to insure species survival, i.e. chinook salmon, coho salmon and steelhead, all components needed in the life cycle of a species must be provided. Spawning habitat, clean and unaltered, is one important component in the ecosystem of these fish. The ecosystem approach emphasizes drawing boundaries, such as those encompassing a wilderness area, that supply all the components of the ecosystem needed for survival of the species in question.

Protection of the lower Grande Ronde River canyon is imperative to insure crucial natural habitat, diverse wildlife populations, wilderness whitewater opportunity and associated opportunity for anadromous fish restoration. The Grande Ronde Resource Council urges support from Senator Hatfield, Senator Packwood, and Representatives Aucoin, R. Smith, Wyden, Weaver, and D. Smith to include the lower Grande Ronde River canyon in HR 1149.

Sincerely,

Rick George

Rick George, 505 "M" Ave., La Grande, Or. 97850
Water Resources Committee
Grande Ronde Resource Council

**Diamond International**
*Lumber*

FHP

*Oregon Lumber*
*a division of*
*Diamond International Corporation*

*P.O. Box 1111*
*Bend, OR 97701*
*503/382-2511*

October 17, 1983

Senator Mark O. Hatfield
322 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Hatfield:

This is to reinforce your remarks to the Associated Oregon Industries convention during which you emphasized the need for meaningful "sufficiency" and "release" language in any new Wilderness legislation.

The rhetoric and editorial comment accompanying passage of H.R. 1149 (and its precursor H.R. 7430) was filled with demands, warnings and assurances that "this legislation will, and is essential to, end the interminable debate over which of our national resources will be committed to Wilderness so that the remaining lands can be managed for their multiple benefits."

To remind you why this sort of assurance falls on deaf ears among the resource user groups who are being asked again to consent to a compromise that will end this debate "once and for all", I call your attention to the underlined statements in the enclosed copy of the January 20, 1983 Oregon Sierra Club letter.

1. "This (H.R. 7430, later 1149) is a bill that will protect our prime wilderness candidates and do that without foreclosing needed future additions..."

2. "Sufficiency language is a means of preventing the release to commodity use of lands qualifying for Wilderness..."

I implore you to insist on language before legislation is agreed to that will truly "put the Wilderness debate behind us" and frustrate the non-users declared intent to use any new Wilderness gains as a platform from which to deny the public access to even more of its land and resources.

Please enter this letter and the attachment into the record of debate on the merits of H.R. 1149.

Sincerely,

Ted Young

T. S. Young
Timberlands Manager

cc: Senator Bob Packwood
U.S. Representative Bob Smith
Governor Vic Atiyeh
David G. Mohla, Supervisor - Deschutes National Forest

Attachment

Annie Dock
859 Jeffers
Eugene, OR 9

Oct. 24, 1983

Dear Senator Hatfield,

The Oct. 20th decision to delay the decision on the Oregon Wilderness Bill, prompts me to write again. I want to reemphasize my strong support for the 34 million acre proposal, since only protected land has the chance to remain in its natural state. Disregarding, for a moment, the esthetics of the arguement, the 34 million acres is the practical approach to a more long term economical problem. The untampered environment has magnitudes of resources to offer, some which we do not know even exist. If this land is not included in some type of protection bill, these valuable resources will be nickeled and dimed to death. Surely the most valuable resource is an untapped one; a wilderness has the most to offer. By this arguement I am not suggesting "save now, exploit later." I am rather trying to present an arguement which considers an econimic benifit in land protection, which is, after all, what some consider of primary importance.

The esthetic arguement is self evident. Again the area that I am most conserned with is the Waldo Lake region. I have spent only one winter in Oregon and the most beautiful place that I have discovered is the Waldo Lake area. In the winter it is nearly unpopulated by people and many forms of wildlife can be experienced. In the summer it is enjoyed by many people. I am certain that there are many areas, if not all areas, on the wilderness bill that yield so much pleasure and beauty. For the sake of today's and for future generations, pass the maximum wilderness protection. Once you give it up, there is no turning back.

Sincerely,

ISIA

International
Snowmobile
Industry
Association

November 1, 1983

The Honorable Malcolm Wallop
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public
Lands and Reserved Water
Committee on Energy and Natural
Resources
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Wallop:

Please find enclosed our statement on H.R. 1149, the "Oregon Wilderness Act of 1983." We are submitting this statement for the record of the October 20, 1983 hearing on that bill.

Like the Oregon State Snowmobile Association which has testified in opposition to the bill, we are very concerned about Wilderness designation in general. Our statement, therefore, focuses on the need for review of this inflexible land-classification process.

We ask your careful consideration of our views.

Sincerely,

Roy W Muth

Roy W. Muth
President and Chief
Executive Officer

RWM/jc

Enc.

cc: The Honorable Mark O. Hatfield
The Honorable Bob Packwood
Oregon State Snowmobile Association

7535 Little River Turnpike
Suite 330
Annandale, Virginia 22003
(703) 642-5850

# INTERNATIONAL SNOWMOBILE
# INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION

STATEMENT SUBMITTED

TO THE

U.S. SENATE COMMITTEE

ON

ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER

ON

H.R. 1149

"OREGON WILDERNESS ACT OF 1983"

Roy W. Muth
President and Chief Executive
Officer
International Snowmobile
Industry Association
7535 Little River Turnpike
Suite 330
Annandale, Virginia 22003
November 1, 1983

The International Snowmobile Industry Association, the trade association representing manufacturers of snowmobiles and of snowmobile parts and accessories, respectfully submits the following comments regarding H.R. 1149, the "Oregon Wilderness Act of 1983."

We understand that an important goal is being addressed in this legislation, that is, the resolution of land-use questions raised by the legal challenge to the U. S. Forest Service's RARE II (Roadless Area Review and Evaluation) process. The present uncertainty regarding land-use designations is a disservice to the American people. However, we have very grave reservations about this bill which would designate some 1.1 million acres as Wilderness, more than three times the amount recommended by the U. S. Forest Service in RARE II. The broad application of this most restrictive land classification certainly does not represent the prudent use of our nation's resources.

The Oregon State Snowmobile Association (OSSA), which represents organized snowmobilers in the state of Oregon, has testified against this bill. Their representative has pointed out that this bill would close much of the state's high country -- the areas where the snow does fall -- to snowmobiling. Their testimony emphasizes that snowmobile trails in these areas represent thousands of man-hours and dollars, an important investment which would be destroyed by Wilderness designation. It cites the discrimination against many kinds of recreationists, including snowmobilers, and many kinds of people, including the elderly and the handicapped, that Wilderness designation represents. The members of OSSA are also deeply concerned about the economic impact of the Wilderness designations proposed in

H.R. 1149. These concerns are not limited to OSSA members, but reflect the philosophy of the International Snowmobile Council (ISC), representing organized snowmobilers in the U. S. and Canada, which has called for an end to Wilderness designations.

ISIA shares the deep concern of the OSSA and ISC. We agree that Wilderness designation is a very arbitrary and inflexible -- and, therefore, a very poor -- management tool. We urge the members of the subcommittee to use this bill as a vehicle to examine and promote land-management options other than Wilderness designation.

We would like to submit for the record some general observations that we think should be given strong consideration in the analysis of this legislation.

One of man's thorniest dilemmas today is his relationship with nature. Is man a part of nature, or is he an adversary of natural forces? In his quest to fulfill his physical and psychological needs, man has sought to alter his environment, to reduce dangers and to increase his comfort. Fortunately, man's intellect also provides him with the potential for sensitivity to the implications of his actions. Even more fortunately, mankind is today increasingly aware of the need for such sensitivity.

Lands where man's influence is not dominant are a primary focus of the current dilemma of man and nature. Should such areas be left free from man's overt changes? Should such areas be managed by man for the benefit of certain plant and animal species, including man, or should the areas be left to the forces of nature -- excluding man?

There are excellent reasons for protecting key natural tracts of land, including wildlife habitat protection, scientific study, and healthful human recreational activities. Unfortunately, much of the current initiative for natural area preservation is far removed from the pragmatism of the founders of North America's conservationist movement. In fact, today's urbanized world has firmly implanted in many the concept that man is not part of nature, that his very presence threatens the integrity of nature.

The preservationist ethic poses a very real threat to the wise use of land, public and private, for its adherents deny the ability as well as the desirability of enlightened management of land. They argue instead that vast tracts of land should be set aside from virtually all management activities and that human access should be restricted according to certain arbitrary precepts.

Again and again, it is claimed by Wilderness advocates that Wilderness is the only means to protect scenic natural areas from the scourges of bulldozers and trucks. The result is that key governmental land-use decisions are often rendered on highly emotional and superficial grounds and on the basis of campaigns by two highly polarized special interests -- commodity producers and preservationists -- with the very real stake of the average citizen tragically unrepresented.

The passage of the Wilderness Preservation Act of 1964 by the U. S. Congress was prompted by increased public sensitivity to the dangers of short-term resource policies which had permanently scarred acres and acres of public and private lands. An urban, affluent public took new interest in the warnings of the conservationist movement's leaders. Dramatic evidence of long-term adverse effects on the environment attracted media attention. Scientific skills were aimed at examining the consequences, both intended and unintended, of human actions.

The tragedy of the situation is that the increased sensitivity prompted an over-reaction, from a doctrine of exploitation to a doctrine of anti-use where human management is minimized or prohibited. Moreover, this new doctrine has met with favor among many whose personal lives are well insulated from the realities of Wilderness but who are unhappy with the urban and suburban environments in which they dwell. Many of these people fail to understand the relationship between land management and their furniture, the newspapers they read, the water they drink and the manufactured products they use.

At some level, special use of public lands is justifiable, just as certain public lands may be subjected to permanent adverse impact to furnish other needs of our society. But where does the balancing point exist?

We do not subscribe to the view that the battle over Wilderness involves only two interest groups. Active preservationist groups have set themselves up as the voice of "public interest." They argue that Wilderness areas should be expanded to the greatest extent possible and as quickly as possible. They point to commercial development and the rapid rate of land despoilation and say that there will never again be an opportunity for preservation. They contend that once the land is abused, restoration of natural conditions is impossible.

On the other end of the spectrum, commodity producers argue that huge areas of Wilderness will prevent access to natural resources which are vital to the economic well-being of all people. They say much needed energy, timber and mineral resources will be locked away permanently.

But the Wilderness dilemma affects not only the preservationist lobby and companies supplying the commodity needs of today's industrialized world. We believe that every American who enjoys recreational opportunities for family outings by boat, horseback, camper, snowmobile and foot is involved. By and large, these outdoor recreationists favor management of the lands to accommodate their diverse needs but have little understanding of or influence over the designation of enormous parcels of lands as Wilderness which often needlessly restricts their recreational enjoyment.

Wilderness was designed to protect key natural areas in the face of rampant commercial development, a much needed and worthwhile goal. What it was designed for and what it has the potential for becoming are quite different. Today Wilderness designations show signs of escalating out of control.

The issue is not whether there should be Wilderness, because the answer is -- yes -- there obviously should be Wilderness areas for people to experience and enjoy. The question is, however, how much Wilderness is necessary and how should it be effectively managed?

The popular view of Wilderness is that this special designation affords the highest level of environmental protection to public land. Yet facts contradict this assumption.

In a U. S. Forest Service analysis of alternative management options for northern Minnesota's Boundary Waters Canoe Area (BWCA), traditional Wilderness management practices -- emphasizing the supremacy of natural forces -- were found to have major adverse effects on a number of resource elements important to human enjoyment of the area, including:

- water quality and yield;
- soil quality;
- scenery;
- vegetation health and vigor;
- vegetation diversity;
- wildlife habitat, population and diversity;
- air quality (as a result of increased fires); and
- human health, safety and enjoyment.

The list of minor but still significant adverse impacts is even longer. This analysis further identified actions by man which could drastically reduce such adverse impacts through such practices as water level control, wildlife and vegetation manipulation, wildfire control and furnishing certain facilities -- such as toilets. The findings for the BWCA are not unique.

At best, it can be concluded that Wilderness is not necessarily either good or bad for wildlife, although its consequences may be either very harmful or very helpful to a specific species at a particular time. More importantly, though, there is no evidence that a proscriptive Wilderness designation offers any advantage whatsoever over a less rigid undeveloped status, while the latter alternative permits habitat manipulation which may be warranted.

Regarding use of existing areas, most analyses of large Wilderness zones show significant problems of access, resulting in concentrated areas of overuse by human visitors, with resulting adverse effects on vegetation, wildlife, soil and water. While not unique to Wilderness, these problems are exacerbated by management constraints imposed in these areas. Since most trips into Wilderness areas are short, both in distance traversed and hours spent, heavy use of the peripheral areas results.

Basically, all of the vast areas of Wilderness are being created for a very small segment of the population who wish to make extended visits into Wilderness areas. The overwhelming majority of the population (with few exceptions, the old, the young, the disabled and the millions of families) has been effectively locked out of these public lands by circumstances beyond its control. This is in sharp contrast to the original intent of the U. S. Wilderness Act's sponsors, who intended that the management of Wilderness should allow its use by a wide spectrum of citizens.

We are assigning a high value to Wilderness lands that will receive extremely low levels of use in an era when competition for recreational use of land is keen and growing.

Good, sound management, and perhaps an acceptance of a new more flexible concept of Wilderness, may be the answer. Rather than formal, proscriptive parameters, flexible wilderness areas might be established. Local land managers would keep these areas under close observation and where the land began to show evidence of overuse, it could be "managed" back to an acceptable condition. This would eliminate environmental damage, and at the same time, allow scientific management to supplement natural recuperative powers. Various parcels of wilderness could be rotated in and out of use to moderate the impacts of both recreation and commodity production. Such a recycling program could be designed to satisfy both conservationists and outdoor recreationists.

This rotated wilderness, whether long-term or seasonal, would be in sharp contrast to formally designated Wilderness where motorized activity is barred, where the youngsters, the disabled and the senior citizens or anyone not in top physical condition are virtually excluded. It could be managed in such a way as to enhance access and thus disperse usage more efficiently.

Special consideration must also be given to the impact of winter conditions on the recreational use of our public lands. The need for active fun does not disappear with the coming of snow. Without a doubt, this fact explains the phenomenal growth and popularity of snowmobiling which has revolutionized the once sedentary nature of winter activities. Outdoor wintertime activities have been removed from the province of the few to the realm of the many.

At the same time that one recognizes this change, it is also important to remember that the climate in winter is far more hostile than during the rest of the year. Exposure to cold temperatures and obstacles to mobility can make the fit individual uncomfortable and the handicapped or unfit individual unsafe. Protective shelters, safety patrols, maps and good trail markings become especially important for dispersed recreation. However, Wilderness designation proscribes much of this protection and, of course, bars motorized usage. As a consequence, tens of millions of acres of public lands are virtually unused for three to six months each year. In short, Wilderness designation fails miserably to meet the special needs of millions of people for outdoor winter recreation.

A snowmobile often offers the only practical way for people to see these special scenic regions in winter. It is simply unreasonable to ban the use of snowmobiles from areas simply because a motor is employed. One could argue -- convincingly -- that a dog team in a Wilderness area, which is generally an allowable use, causes more noise and has more potential for adverse impact upon wildlife in Wilderness zones than a snowmobile. Study after study has eradicated fears of adverse vegetative and wildlife impact as a product of controlled snowmobile use.

In conclusion, society can ill afford a rush to the extremist posture of the preservationists. The social and environmental costs will rival the costs of the earlier flirtation with environmental recklessness. Modern tools of science and management can allow our society today to arrest wide oscillations toward either extreme -- despoilation or human non-use. We can each learn to make our role in nature free of unwarranted and unnecessary disruption of other natural forces.

This learning process is dependent upon a level of intimacy with nature, an intimacy bred only through frequent exposure to environments in which man's presence is not dominant, although it may be visible. Frequent participation in dispersed outdoor recreational activities -- camping, fishing, hiking, snowmobiling, wildlife observation, horseback riding, bicycling and other endeavors -- is the key to the development of a permanent enlightened land use ethic in this country.

We face a future where man will be an ever-increasing influence in the world. To safeguard our environment, to meet the physical and psychological needs of man and to instill in man a sense of his role in nature, we are obligated to use the most sophisticated analytical tools and management practices available to us. Evidence suggests that Wilderness management policies are not in the best interests of wildlife management, nor most recreational activities. Spatial and temporal use zoning, habitat manipulation, careful facility development and other actions are absolutely essential tools in guaranteeing a quality lifestyle and environment for generations yet to come.

Calling for a new emphasis on natural area management does not constitute a call for the elimination of existing Wilderness areas. Nor does it necessitate a bar on any new areas. It does mean an advocacy for active management and for new flexible provisions for uses which do not produce lasting and significant environmental impacts. It is a plea for a more realistic, rational and evenhanded approach.

Public land use policy should take into account changing needs and priorities for the land, bearing in mind that our priorities ten years from now may be vastly different from those of the present. Americans have a large stake in both protecting their lands and managing them to best meet the demands of today and tomorrow.

KLAMATH COUNTY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

125 NO. 8TH STREET
KLAMATH FALLS, OREGON 97601
TELEPHONE: AREA CODE 503 884-5193

July 18, 1983

Senator Mark O. Hatfield

Dear Senator Hatfield:

The Klamath County Chamber of Commerce Recreation, Forest Industries and Agriculture Committees have made probably the most extensive studies of the RARE II proposals of any throughout the nation.

It is important to note the joint committees' depth of knowledge of the roadless areas being reviewed. All of the members were very familiar with some of the areas. Many members were familiar with all the areas. Three members were involved concurrently in a similar process as members of the Klamath County Board of Commissioners RARE II Task Force. Their recommendations for all proposed wilderness areas in Klamath County were approved by the Chamber Board.

They are attached for consideration during the hearing in Bend, Oregon on July 21, 1983.

Sincerely yours,

James K. Ward
President

JKW/sc

attachment

## Klamath County Chamber of Commerce
## Recreation Committee--RARE II Process

### Introduction

At the regular meeting of the Chamber's Recreation Committee on June 26, 1978, local Forest Service personnel made a presentation regarding RARE II. After reviewing the RARE II materials, members of the Recreation Committee indicated a desire to respond to the Forest Service request for input.

Forest Service roadless areas represent a staggering amount of land within Klamath County. Committee members felt strongly their response should be the result of organized inquiry, and should reflect a process of member involvement. Additionally, to expand Chamber member involvement, an invitation to participate was extended to, and accepted by, two other Chamber committees: Forest Industries and Agriculture. This RARE II input process then included representation for a significant portion of the total Chamber membership.

It is important to note also, the Joint Committee members' depth of knowledge of the roadless areas being reviewed. All of the members were very familiar with some of the areas. Many of the members were familiar with all of the areas. Three members were involved concurrently in a similar process as members of the Klamath County Board of Commissioners' RARE II Task Force.

The key issue in Klamath County with regard to the RARE II acreage is primarily recreation value, and secondly, timber harvest. Management philosophy is critical in either case. The Chamber position in recommending non-wilderness assignment to the RARE II Units in Klamath County supports the general concept of multiple use management. We feel land use management within the context of the greatest good for the greatest number makes good sense, particularly in an area like Klamath County where outdoor recreation is a predominant way of life.

In contrast, the Chamber opposes any further wilderness designation to the RARE II Units in Klamath County. The land use management directive within a legislated wilderness area is too restrictive and too narrow in our estimation. At the present time, Klamath County is rich in legislated wilderness acreage. We see little justification for more.

The Chamber is sensitive, however, to a variety of recreational use interest. It will be noted in our RARE II Unit Recommendations qualified statements regarding use management. In those areas, particularly where the traditional recreational activity has been a primitive one, the Chamber supports the Klamath County RARE II Task Force Natural Wildlife-Primitive Recreation Area alternative proposal. (See Exhibit 1) As a point in fact, this latter proposal is quite similar to a previous "back country" management concept initiated in Klamath County in prior eras of roadless study.

The following summarizes the chronological sequence of the RARE II input process:

A portion of this unit, the Pelican Butte area, is recognized by the Forest Service as having unique winter recreational use potential. The Chamber agrees with this Forest Service assessment, and wishes to reaffirm its recommendation to delete Pelican Butte from this RARE II Unit.

Finally, the Chamber is, and will be concerned until the RARE II study is completed and decisions are announced. We feel our recommendations represent a significant Chamber involvement process which translates into a reflection of the community as a whole.

## Klamath County Chamber of Commerce
## RARE II RECOMMENDATION

### Area 6108--Maiden Peak

RARE II Assignment: Non-wilderness

Suggestions for use: Protective management as defined by the Deschutes Forest supervisor. Dispersed recreation. Provision for wildlife protection.

### Area 6109--Cowhorn

RARE II Assignment: Non-wilderness

Suggestions for use: Dispersed recreation. Protective management as defined by forest supervisors. Provision for wildlife protection.

### Area 6111--Odell

RARE II Assignment: Non-wilderness

Suggestions for use: Protective management as defined by forest supervisor. Dispersed recreation. Provision for wildlife protection.

Additional comment: Not suited for wilderness assignment due to adjacent development, e.g., railroad, roads, campgrounds, etc.

### Area 6132--Windigo Thielson

RARE II Assignment: Non-wilderness

Suggestions for use: Dispersed winter recreation. Allow non-motorized dispersed recreation generally.

### Area 6135--Park Winema

RARE II Assignment: Non-wilderness

Suggestions for use: Continue present use. Not to be developed.

Additional comment: Not suited for wilderness due to proximity to adjacent development.

### Area 6141--Sphagnum Bog

RARE II Assignment: Non-wilderness

Suggestions for use: Continue present use.

### Area 6142--Thousand Springs

RARE II Assignment: Non-wilderness

Suggestions for use: Continue present use.

Page 2
RARE II Recommendation Cont'd.

Area 6143--Sky Lakes

RARE II Assignment: Non-wilderness
Suggestions for use: Authorize Unit Management Plan and manage as Natural Wildlife Primitive Recreation area (see definition Exhibit #1). Allow dispersed motorized winter recreation in areas presently allowed.
Additional comment: Separate Pelican Butte from unit at narrowest point at Area K (see Exhibit #5). This area should be used and managed as a winter recreation site. Activity which would not interfere with winter recreation use would be permitted. Consider access road from west side to cold springs through Rock Creek area and managed to avoid wildlife preservation conflict.

Area 6145--Brown Mountain

RARE II Assignment: Non-wilderness
Suggestions for use: Manage for recreational use, generally undeveloped dispersed motorized and non-motorized recreation. Maintain roadless character of the area.

Area 6201--Panhandle North

RARE II Assignment: Non-wilderness
Suggestions for use: Should remain as multiple use management.

Area 6202--Panhandle South

RARE II Assignment: Non-wilderness
Suggestions for use: Should remain as multiple use management.

Area 6203--North Boundary

RARE II Assignment: Non-wilderness
Suggestions for use: Should remain as multiple use management.

Area 6204--West Boundary

RARE II Assignment: Non-wilderness
Suggestions for use: Should remain as multiple use management.

Area 6205--Aspen

RARE II Assignment: Non-wilderness
Suggestions for use: Should remain as multiple use management.

Area 6206--Clover

RARE II Assignment: Non-wilderness
Suggestions for use: Should remain as multiple use management.

Area 6207--Odessa

RARE II Assignment: Non-wilderness
Suggestions for use: Should remain as multiple use management.

Area 6208--Marsh

RARE II Assignment: Non-wilderness
Suggestions for use: Manage as natural wildlife habitat.

Area 6209--Devil's Garden

RARE II Assignment: Non-wilderness
Suggestions for use: Manage as presently proposed in District Unit Management Plan, which is:

a) These areas will be preserved for their aesthetic value and geologic interest.
b) Logging or road construction will not be permitted within the unit.

Area 6210--Badlands

RARE II Assignment: Non-wilderness
Suggestions for use: Manage as presently proposed in District Unit Management Plan, which is:

a) These areas will be preserved for their aesthetic value and geologic interest.
b) Logging or road construction will not be permitted within the unit.

Area 6225--Gearhart Mountain

RARE II Assignment: Non-wilderness
Suggestions for use: Continue present management.
Additional comment: Does not lend itself to wilderness assignment due to adjacent development, e.g., heavy use logging roads, campgrounds, etc.

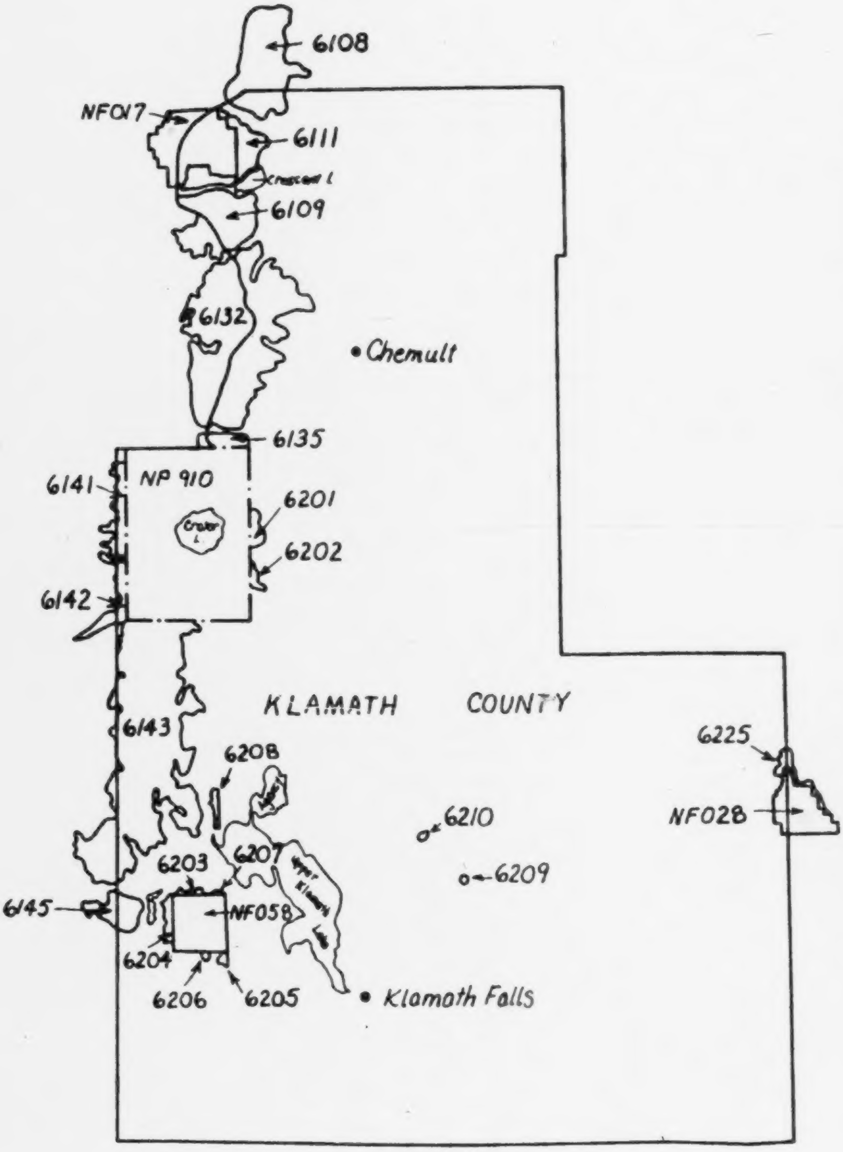
Exhibit #2

## RARE II

Affected Areas - Klamath County

| MAP NO. | AREA NAMES | COUNTY |
|---|---|---|
| 6108 | Maiden Peak | Klamath/Deschutes |
| 6109 | Cowhorn | Klamath/Douglas |
| 6111 | Odell | Klamath |
| 6132 | Windigo Thielsen | Klamath/Douglas |
| 6135 | Park Winema | Klamath |
| 6141 | Sphagnum Bog | Klamath/Jackson |
| 6142 | Thousand Springs | Klamath/Jackson |
| 6143 | Sky Lakes | Klamath/Jackson |
| 6145 | Brown Mountain | Klamath/Jackson |
| 6201 | Panhandle North | Klamath |
| 6202 | Panhandle South | Klamath |
| 6203 | North Boundary | Klamath |
| 6204 | West Boundary | Klamath |
| 6205 | Aspen | Klamath |
| 6206 | Clover | Klamath |
| 6207 | Odessa | Klamath |
| 6208 | Marsh | Klamath |
| 6209 | Devil's Garden | Klamath |
| 6210 | Badlands | Klamath |
| 6225 | Gearhart Mountain | Klamath/Lake |

Exhibit #3


6108
NF017
6111
Crescent L
6109
6132
Chemult
6135
6141
NP 910
Crater L
6201
6202
6142
KLAMATH COUNTY
6143
6208
6225
6210
NF028
6203
6207
Upper Klamath Lake
6209
6145
NF058
6204
6206
6205
Klamath Falls

Dear Senator Hatfield

Please include this letter in the transcripts of the testimony given in Bend on July 21, 1983.

Sincerely,

Bob Korechoff

July 16, 1983

Senator Pete Wilson
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Wilson:

During July 1983 we had the privilege of backpacking in and around the Three Sisters' Wilderness just west of Eugene, Oregon. In our opinion any effort by Congress to preserve this priceless resource as a wilderness should be vigorously supported. Toward this end we applaud the bill HR 1149 passed by the House on March 21, 1983.

Senator Hatfield is currently holding hearings prior to the introduction of the Senate version of the Oregon Forest Wilderness Legislation. We urge you to support this bill. HR 1149 provides for 1.2 million acres to be designated as wilderness. We believe this should be considered as a minimum package by the Senate. We would like to see as many acres as possible adjacent to the Three Sisters' Wilderness included in Senator Hatfield's bill; in particular, the Waldo Lake area south of the Three Sisters should be incorporated into the existing wilderness area.

As life-long residents of California we have seen the destruction of too much precious wilderness. We urge you to support the Oregon Forest Wilderness Legislation before these areas are altered forever.

Sincerely,

Bob and Norma Korchoff

cc: Senators Cranston, Hatfield, and Packwood

Dear Senator Hatfield:

I am very concerned about the fate of the Oregon Forest Wilderness bill. I feel that the acreage included in HR 1149 should be considered a bare minimum for the final legislation. I would be very much opposed to any reduction in these wilderness areas.

I urge you to incorporate the additional acreage as recommended by the National Audubon Society and the Oregon Natural Resources Council.

We are rapidly exterminating the plants and animals of this planet. Loss of habitat is the main reason. We must preserve the balance of nature if we wish to keep the earth fit for life.

The economic recession has shown us that relying on the forest product industry is a bad bet. Oregon's wild beauty and healthful environment attracts modern, clean, high technology industry, as well as tourism. This is Oregon's economic future.

The future of forestry will parallel agriculture: intensive management of high productivity lands, not the one time exploitation of marginal lands.

Please incorporate this letter in the hearing record.

Sincerely, Keith Warren
30101 S.E. Roork Rd.
Gresham, Ore. 97030

THE GERDEMANNS
P. O. BOX 391
YACHATS, OREGON 97498

August 5, 1983

Senator Mark Hatfield
Energy and Natural Resources Committee
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Hatfield:

We strongly support HR 1149, the compromise bill to protect some of Oregon's remaining wilderness, while freeing other areas for multiple use and avoiding long and expensive hearings and litigation. However, we feel that one area, Drift Creek, is particularly important to be added. This area, near our home, is probably the best remaining old growth Douglas-fir forest in the Coast Range. We do a lot of hiking and plant exploring in the Coast Range and in the Siuslaw National Forest; we see a lot of giant stumps, and look hard for the big trees that used to grow here. Saving this fine area, a relatively small one, would serve as habitat for many large birds, and would add to the enjoyment of a visit to the Coast for many people who enjoy a wilderness experience.

There is presently no Coast wilderness area: Cummins Creek and Rock Creek are included in this proposal, and it is vital that they not be deleted from it.

If Drift Creek can be added we would be satisfied to make the severe compromises that conservationists must do in order to provide a balanced bill for all Oregonians.

Please include this letter in the official hearing record.

Sincerely,

Janice Gerdemann
Jim Gerdemann

Janice and Jim Gerdemann

Copies to:
Senator Bob Packwood
The Honorable Les AuCoin

270 Taft Drive
Roseburg, OR 97470
April 27, 1983

Senator Mark Hatfield
Room 322
Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator:

I wrote to you April 13, 1983 concerning the Wilderness bill before the Senate. In your response letter you stated you could not support the House passed bill because it exceeded the acreage of your 1979 Senate passed bill. You ended by asking for any comments or suggestions I may have to offer.

Mr Hatfield, your reason for not supporting the House passed bill is not valid. Acreage alone is not the issue. One must consider not only acreage but also the location and most importantly the resources at these locations. Then and only then can you make an analysis of impacts and make a comparison between designating these areas as wilderness and leaving them open for intensive forest management practices. I am confident that if you make such an objective analysis you will realize the necessity of designating these 1.2 million acres as wilderness. Much of the proposed wilderness is at relatively high elevations dominated by pine and do not have nearly the same productivity for timber as lower Douglas fir dominated sites. Further, portions of these potential wilderness areas are not suitable for timber harvest due to fragile soils or a poor reforestation capacity. With this in mind some of the estimates on jobs and revenue lost if wilderness desigation is approved may be exaggerated. On the other hand, the impacts to wildlife, fisheries, botanical diversity, and recreation may be substantial.

Again, I would like to express my support for this bill. I appeal to you to make a fair, objective, and complete analysis of this issue. I look forward to hearing of your decision in the Senate.

Respectfully,

Russell N Holmes

Russell N. Holmes

270 Taft Drive
Roseburg, OR 97470
August 11, 1983

Senator Mark Hatfield
Room 322
Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator:

I have written to you on two previous occasions regarding the Oregon Wilderness bill (HR 1149) that passed the House on March 21, 1983 and which will soon appear before the Senate. I have enclosed copies of these letters and request that they be placed in the official hearing record when the issue finally does go before the Senate. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Russell N Holmes

Russell N. Holmes

270 Taft Drive
Roseburg, OR 97470
April 13, 1983

Senator Mark Hatfield
Room 322
Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator:

I have been informed that Congressmen AuCoin, Weaver, and Wyden have introduced legislation (HR 1149) to protect 1.2 million acres of wilderness in Oregon. As a resident of this state, I strongly support this bill and urge you to do the same. The amount of land managed for timber production far exceeds that managed for wildlife and recreation even if this 1.2 million acres is protected. Significant amounts of big game and andadromous fish habitat are being lost on BLM, Forest Service, and especially private land in the Coast Range and Cascade Mountains because of intensive forest management practices. Failure of this legislation will result in the permanent loss of crtical habitat for wildlife and fisheries.

Please support this legislation.

Sincerely,

Russell N Holmes

Russell N. Holmes

cc Congressman Weaver

FTR

Prairie City, Ore.
July 18, 1973

Dear Senator Hatfield,

I would highly recommend that you would preserve the existing [illegible] of the Strawberry Wilderness area and the North Fork of the John Day Wilderness [illegible] for the use and enjoyment of [illegible] [illegible]. If you would see the [illegible] of this [illegible] and real value of wilderness you [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] that [illegible] has used it [illegible] to determine the necessity of saving these [illegible] for the future [illegible] [illegible].

I am 48 years old and was born and raised as well as my father and mother and my own children in [illegible]

area. My father and brothers were engaged lifelong in cattle ranching and logging. My son and I are actively engaged in cattle ranching now.

We feel that we really know the land and the people of this area and we strongly recommend that you vote in favor of all of these Wilderness areas.

Sincerely,
Bonnie Nance
Jay Nance

FTR

The Honorable Senator Mark Hatfield
Senate Energy & Recouse Committe
Washington D.C.

Dear Mr. Hatfeild

I'am 11 years old and like ta ride my motercycle. The Northfork John Day proposal would close a area that I enjoy using

Thank you
Ted Woodcock
419 Barth Richland
Washington 99352

FTR

Senator Mark Hatfield

I would like to express my opposition to the closure of more of Oregon's forests to multiple use by expansion of wilderness Areas.

It seems to me that the few people that can or will be able to use the additional wilderness have enough land now. The closure of this land will be a great loss to me and my family since we cannot Hike in to a wilderness area. I'm sure that the total use of this land will fall to 10% of its present level. that means 90% of the people will Be Shut out. Do you want that?

Yours truly
Bob Keough
1811 McPherson
Richland Wash 99352

FTR

Dear Sirs, July 19, 1983

I would like this letter to be entered as official testimony to the July 21, 1983 H.R. 1149 Wilderness Bill meeting.

My wife, and I are very much against this Bill. We enjoy the areas in which the wilderness is proposed. We do alot of Camping, Bike riding and snowMobiling in these areas. We help maintain trails by Cutting out down trees etc. We take our R.V. Into these areas to take part in these sports. If these areas are cut out by Wilderness there will be very little area left for us to Camp in. Unless we go to the Coast or some place out of our area.

We would also like our children to be able to enjoy these areas as I have.

My wife is originally from California. She moved here 8 yrs. ago to be in an area where she Could enjoy Camping etc. She was very upset when she recieved the letter from Sen. Hatfield in which he refered to what California has done with there Wilderness Bill.

We do not belive that it is in the majority of the peoples best intrest to Close the areas. We do not belive there is any reason to restrict the use of Areas that already are being used as Multipurpose Areas.

I hope this letter expresses the Way We feel adequately enough for you to reconsider your stand on this proposal

Thank you Very much
William E Christensen
[illegible] Christensen
William E Christensen
P.O Box 352
Pilot Rock OR 97868

The Honorable Senator Mark Hatfield
Senote Energy & Resource Committee
Washington D.C.

Dear Mr Hatfield:

I'm opposed to the Northfork John Day proposal. It will cloze a area were my family and I hee and enjoy. It is a area that can be enjoyed by a wide variety of people for hiking, camping and trail riding. We travel from Washington and enjoy this area and would hate to see it closed.

Thank you
Gary Siegfried
Star Route
Mesa Wa 99343

Clyde Holliday Family Ranches
Route 2 Box 90
John Day Oregon 97845

Senator and committee members,

I really regret that I can't attend this hearing. I had hoped to represent a side of this wilderness issue that I doubt is being revealed. Not all of Grant County's Ranching interests oppose wilderness. Being exposed to Forest Service management practices constantly, we Really are compelled to hope to see a common sense approach to wilderness issues. To proceed into the Future without any Further wilderness designations would be unbalanced and chaotic. As our Family can witness, the vast majority of our U.S.F.S lands are being very intensively used. I seriously beleive we have more acres in Roads in our area ~~than~~ than we have acres in proposed wilderness. Our grazing allotment adjoins the Strawberry wilderness. We see a much needed expansion of the wilderness beneficial for Grant Countys Future. To insure stability throughout our county we Fully support

Glacier - Monument, Murderers Creek and North Fork of the John Day proposals.

I believe the balance in uses these areas will provide can not be measured in today's standards. We must strive For a common sense approach in land uses.

I was included on your agenda in Bend but haying got in my way. I'll write more testimony, but wanted to represent our veiws directly to the hearing.

Our Ranch is located in the John Day Valley and Bear Valley. We're a Family owned, Family operated working ranch. our ranch supports 6 Familys year around all of which use and support these wilderness additions.

Thank you For your attention and time,

Ken Halliday

755 NE Circle Blvd. #17
Corvallis, Oregon 97330
503-758-9043
July 31, 1983

Senator Mark Hatfield
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator Hatfield,

I was born and have lived most my life in Oregon. I have written to you about the proposed Table Rock wilderness proposal several years ago. I have visited many of the wilderness areas included in H.R. 1149. Mr. Hatfield, I respectfully hope that you will reconsider your comments at the Bend hearing and LaGrande meeting where you discussed Oregon wilderness proposals. Oregon needs more wilderness and many citizens of this state want more wilderness. H.R. 1149 is a good compromise between the minimal acreage proposed by the timber industry and the millions of acres supported by the Oregon Natural Resources Council.

Over half the state is federally owned. Depending on the poll that you consult roughly half of Oregon's population want more wilderness. Yet no one is proposing designating half the federal land in the state as wilderness. All the citizens of this state and country share ownership of these public forest lands. These lands should be managed not merely to meet the interests of the timber industry, but also to meet the needs and interests of people wanting more than wood from their forests. I respectfully urge you to act as our responsible agent and endorse at the very least all those areas in HR 1149.as wilderness. To do otherwise will misrepresent those of us who share ownership of these lands who want additional wilderness in this state. It is our land and we want our share of the national forests.

There are other reasons why I am concerned about Oregon's wilderness. Consider the community of Bend, Oregon. In the past fifteen years Bend has changed tremendously not because of the timber industry, but because of tourism, skiing, and outdoor recreation. Oregon's future can be one of declining timber yields, depressed communities, and hardship or we can begin the task now of changing the economic base of the state before the last few wilderness jewels of this state are destroyed. People are not attracted to clearcuts.

Many of the areas being considered for wilderness would be expensive to log. The areas are usually remote and difficult to access. Money would be better used in assisting private land owners to better manage their parcels than in building roads into remote backcountry areas.

The debate over wilderness often centers on the question of jobs and the feelings of people affected by the wilderness decision - either pro or con. Wilderness related jobs are difficult to quantify. Besides the obvious guide services, there are a number of related services that enrich the economy of the state. Outdoor shops such as Peak Sports in Corvallis, G.I. Joes, and Recreational Equipment Incorporated all reap benefits from wilderness designations. Backpack manufacturers, Nike shoes, Danner boot factory, and an assortment of transportation services benefit from wilderness designations. A wilderness designation can add jobs in one sector of the economy, perhaps at the cost of a few jobs in the timber industry. The figures used by Bob Smith, Denny Smith, and the timber industry are rubbish, in my opinion. The timber industry is greedy for Oregon's natural treasures. They have 95% if the commercial forest land already and they want more, more, more.

You mentioned a concern in Bend that you wish to insure affordable housing for our people. That is a noble goal, but I am of the opinion that there are other ways of reaching that goal than by invading the remaining natural areas of this state with logging and mining equipment. I live in a mobile home with my family. There is plenty of room for our needs. I am amazed watching people build homes so large - they cannot possibly use all the space in their houses. People can afford housing in this country. They may find it more difficult to afford huge houses just as the days of large gas guzzling cars are passing into history. Our resources are finite and those areas in wilderness proposals serve a higher value than as wood for 2X4's or pulp used in paper bags used in McDonald's drive in restuarants.

Sir, the North Fork John Day, Black Canyon, Lookout Mountain, Glacier Monument, Lower Minam, Grande Ronde, and Gearhart Mountain Additions should be wilderness. I hope you will include these areas in your bill as wilderness.

I would like this letter to be included in the Congressional record of the hearings on the Oregon Wilderness Bill.

Sincerely,

Kelly O'Brian Smith

Kelly O'Brian Smith

August 2, 1983

Honorable Mark O. Hatfield
322 Hart Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Hatfield:

I was extremely pleased to learn that the Oregon Wilderness Bill (HR 1149) was passed in the House of Representatives some months ago by an overwhelming majority. If Oregon is to retain a portion of its remaining natural lands, it is vital that the Wilderness Bill be passed by the Senate, either in its present form, or strengthened by the addition of other areas (Murderers Creek, Deadhorse Rim, Drift Creek, Grande Ronde Canyon, and others).

My husband spent his early years (1912--1937) on a ranch in Baker County. During that time, the mountains were stripped of their forests. Without the trees to hold the melting snowpack, the river slough which bordered their ranch dried up, taking with it the water birds of all kinds (herons, even pelicans, among them), the flocks of migrating ducks and geese, the muskrats and other animals. All of that is gone. It disappeared gradually during the quarter of a century he lived there. Only Alkali and dust mark the site.

It is essential that we join in conserving some remnants of the wilderness that remain for the good of the environment, habitat for birds and animals, and enjoyment of generations to come. Some may bemoan the "loss of jobs"; but when the last tree is cut, and the land a desert, what then?

Thank you for the interest you are taking in this matter. Kindly include this letter in the official hearing record.

Very truly yours,

Anna L Case

(Mrs.) Anna L. Case
P. O. Box 336
Canby, Oregon 97013

Margaret Weesner
PO Box 633
John Day, OR 97845
August 1, 1983

Sen. Mark O. Hatfield
Hart Senate Office Building
Room 322
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Sen. Hatfield,

Please include this letter in the record of the hearings on the Oregon Wilderness Bill, H.R. 1149. I am writing as a professional outdoor recreation manager; I have recently completed a master's degree in Wildland Recreation Management at the University of Idaho.

As you suggested at the close of the hearing in Bend, there is a need for an additional classification of undeveloped land besides wilderness. Such a classification would aid recreation managers in providing a full spectrum of outdoor recreation opportunities. At present, wilderness is being asked to provide all opportunities for primitive types of recreation, and we are degrading our wilderness resource at a rapid rate by simple overuse. A less restrictive classification is badly needed; one that provides opportunities for recreation in primitive or near-primitive settings and that is compatible with the conservation and management of other resources, such as fish, wildlife, and watersheds. Rivers currently have this kind of spectrum of designations--wild, scenic and recreational.

The Jewel Basin Hiking Area outside Missoula, Montana, is an example of an intermediate type of land classification. I think such a designation would be appropriate for many of the areas included in H.R. 1149, and urge you to include an intermediate designation in your bill. I suggest using a general name for the classification, such as Conservation Area.

The primary management emphasis in areas designated Conservation Areas should be on amenity resources. Protecting watersheds from logging and road building and maintaining and enhancing fish and wildlife habitat should be primary goals, as well as providing opportunities for non-motorized recreation at higher use densities than are appropriate in Wilderness areas. Recreation opportunities would differ from those provided in Wilderness in that there could be more extensive trail systems, hardened and moderately developed campsites, and higher levels of use by outfitters. Semi-permanent and in some cases permanent backcountry camps could be encouraged as well as ski shelters and huts. Group sizes could be much larger also. These areas would actually be a boon to tourism, for they would encourage use of natural environments by large numbers of people, while Wilderness is generally not very productive of tourist dollars.

Management of resources other than recreation would be allowed as well. Grazing would be appropriate and could be enhanced by water developments, fences and other range improvements that are very limited in Wilderness. It might even be appropriate to permit motorized access for management (as on motorcycles), even though motorized recreation is not encouraged. Enhancement of fish and wildlife resources could be accomplished, including the use of certain types of practices not appropriate in Wilderness, such as in-stream structures for fish and guzzlers for small mammals and upland game. Certain types of mineral developments could be allowed, but I don't think timber harvest with its associated roads would be appropriate. Many of the areas being considered for wilderness designation have low timber potential anyway. Fire could be used more aggressively to manage vegetation as well.

Conservation Area designations would add considerably to the range of multiple-use designations--from commercial forest land to Wilderness--and would provide protection for areas that deserve special management, but for which wilderness designation is not the most appropriate or best use.

Of the areas with which I am familiar, Glacier-Monument and Murderers Creek would be prime candidates for this type of land classification. The former area already has much of its acreage in an unroaded management classification, according to Forest Service Land Management Plans. The latter area is in a wildlife emphasis classification, which would also be compatible with the Conservation Area designation.

Two areas still deserving of Wilderness designation however, are the Strawberry Mountain additions (35,100 acres) as recommended by the Forest Service in RARE II, and the North Fork John Day Wilderness Complex (all 400,000 acres, but especially the Elkhorn Mountains).

Thank you for allowing me this opportunity to comment on the Oregon Wilderness Bill.

Sincerely,

Margaret W Weesner

Margaret W. Weesner

cc: Sen. Bob Packwood
Rep. Bob Smith

July 30, 1983

H. Brent Lewis, C.P.A
2103 2nd St
LaGrande, Oregon 97850

Senator Mark Hatfield
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Hatfield :

Please include this letter in the official hearing record regarding additional wilderness areas in Oregon.

The various Oregon wildlands presently being discussed in your Senate hearings are some of the finest of Oregon's remaining wildlands. I strongly support all areas included in HR 1149, and oppose any reductions, for additions to our wilderness systems. The 1.2 million-acre House bill should be the minimum size of the Senate bill. HR 1149 provides only a moderate representation of Cascade Mountain ecosystems, and certain boundary adjustments are needed. Fish and wildlife habitat in the Coast Range and Blue Mountains of northeast Oregon is not adequately protected in the bill!

Please add the following areas to the 1.2 million HR1149 bill:

Drift Creek, 11260 acres, habitat for old growth dependent species.

Deadhorse Rim - 13615 acres, the only old growth habitat left on the Freemont National Forest.

Lookout Mountain - 15577 acres, the most rugged terrain in the Ochoco Forest.

Murderers Creek - 30683 acres, which is adjacent to a State-owned wildlife area of the same name.

Wapiti - 51404 acres, important habitat for spawning habitat of salmon and steelhead, as well as an area used by approximately 4000 Rocky Mountain elk (Heppner unit).

Chief Lookingglass – 6500 acres, critical for the restoration of fish runs on the Grande Ronde River System.

Grande Ronde Canyon – 22978 acres, critical for fish runs, big game winter range, and a wild river canyon.

All areas between the Hells Canyon NRA and the Imnaha River should be added to the wilderness bill.

Please include, the following area expansions to HR1149:

Eagle Cap Additions – 35000 acres, Wing Ridge, Boulder Park, Pine and Eagle Creek areas.

North Fork John Day River – 94000 acres, the Elkhorn Mountains, Battle Creek, Squaw Creek, Trail Creek, South Ireland, and Beaver Creek units.

Old Cascades – 22500 acres, Pyramids, Jumpoff Joe, Browder Ridge, Moose Creek, all because of the ecological diversity.

Grassy Knob – 13030 acres, Copper Mountain watershed

Mountain Lakes Additions – 1500 acres, Little Aspen Butte and BLM Wilderness Study Area -- very important wildlife habitat.

Mount Jefferson Additions – 5681 acres of low elevation forest.

Middle Santiam – 2500 acres of old growth.

Three Sisters Additions – 38000 acres, Rainbow Falls, Cultus Mountain, outer Squaw Creek Falls, and lower elevation areas on the east side, as well as western forests of Waldo County.

Salmon – Huckleberry – 2000 acres, to add about two miles of lower Eagle Creek.

Sky Lakes – 12000 acres of Lower Cherry and Red Blanket creeks, plus other lower elevation areas for ecological diversity.

I seldom write my congressman, but feel very strongly the wilderness issue must be resolved once and for all. I also strongly feel all the areas I have mentioned must be in the final agreed-upon bill to protect their important values as well as protect adjacent areas fishery and wildlife inhabitants.

Kindest regards,

H. Brent Lewis, C.P.A.

August 1, 1983

Senator Mark Hatfield
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Ref - H.R. 1149, The Oregon Wilderness Act of 1983. Please include this letter in the hearing records.

Dear Senator Hatfield,

We would like to express how much wilderness areas mean to us and to request that you support this bill in its entirety.

Not much wilderness remains to be considered for protection but we need to preserve as much as possible of what is left. Most of us may never have the time or the financial resources to see and experience many of these special areas, but knowing that they exist represents so much. The neighborhoods we all live in are constantly under environmental abuse. It is important to know that at least a portion of what is left is not being abused and is, in fact, being improved through the forces of nature, remaining a thing of quality and beauty forever.

We have heard there are threats to much of what should be set aside as wilderness, threats of opening it to logging, to mining, to motorized recreation. Aren't there enough areas for all these activities already? Why degrade the last few percent of what is left so we can make a living? We are intelligent enough to send rockets to the moon. We must certainly be intelligent enough to make it on the more than 95% of the land we have already disturbed.

Sincerely,

Roger Scheusner
Sally Scheusner

Roger Scheusner
Sally Scheusner
P.O. Box 3
Selma, OR 97538

Copy to Sen. Bob Packwood

July 29, 1983

The Honorable Mark O. Hatfield
Hart Senate Office Building
Room 322
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Senate Subcommittee of Public Lands and Reserved Water

Dear Senator Hatfield:

Thank you for this opportunity to submit written testimony in lieu of oral testimony at the July 21 Bend hearing on HR 1149.

As you are aware, my sole concern with the bill is maintaining the developability of the chromite deposits on the north slope of the Strawberry range.

Oral testimony was presented questioning the economic feasibility of developing not only my claims but of the entire geologically-rare occurences of chromite throughout a 3 x 12 mile district. (Maps have been previously supplied to your staff)

This testimony ignored technological advances that have had dramatic, positive economic influences on both the mining and end uses for chromite. The U. S. Bureau of Mines 1975 report that was cited in the testimony also emphasizes that the economic preclusion of development is keyed to "current prices", i.e. 1975.

It is my contention that the deposits are currently capable of producing income on a competitive basis with the imported supply that dominates the U.S. market of this strategic mineral. I have recently developed an Oregon market that has accepted my chromite concentrates as a satisfactory substitute for their currently imported supply of chromite at $227 per ton. The John Day district is conservatively estimated at containing 500,000 tons of raw chromite ore. The potential has never been adequately appraised by either private or public entities.

The revenues generated by development of these properties would be a welcome "shot in the arm" for the currently ailing Grant County economy.

I wish to reiterate the focal point of all my years of interest in the Strawberry chrome deposits and of my numerous conversations with you and other members of the Oregon Congressional delegation.

This relatively small strip of land contains known reserves of a strategic mineral that we, as a nation, currently import from less than stable sources. (Republic of South Africa 30%, U.S.S.R. 29%, Philippines 17%, Turkey 16%)

Our domestic resources must not be precluded from development by arbitrary lines drawn to enhance the enjoyment by a few to the detriment of the majority.

Sincerely yours,

Clinton P. Haight

Clinton P. Haight

cc Tom Quinn
Gerry Frank
Tom Imeson

Bob Wheeler
62725 Montara Drive
Bend, OR 97701

July 27, 1983

Senator Mark O. Hatfield
322 Hart Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C 20510

Re: September 21, 1983 Bend, Oregon hearing on H.R. 1149 - Oregon Wilderness Bill

Dear Senator Hatfield:

I attended the hearing on H.R. 1149 - Oregon Wilderness Bill held in Bend on July 21, 1983. I appreciated you taking time to attend this hearing and listen to the many statements many of which were repetitive and sometimes conflicting.

I found your closing comments to be enlightening, particularly in respect to your thoughts on a third classification of land being neither for wilderness nor open to multiple use management.

I grew up on the Dale Ranger Station located on the North Fork of the John Day River. Growing up in this area I was able to visit much of the proposed wilderness area. While this area is very special to me and I don't necessarily want it highly road and intensively managed, I also do not favor it to be a designated wilderness. The entire drainage of the North Fork was roaded about 100 years ago when the gold rush activity during the 1860's brought miners and roads into the area. Most of these roads have now disappeared due to lack of maintenance.

My feelings for protection of this land are more of the fond remembrance of a favorite swimming hole or where we got our limit of trout rather than a pristine wilderness experience. I do not consider this country to be wild or possessing unique wilderness attributes and perhaps this is true of many of the areas being considered for wilderness under H.R. 1149.

Scott Horngren of the Northwest Pine Association presented a talk with slides about the fire hazard present in the lodgepole stands that are dead or being attacked within the North Fork drainage. The lush green forests lining the meadows and rivers that I knew as a boy exist only as fond memories. The present sea of dead and dying lodgepole are a testament to the lack of management and the mountain pine beetle threat is still worsening and engulfing more of the area. These great losses of timber and products could have been greatly diminished had it been under appropriate management and now a catastrophic fire is more than likely going to occur, the question is only when.

I spoke to a member of the Grant County Conservation Association about her feeling on why the North Fork area should be wilderness. I spoke of how as a boy I had visited the area, of when I had gone with my father to look for range cattle on their forest allotments, of when we took our boy scout camping trip to Jump Off Joe Lake, of when we drove the dusty, bouncy road up the river past Big Creek and looked for old bottles in the mining debris. But she had just recently moved here from out-of-state and didn't know that much about the North Fork area.

In conclusion, I contend that the North Fork of the John Day River proposed wilderness is not in the best interest of the land or the many uses people derive from this area. The potential for fire and increased devastation from insects is very real. It seems to me that while this area does need special consideration for management, that it does not necessarily fall into either a wilderness or multiple-use category.

Sincerely,

Bob Wheeler

Bob Wheeler
Forester

8/18/83

Mr Bevenitto

I recently read in The Newspaper about Mr Weavers bill on more wilderness area HB 1149 and am writing To tell you That I am definately against any more land being set aside for wilderness areas.

I feel we have enough area already designated as wilderness and Im sure if anyone would check on it, you would find that a very small persentage of people use the area we have now. I am a man close to 50 years old and my father is 73. It is almost impossible for anyone my fathers age or anyone that is physically handicapped to use a wilderness area but where There is access These areas are avalable for our use and are being used by The largest persentage of people.

I worked in The woods 20 years ago and fell many of The big Trees Thats now being saved. I felt Than and more so now, what a waste, These trees should have been cut years ago instead of left standing to rot and become useless to everyone. I have reason to fly quite often in my work now & all you have to do is look at some of the wilderness areas we have now & see the fallen & dead trees to wonder why? Trees do not live forever so why not harvest & replant for my children & their children. There are many wonders of nature that would not be shared were it not for roads for access.

I grew up in this beautiful state & have spent my life time hunting & fishing in the woods both logged over land & virgin timber and enjoyed it all.

Don't limit the use of our lands lakes & streams to the young & hardy Us older folks enjoy the outdoors also

Thank you for your time

Dick Reed
Scio Oregon

Dallas Or
Aug 18 - 1983

Dear Senator Hatfield;

Our family works in the Lumber Industry, so we are naturally interested in the current debate on Wilderness. I agree we need some wilderness, but also know what its like when whole area's are shut off from the lumber Industry.

The area's around Sweet Home have been hurt hard in the last few years. The wilderness bill will just kill off what is left.

Northern California has never recovered from the

*/ high unemployment caused when they closed such a large area. At first the mill workers loggers ect, didn't mind, as they got money from the Government. They jokingly called it their Indian money. Then the money stopped. Soon their unemployment ran out. the mills & logging operations were no more. A few got jobs in the fishing industry. Many more left the area. People with homes went on welfare. Lost their homes and to this day, many of them are on the

3/ Welfare roles. We must call a halt to people in Washington D.C. also to the others who sit at desks and decide what is going to happen in area's most of them have never seen. When are they going to realize we the people are the losers. We know what we want, what we need, and what is good for us.

I believe with the economy as it is now, its time those people listen to us, and start helping us, instead of walking on us. Thank you

Mr & Mrs John Coonrod
194 S.E. Hankel - Dallas Ore 97338

August 15, 1983

Tony Bevenitto
Senate Energy and Natural Resources
312 Dirksen Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Sir;

The purpose of this letter is to ask that the acreage in the Oregon Wilderness Bill be reduced and that the Middle Santiam and Old Cascades area be eliminated from the bill.

The Middle Santiam and Old Cascades are not quality wilderness areas. The Mt. Jefferson, Mt. Washington and the Three Sisters Wilderness areas have high alpine lakes and meadows, beautiful snowcapped peaks and provide a quality wilderness experience. These areas are easily accessible from east Linn County. The Middle Santiam and Old Cascades do not exhibit unusual features not seen elsewhere. In addition, they contain man-made features that do not make them acceptable for wilderness: 7 miles of 2-lane rock roads, 2 concrete bridges, 28 clean-cuts, 28 units sold but not yet harvested. The three areas that make up the Old Cascades are divided from each other by a network of logging roads and U. S. Highway 20. This area does contain some popular rock climbing areas and some lakes. They are already managed for their recreational and aesthetic values under the current Forest Service Management Plan.

Your sincere consideration of this very important matter will be appreciated.

Yours truly,

Dieter H. Wagner
419 N 65th
Spfld, Ore 97477

Mr Tony Bevenitto:

Sir:

Please enter the attached copy of my letter to Mr Hatfield into the record of the hearings on the Oregon Wilderness Bill.

Thank You
Sincerely
David C. Leer

The Honorable Mark Hatfield
Dear Sir:

I have a grave concern about the Oregon Wilderness Bill. My family and those of my neighbors will suffer if it is allowed. Our very lives are and will be affected by any increase in Oregon Wilderness areas.

I am an avid Hunter, Fisherman and Backpacker. I have enjoyed the beauty and quiet surroundings available in our already existing areas, both north and south of us.

The proposed Middle Santiam and Old Cascades area are not of that category and should be managed and harvested in accordance with good Forestry Practice.

I do hope you will recognize our concern and carry the battle for us. Thank you for your Concern.

Sincerely
David C. Lear

JOHN R WYSE, Vice President

TELEDYNE WAH CHANG ALBANY
1600 OLD SALEM ROAD
ALBANY, OREGON 97321
(503) 926-4211 TWX (510) 595-0973

August 18, 1983

Mr. Tony Bevenitto
Senate Energy & Natural Resources
Committee
312 Dirksen Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Bevenitto:

By this letter, I am requesting that the enclosed letter be entered into the record of the hearings on the Oregon Wilderness Bill.

Thank you.

Yours very truly,

John R. Wyse

John R. Wyse

JRW:pms
Enclosure

Brightest spot in Oregon's Future

POST OFFICE BOX 548 • ALBANY, OREGON 97321 • PHONE (503) 926-1517

August 18, 1983

The Honorable Mark Hatfield
Pioneer Square Court House
Portland, Oregon 97204

Dear Senator Hatfield:

By the enclosed resolution the Albany Chamber of Commerce has gone on record as opposing the Oregon Wilderness Bill as proposed by Congressmen Weaver, AuCoin and Wyden and has shown support for a bill that carefully selects no more than 330,000 acres of additional wilderness.

It is clear to me and to the Albany Chamber that the Middle Santiam and Old Cascades have no special wilderness attributes. To classify portions of these areas as wilderness is wrong because it caters to the elitist wilderness groups rather than continuing the sound multiple purpose usage that permits many diverse groups to both enjoy the Cascades and permit their employment in the area for future enjoyment under the multiple use concept.

In addition, it should be noted that "Wilderness" is not preferred wildlife habitat. For example, deer and elk thrive in areas in which both trees are available for cover and open areas are available for browsing.

I am sure you will work toward a sensible bill that leaves most of Oregon's natural resources available for multiple purpose usage.

Yours very truly,

John R. Wyse
John R. Wyse
President

JRW:pms
Enclosure

Brightest spot in Oregon's Future

POST OFFICE BOX 548 • ALBANY, OREGON 97321 • PHONE (503) 926-1517

## RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, Linn County is suffering severe economic recession and high unemployment -- reaching 17½ percent in January; and

WHEREAS, there are indications that the economy is now showing signs of recovering; and

WHEREAS, a full recovery will not be possible if a Wilderness Bill, proposed by Representatives Jim Weaver, Les AuCoin and Ron Wyden is approved by Congress, because approval will permanently lock up prime timberland in Linn County, including some 32,000 acres (20,000 acres in the Middle Santiam, 12,000 acres in addition to the Mt. Jefferson Wilderness Area) and would place under study an additional 40,000 acres (Old Cascades), thus taking that allowable harvest out of production until the fate of that land is resolved, and

WHEREAS, estimates of lost jobs due to this bill range as high as 1,500 for the loss of the Middle Santiam and Old Cascades alone (one third of those jobs would come from primary wood products harvesting and manufacturing and two-thirds would come from related services, such as professional, retail, government, etc.), and

WHEREAS, this bill would also mean the loss of some $6.5 million in revenue to schools and counties, primarily in Linn, Lane and Marion Counties, due to the wilderness and study inclusions in the Willamette National Forest; and

WHEREAS, timber is a renewable resource and harvesting it through the multiple use concept of the U.S. Forest Service is a far more rational management practice than locking the timber up to become diseased, to decay and to die as it would in a permanent Wilderness status,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Albany Area Chamber of Commerce go on record in opposition to the Oregon Wilderness Bill proposed by Congressmen Weaver, AuCoin and Wyden; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Albany Area Chamber of Commerce join with the Coalition for a Reasonable Wilderness Bill -- a coalition which, as the name implies is seeking approval of a bill that is more reasonable to Oregon's needs, probably not to exceed the 330,000 acres identified for Wilderness designation in the RARE II process.

ADOPTED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE ALBANY AREA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE on this 1st day of March, 1983.

ATTEST:

W C Doty
W. C. Doty, Manager

John Wyse
John R. Wyse, President

August 15, 1983

Tony Bevenitto
Senate Energy and Natural Resources
312 Dirksen Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Sir;

The purpose of this letter is to ask that the acreage in the Oregon Wilderness Bill be reduced and that the Middle Santiam and Old Cascades area be eliminated from the bill.

The Middle Santiam and Old Cascades are not quality wilderness areas. The Mt. Jefferson, Mt. Washington and the Three Sisters Wilderness areas have high alpine lakes and meadows, beautiful snowcapped peaks and provide a quality wilderness experience. These areas are easily accessible from east Linn County. The Middle Santiam and Old Cascades do not exhibit unusual features not seen elsewhere. In addition, they contain man-made features that do not make them acceptable for wilderness: 7 miles of 2-lane rock roads, 2 concrete bridges, 28 clean-cuts, 28 units sold but not yet harvested. The three areas that make up the Old Cascades are divided from each other by a network of logging roads and U. S. Highway 20. This area does contain some popular rock climbing areas and some lakes. They are already managed for their recreational and aesthetic values under the current Forest Service Management Plan.

Your sincere consideration of this very important matter will be appreciated.

Yours truly,

U. O. Boggie
38965 Dexter Rd
Dexter, Ore.
97431

14 E 36th FTR Place
Kennewick, Wash 99336
July 19, 1983

The Honorable Mark Hatfield
U.S Senate
322 Hart Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Hotfield

I'm both a Backpacker and a Dirt bike Rider. I pursue both activities in our National Forests I've Supported Many Wilderness Areas in the Past.

I've been down many times to the Proposed wilderness area on the North Fork of the John Day. This Area Does not have the Same Quality I Expect from a wilderness Area. Nor Do I Believe that it has Enough Atributes that Back Packers Expect, to Be used by them.

This Area Appears to be a Fine Area for Family Camping, River Running (rubber Rafts), ORV use, horse back Riding, informal Family Day hiking, Fire wood Cutting, Sight Seeing, amature mining, etc. Turning this Area into a Wilderness Area will take Away a Great Recreation area and eleminate its use from the people of the N.W. This Area in My opinion should be left Multipleuse.

I urge You to Maintain it as it now is and not Rob us of a Great Recreation Area. Sincerely

Jack P. Whitney

FTR

19 JULY 1983

DEAR SENATOR MARK HATFIELD;

CONCERNING THE BILL BEFORE CONGRESS AT THE PRESENT TIME ON PROPOSED WILDERNESS AREAS, I WOULD LIKE TO EXPRESS MY CONCERN ON THE CLOSING OF THE NORTH FORK JOHN DAY WILDERNESS PROPOSAL.

I WOULD LIKE TO SEE THE AREA OPEN TO MULTIPLE USE RECREATION. I LIVE IN WASHINGTON, BUT MY FAMILY ENJOYS CAMPING AND TRAIL RIDING IN THAT AREA. IT IS A GOOD PLACE FOR MY BOYS TO RIDE TRAILS AND MY GIRLS AND WIFE ENJOY THE CAMPING AND HIKING.

PLEASE CONSIDER THE FUN AND ENJOYMENT THAT WILL BE STOPPED BY THE PASSAGE OF THIS BILL. I BELIEVE FAMILIES SHOULD HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY TO ENJOY TIME TOGETHER IN THE OUT OF DOORS. MOTORCYCLE TRAIL RIDING IS A SPORT THAT ALL IN MY FAMILY ENJOY.

Sincerely

James L. Crook

342 SATUS

RICHLAND, WASHINGTON

99352

August 23, 1983
610 NW Ryerson Ln
Dallas, Or. 97338

The Honorable Mark Hatfield
Pioneer Square Court House
Portland, Or. 97338

Dear Mr. Hatfield,

This letter is to give you my feelings on the Oregon Wilderness Bill.

First, of all, taking 43,431 acres of commercial forest land would take many jobs from east Linn County. We have several depressed areas in Oregon without creating more. It would put more men and women out of work than ever use this area as wilderness.

Second, all areas are having trouble passing school budgets. This bill would take $1.6 million annually away from Linn County, based on current log prices. This would increase property taxes and we'd never get a budget passed for schools or roads.

Finally, we have 1,409,060 acres in wilderness in the state already. It is used by 1.0 of the total population. To me, this is a costly bill in jobs and tax value to the other 99%.

Yours truly,
Marjorie A. Truax

Aug 20 1983

Bill & Clarice Lytle
43123 N. River Dr.
Sweet Home, Ore.
97386

Tony Bevenitto
Senate Energy and Natural Resources
312 Dirksen Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Sir:

We are writting to you about the Oregon Wilderness Bill, We do not want these areas as wilderness. We think the acreage should be reduced, and that the Middle Santiam and Old Cascades areas be eliminated from the bill.

We think it is more important to have jobs, as there are far to many out of work now.

Sincerely
Clarice M. Lytle

Aug 20 1983

Bill and Clarice Lytle
43423 N. River Dr.
Sweet Home, Ore.
97386

Tony Bevenitto
Senate Energy and Natural Resources
312 Dirksen Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Sir:

We are writting to you about the Oregon Wilderness Bill, We do not want these areas as wilderness. We think the acreage should be reduced, and that the Middle Santiam and Old Cascades areas be eliminated from the bill.

We think it is more important to have jobs, as there are far to many out of work now.

Sincerely
Bill Lytle

August 15, 1983

Tony Bevenitto
Senate Energy and Natural Resources
312 Dirksen Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Sir;

The purpose of this letter is to ask that the acreage in the Oregon Wilderness Bill be reduced and that the Middle Santiam and Old Cascades area be eliminated from the bill.

The Middle Santiam and Old Cascades are not quality wilderness areas. The Mt. Jefferson, Mt. Washington and the Three Sisters Wilderness areas have high alpine lakes and meadows, beautiful snowcapped peaks and provide a quality wilderness experience. These areas are easily accessible from east Linn County. The Middle Santiam and Old Cascades do not exhibit unusual features not seen elsewhere. In addition, they contain man-made features that do not make them acceptable for wilderness: 7 miles of 2-lane rock roads, 2 concrete bridges, 28 clean-cuts, 28 units sold but not yet harvested. The three areas that make up the Old Cascades are divided from each other by a network of logging roads and U. S. Highway 20. This area does contain some popular rock climbing areas and some lakes. They are already managed for their recreational and aesthetic values under the current Forest Service Management Plan.

Your sincere consideration of this very important matter will be appreciated.

Yours truly,

Eldon Ragan
38491 Harrington Drive
Lebanon Oregon
97355

—COPY—

Dear Senator Hatfield;

In regards to the Oregon Wilderness Bill I am very much opposed.

Not only would tying up the Middle Santiam and Old Cascades area cause job loss But also loss of tax revenue! Not only timber tax but income, property, etc. at all levels.

A more appropriate area — or why so much in Linn County!? Why not spred out among counties or even shared with Washington? Such large parcels of timber do not necessarily make good wilderness areas and can do harm to our County and states economy, etc. I find this particular area inappropriate and the effects of such a bill devastating.

Sincerely
Calvin E. Jones
34829 Penn. Rd.
Lebanon, OR
97355

August 21, 1983

The Honorable Mark Hatfield
Pioneer Square Court House
Portland, Oregon 97204

Dear Sir:

I am asking you to please use every method that you have available to stop the Oregon Wilderness Bill, H.R.1149.

I plead for stoppage of H.R.1149 because it does not benefit the majority of the Oregon citizens you so honorably represent. By this, I mean the majority of our citizens may now have access to the Middle Santiam and Old Cascades areas and with the passage of H.R.1149 they may not. This seems to be a form of taxation without representation as our taxes in Linn County will rise, due to less revenue from timber sales, but a select few will use these "wilderness areas." Furthermore the Middle Santiam and Old Cascades areas do not meet the criterion for inclusion to a wilderness area, with their cement bridges, logging roads, and Highway 20.

I was born in Lebanon, Oregon in 1949 and have lived in Oregon 32 of my 34 years. With this background I know the importance of our renewable resource, trees, to our economy. Trees need to be managed and cultivated, not locked up to rot. I hope my four children will be able to discover and enjoy these managed timber stands as they grow older and not be exposed to a bunch of rotten wasted "Sticks."

My views reflect a majority of Linn County citizens and I hope that you sincerely make every effort to stop H.R.1149.

respectfully,
Roger D. Truax
2445 E. 23rd
Albany, Oregon, 97321

CC: Mr Tony Beveritto
cc: Senator Robert Packwood
cc: Congressman Denny Smith

44350 Whiskey Butte Drive
Sweet Home, Oregon 97386
August 26, 1983

The Honorable Mark Hatfield
Pioneer Square Court House
Portland, Oregon 97204

Dear Senator Hatfield:

When you were running for election I overheard a woman say, "Oh, he's so good looking I'll vote for him!" Since then I've followed your career and find that you have a high degree of intelligence to compliment your handsome features, therefore I'm presenting some facts regarding the proposed Wilderness Bill which you may find helpful in arriving at an intelligent decision.

I have the good fortune of owning a home on four acres within the boundaries of approximately 275 acres of forest land which is managed by Barringer and Associates, a firm which manages all of the land owned by the Hill interests. To my knowledge, the 275 acres were logged a total of seven times in the last forty-one years. It now consists of young trees, most of which are not ready for harvest.

The public is allowed to harvest cones, gather moss, peel chittum, and pick ferns, all money-making projects, as well as hike, pick flowers, gather mushrooms, hunt, fish, and swim. Fire wood permits are issued periodically to those wishing to cut non-desirable trees.

The access roads are maintained so well that fire fighters and equipment can easily drive to within a reasonable distance of any fire that should occur, man-made or otherwise. The access roads remain open year round and it is not unusual to see people with pickups, motorcycles, or horses on them.

All the while these trees are grwoing and the public is enjoying the forest, the animal population thrives. From our window we observe wild deer, raccoons, birds, rabbits, and wood lizards. Although this is not being considered as such, can you tell me what more could be achieved if this parcel of land were designated wilderness area? Money-wise, wouldn't it be rather a loss in property tax dollars, timber tax dollars, income tax dollars, logging payrolls and general management payrolls? The people cutting and hauling wood are saving the other forms of energy which would be needed to heat their homes if this free source of fuel were not available. And what more pure enjoyment would this forest have to offer under the label "wilderness".

My point is that with sound management practices, our forests can be logged, replanted and enjoyed by all.

Sincerely,

Clara M. Windom

Clara M. Windom

Aug. 16, 1983

Tony Bevenetto
Senate Energy & Natural Resources
312 Dirkson Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Sir,

In regards to the Oregon Wilderness Bill we are very concerned that the Middle Santiam and Old Cascades areas be eliminated from this bill, These areas mean around 312 jobs in our area & have been one of the harder hit in loss of jobs & low economy. We do not feel it fair or right & certainly not to the advantage of Oregon to include these areas in preference to a few back packers pleasure. These areas already have roads & bridges & it is well known that deer & wildlife thrive on clear cuts. This bill would also reflect on our local property taxes. Linn County would lose 1.6 million at present log prices annually.

We strongly urge the removal of these areas from this bill!

Thank you for considering this letter.

Sincerely,

C. Rosanne Culbertson

Kenneth R Culbertson

cc - Sen. Mark Hatfield
Sen. Packwood
Rep. Weaver

Senate Energy & natural Resource
committee
312 Dirksen office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Sirs:

In regaurds to your oregon wilderness Bills.

Please enter this into the record of the records of hearings.

I am against any more wilderness areas in oregon. I feel that we have enough for the people who enjoy these areas.

As a family man, we can't afford to take the time off to go and enjoy those kind of areas.

You want wilderness areas give it to the states that don't have any.

The forest areas we do have are well managed. Which me & my family can drive up on a weekend & enjoy ourselfs.

Further point we can't afford the loss of jobs.

Thank you for listening
[illegible]
& Family

August 15, 1983

Tony Bevenitto
Senate Energy and Natural Resources
312 Dirksen Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Sir;

The purpose of this letter is to ask that the acreage in the Oregon Wilderness Bill be reduced and that the Middle Santiam and Old Cascades area be eliminated from the bill.

The Middle Santiam and Old Cascades are not quality wilderness areas. The Mt. Jefferson, Mt. Washington and the Three Sisters Wilderness areas have high alpine lakes and meadows, beautiful snowcapped peaks and provide a quality wilderness experience. These areas are easily accessible from east Linn County. The Middle Santiam and Old Cascades do not exhibit unusual features not seen elsewhere. In addition, they contain man-made features that do not make them acceptable for wilderness: 7 miles of 2-lane rock roads, 2 concrete bridges, 28 clean-cuts, 28 units sold but not yet harvested. The three areas that make up the Old Cascades are divided from each other by a network of logging roads and U. S. Highway 20. This area does contain some popular rock climbing areas and some lakes. They are already managed for their recreational and aesthetic values under the current Forest Service Management Plan.

Your sincere consideration of this very important matter will be appreciated.

Yours truly, Christopher Hunt

3280 INDURAL AV SPRINGFILD

WILLAMETTE INDUSTRIES, INC.

Foster Division
P.O. Box 128
SWEET HOME, OREGON 97386
Telephone (503) 367-2121

Dear Mr. Bevenitto, 8-19-1983

Recently, I had the pleasure of touring the proposed Middle Santiam Wilderness Area with other members of the Third Force for Forestry. The Middle Santiam area is composed mostly of dense second-growth timber ready to harvest and some old growth timber that is dying and if not harvested soon will be a loss to us all.

If people in favor of this proposed wilderness area could see the land being considered and talk with professional foresters such as Jim Pierce, Sweet Home Ranger, I am sure this issue would never have gotten off the ground.

I have several years experience as a supervisor for Willamette Industries, Inc., in sawmills and plywood mills. I worked my way through college as a choker setter and I appreciate our timber lands as well as the wilderness areas of our beautiful State. Our

WILLAMETTE INDUSTRIES, INC.

**Foster Division**
P.O. Box 128
SWEET HOME, OREGON 97386
Telephone (503) 367-2121

Forest Service has done an excellent job at managing our forests and recommending through the Rare I and Rare II studies how we can best manage these lands.

Please listen to what the representatives of our Forest Service and timber industries are saying. Jobs are at stake and the proposed Middle Santiam area is a life line into the Sweet Home, Lebanon area.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely Yours,

Hugh W. Buchanan
278 Trillium Pl.
Lebanon, Or. 97355

August 24, 1983

COPY

The Honorable Mark Hatfield
Pioneer Square Court House
Portland, OR 97204

Dear Mr. Hatfield:

Regarding the Oregon Wilderness Bill and the proposed increase in wilderness area in Oregon, we, as Oregonians, are opposed to this act. The one glaring point which should be obvious is that there is no apparent reason for the increase.

If a survey were taken of the people in Congress who are in favor of the increase, odds are that over 50% of them have no idea where Oregon even is, much less have any true picture of the area involved in the wilderness bill.

The Middle Santiam and Old Cascades areas have already been developed to some extent by roads, bridges, clear-cuts, and U.S. Highway 20. Does it make good sense to "un-do" an area which has no unique features and is not quality wilderness in the first place?

Does it make sense to have people who are totally unaffected by a piece of legislation affect and control the lives of the people who are?

The Middle Santiam and Old Cascades areas represent thousands of jobs in Oregon alone. Would a Congressman in the East want an Oregonian to arbitrarily decide to do away with his district and thereby his job for no apparent good cause?

Does it make good sense to cut revenues stemming from this area at a time when schools are having to cut their budgets drastically because of lack of funds?

We think not. We also think that too much of a good thing turns on itself and becomes bad. Only a small percentage of the population even uses the true wilderness area now. Where is the logic in increasing these areas? We do feel strongly that there is a true and valid need for wilderness. As hunters and fishermen, we are the people who benefit from these areas and who will fight to protect our Oregon lands. We also need to protect our way of life which has proven to be a good one ... one unlike anywhere else in the country.

Perhaps when legislators feel they can start getting "cute" with the economy and the livelihoods of the people they are supposed to represent, maybe the wilderness areas that ought to be increased are in those respective offices.

Respectfully,

Robert V. Ball

August 25, 1983

REFERENCE: HR1149

Senator Mark Hatfield
ATTN: TOM IMESON
Room 107 Pioneer Courthouse
555 S.W. Yamhill
Portland, OR 97204

Dear Senator:

I am writing to express to you my opposition to Wilderness Proposal #HR1149 that would add an additional 1.2 million acres to an already proposed wilderness proposal. Since you are our State Senator I expect you to act to the exhaustion of your capabilities and power to protect the families of this great state, both present and future generations.

The proposal of a wilderness area is marvelous, but its intent and purpose seem extremely vague. It needs to have a specific plan, with goals of environments, cultures or species that it wishes to protect and include. The proposals should be examined that they fill all of these requirements. What this proposal does is "grab land" and serves no specific purpose.

Five years ago my husband was laid off from his mill job and since then we have had lean years. This was due to the recession. Can you imagine the effect -- the monumental effect -- such a 'land grab' of 1.2 million acres of prosperours timber land would have on these men, their families and the companies they work for? The problem compounds when you consider all of the supporting business's that are dependent on these families being employed.

Our State government expenses would drastically increase by increased usage of welfare and its medical benefits, unemployment expenses, food stamps and possible loss of property taxes as people can no longer afford their homes and they are repossessed. I also understand that some of the timber industries have federal and state loans which they probably could not repay due to decreased availability to timber supply which results in a loss in revenue.

It seems that an alternative would be to use all land and make it productive. A wilderness area could be used to show nature at it's best, reproducing and replenishing the earth. I see no benefit to leaving land to decay, rot and reproduce again when our people have a need and there are alternatives.

The obvious alternative would be to allow the land to be used and enforce federal and state laws/penalties for replanting, cleaning and nuturing the forest so that it will continue to be beautiful and still support generations on generations. We certainly have the knowledge, manpower and pay ample taxes. Progress is not doing one thing to the detriment of all else. Progress is when we can take a step forward and enhance the lives of all that would be effected.

My father, father-in-law, and many of my dear friends are dependant on the proper usage of handling of our timber-lands. Senator Hatfield, we depend on your efforts for our continued well-being. Lets make Oregon a state that cares for its people and its land.

Sincerely,

Ruth Lytle

Ruth Lytle
Sweet Home.

1025 Lakewood Drive SW
Albany, Oregon 97321
August 24, 1983

The Honorable Mark Hatfield
Pioneer Square Court House
Portland, Oregon 97204

Dear Senator Hatfield:

The Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee will soon be holding hearings on a bill to place additional acres in Linn County under wilderness designation. The areas to be added are called Middle Santiam and Old Cascades that are approximately 48,550 acres in size. I am writing to respectfully suggest that putting this additional area into wilderness would not be in the public interest.

The Middle Santiam and Old Cascades sections are considered commercial forest lands with roads, bridges and logging operations in place. They do not contain the features found in true wilderness areas so should not be eligible for that designation.

The most important consideration is that the areas are vital to the economic health of Linn County. The Oregon Wilderness Bill would remove enough fiber from Linn County for 312 industry jobs and 655 jobs in related industries. It should also be noted that Linn County's budget problems would be even more acute if their share of harvest receipts from Middle Santiam and Old Cascades is lost.

The Honorable Mark Hatfield
August 24, 1983
Page Two

With 1,200,000 acres of our state already designated as wilderness, we cannot afford to set aside more. One-half acre for every man, woman and child living here is plenty.

Sincerely,

Howard R. Hickam

Howard R. Hickam

HRH:dc
cc: Mr. Tony Bevenitto
Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee
312 Dirksen Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20510

Mr Cong. [illegible],

I am against the wilderness Bill going in on the Middle Santiam and Old Cascades. These areas have a lot of commercial timber land, which the [illegible] Linn County needs for our lumber industry. This bill would result in loss of jobs in forest industry. The Middle Santiam and Old Cascades are not quality wilderness areas. They do not contain any special features not seen elsewhere. They contain man-made features that do not make them acceptable for wilderness. Also wilderness increases property taxes.

Also a lot of timber is going to waste, the old growth portions of these two areas, broken tops and downed dead trees are everywhere. This condition makes a breeding ground for insects disease and fire. Also the wild-life, fish and etc. are affected and wouldn't be able to thrive as they should.

I feel that the Bigger wilderness bill is very out of line. They tell us to recreate up here, but if I lose my job my kids will never see it anyway. I am a lumber grader by trade, and also a disabled vet, trying to hold on to my job. I know if I lose my job that it would be next to impossible for me to find another job, to support my family and home in this state, with out having to leave for a new job.

I have been in the lumber industry fifteen years. With the economy the way it is I can understand why they are trying to cut our throats. I can not pay my taxes or support in any kind, to any one. with out my job. My mill is in the East Texas Area. You have my full support.

Thank you

one that field has my full support.

Tammie L Walker
30119 Fairview Rd
Lebanon Or
97355

August 24, 1983

The Honorable Mark Hatfield
Pioneer Square Court House
Portland, Oregon 97204

Dear Sir:

I am writing in regards to the Oregon Wilderness Bill, H.R. 1149. As a citizen who lives in an area that is directly affected by this bill I have some grave concerns about its passage.

I have seen the Middle Santiam and Old Cascades areas that are being proposed as wilderness areas. I cannot agree that this should be so classified. I do not understand how an area with roads and bridges through it can be included in wilderness designation. By and large there is nothing unique about these areas.

The forest service has classified these areas as prime commercial timber growing areas. To take them out of production would hurt the people of Linn County who depend on the forest products industry for there livlihood.

As a back-packer I to enjoy the wilderness that we have in Oregon. However I cannot support tying up land that will better serve the people of Oregon and the Country by meeting the demands for forest products.

I urge you to please actively fight and vote no on this proposal.

Yours truly,

Bruce Inselman

Bruce Inselman
2717 Quince N.W.
Albany, Oregon 97321

Please enter my letter into the record of the hearings on the Oregon Wilderness Bill. thank you. John Buchner

August 24, 1983

The Honorable Mark Hatfield
Pioneer Square Court House
Portland, Ore. 97204

Dear Sen. Hatfield:

This is a letter in protest to the Oregon Wilderness Bill particularly in regard to the Middle Santiam and Old Cascades areas.

Being a 40-plus-year resident of Linn County and familiar with these particular areas, I find ithard to believe that these areas are being considered for wilderness designation.

In the first place, these areas are not quality wilderness areas. They contain a number of man-made features (such as rock roads, bridges, clear-cut areas). The areas that make up the Old Cascades are divided from each other by a network of logging roads and Highway 20. Several lakes and rock climbing areas within the proposal are already properly managed for their recreational and aesthetic values under the Forest Service.

These areas in Wilderness Bill are suited for forest management and this means so much to our economic well-being in Linn County. The clear-cuts have been reforested and are showing rapid growth. Forest operations on these areas have shown that they can be logged and managed without damage to the land, wildlife or water quality.

It seems to me that these particular areas (the Middle Santiam and Old Cascades) would better serve the public as multiple use rather than wilderness.

We already have easy access to the Mt. Jefferson, Mt. Washington and the Three Sisters Wilderness areas which are quality wilderness areas.

I believe there is no overwhelming reason to set aside these productive areas (the Middle Santiam and Old Cascades) into additional wilderness.

Sincerely,
John E. Buchner
John E. Buchner
3425 Takena St.SW
Albany, Ore. 97321

23 aug. 1983
FTR

Mr Benenitto:

I'm writting to have my letter on record, against the wilderness Bill. The state of oregon wilderness Bill is too much timber. Wilderness means no bridges, roads trails — money acceptable trails! The Santiam, and high Cascade as well as other areas are not wilderness.

All the government wants to do is grab whats here + destroy it. God put this on earth, man's greed destroy's it — no jobs! — lumber production will cease, unemployment is already 10%.

I'm an Republican, and sorry to be one! The last time I wrote to Senator Hatfield about the 200 mile area to stop killing the salmon it passed after the salmon were almost gone!

Now the wilderness Bill for the state of Oregon is too much land and you know it! Put my name down along with a lot more that's going to write! You can call me anytime!

George E Hise
739 SW Park St
Dallas, oregon 97338

1-503
Phone 623-4544

August 24, 1983

The Honorable Mark Hatfield
Pioneer Square Court House
Portland, Oregon 97204

Dear Sir:

I do not support the Oregon Wilderness Bill as proposed by Mr. Jim Weaver, H.R. 1149.

We have sufficient wilderness in the state now. This proposal would tie up more land as wilderness that we need for jobs, taxes and multiple use.

Let's think about the people of Oregon and their welfare before allowing our deminishing lands to be used for non-productive purposes. We have adequate wilderness now.

VOTE NO on this bill.

Cordially,

Terry Magelitz

Terry Magelitz
1589 Spicer Wayside S.E.
Albany, Oregon 97321

FR

Aug. 13, 1983
1354 Clark Mill Rd.
Sweet Home, Oregon
97386

To Tony Bevenitto:

This letter is in regards to the Wilderness Bill. Personally I don't think it is a good idea. If this bill passes dont you realize that within a short time there will be a lot of jobs lost. The jobs that will be lost will cause a lot less money in taxes. We are common working people paying our taxes and just enjoying life as much as we can. We are not among society elete group. When we have time off from work we enjoy camping and hiking. But if I have to hike 15 or 30 miles into a camping area fully loaded with my gear it ceases to be fun for 1 night.

There are already logging roads all over the area plus main paved roads too! What are they going to do with these? But destroy them. Some more of the tax money wasted.

If this Wilderness Bill passes

Sweet Home will no longer be a pleasant town in which to live.

It seems to me that they could find a better area for their Wilderness Bill. This area isn't even quality Wilderness area. It has too many roads and not enough man made things that arent what Wilderness people want.

We have some beautiful lakes that people enjoy. They are close to home and they can go up there on their days off to be away for a while and just enjoy life and what we have.

If this Wilderness Bill passes not only will jobs be lost, but our taxes on property will go up. Maybe these people who want the Wilderness Bill passed so darn bad ~~will~~ would like to pay the extra taxes on property and pay the lost wages plus what the lost wages would pay in taxes. No I don't think they would because they don't really give a darn. They aren't being hurt. But we sure as heck are!

If these areas Old Cascade

and Middle Santiam become a Wilderness Area it will be devestating for all the local people. About 99% of the people work in one way or another in the logging industry here. They are loggers, truck drivers, mill workers. All of these people will have to either go on unemployment or relocate. Either way tax money is lost.

This doesn't even begin to give my feelings on the Wilderness Bill. I just dont feel it is a good idea

Sincerly yours
Dollie E Johnson
1354 Clark Mill Rd.
Sweet Home, Oregon
97386

Morris H. Bergman
700 Snow White Way S.E.
Salem, OR 97302

August 23, 1983

The Honorable Mark Hatfield
Pioneer Square Court House
Portland, OR 97204

Re: H.B. 1149 - Specifically, the Middle Santiam and Old Cascades Areas

We have just come through a very depressed period in Oregon's economic history. Passage of this bill will put East Linn County right back in that position, and the communities of Lebanon and Sweet Home will become like Burns. And for what reason?

This bill will also mean a waste of a precious resource as Old Growth timber in the areas of the Middle Santiam and Old Cascades passes beyond its prime harvesting period. Broken tops and downed dead trees are everywhere. Why not utilize this material and keep people working?

Wilderness areas are like virtual deserts for deer and elk. They do best where there is a varied pattern of harvesting. Already the Spotted Owl has been found to do well in second growth stands, thereby exploding the myth that they need old growth.

I urge you to vote against the passage of Oregon's H.B. 1149.

Morris H. Bergman

cc: Senate Energy & Natural Resources Committee
    Wahsington D.C.

For the Record

July 21, 1983

To whom it may concern:

I strongly support H.R. 1149. I strongly favor new wilderness areas. and am especially concerned that the Kalmiopis Wilderness be left in tact and roadless. Closer to home, I am concerned that we also preserve the Ochocos

I realize the economic ramifications of additional wilderness, however, the economy can adapt and rebound. -- once a wilderness is gone, it is gone forever.

Sincerely,

Richard M Frost
60858 Jasmine Place
Bend, Ore. 389-6040.

July 29, 1983

The Honorable Mark O. Hatfield
Hart Senate Office Building
Room 322
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Senate Subcommittee of Public Lands and Reserved Water

Dear Senator Hatfield:

Thank you for this opportunity to submit written testimony in lieu of oral testimony at the July 21 Bend hearing on HR 1149.

As you are aware, my sole concern with the bill is maintaining the developability of the chromite deposits on the north slope of the Strawberry range.

Oral testimony was presented questioning the economic feasibility of developing not only my claims but of the entire geologically-rare occurences of chromite throughout a 3 x 12 mile district. (Maps have been previously supplied to your staff)

This testimony ignored technological advances that have had dramatic, positive economic influences on both the mining and end uses for chromite. The U. S. Bureau of Mines 1975 report that was cited in the testimony also emphasizes that the economic preclusion of development is keyed to "current prices", i.e. 1975.

It is my contention that the deposits are currently capable of producing income on a competitive basis with the imported supply that dominates the U.S. market of this strategic mineral. I have recently developed an Oregon market that has accepted my chromite concentrates as a satisfactory substitute for their currently imported supply of chromite at $227 per ton. The John Day district is conservatively estimated at containing 500,000 tons of raw chromite ore. The potential has never been adequately appraised by either private or public entities.

The revenues generated by development of these properties would be a welcome "shot in the arm" for the currently ailing Grant County economy.

I wish to reiterate the focal point of all my years of interest in the Strawberry chrome deposits and of my numerous conversations with you and other members of the Oregon Congressional delegation.

This relatively small strip of land contains known reserves of a strategic mineral that we, as a nation, currently import from less than stable sources. (Republic of South Africa 30%, U.S.S.R. 29%, Philippines 17%, Turkey 16%)

Our domestic resources must not be precluded from development by arbitrary lines drawn to enhance the enjoyment by a few to the detriment of the majority.

Sincerely yours,

Clinton P. Haight

Clinton P. Haight

cc Tom Quinn
Gerry Frank
Tom Imeson

Mrs. P. W. Chase
18140 Couch Mkt. Rd.
Bend, Oregon 97701

July 20, 1983.

Senator Mark Hatfield,
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510.

Dear Senator Hatfield,

Re Oregon Wilderness Bill: —

Since I may not be able to attend the hearing to be held in Bend on July 21, I ask that this letter be included in the hearing record.

My position is
that the House bill HR 1149 protects the minimum acreage acceptable,
that Oregon needs this increased wilderness because of the additional tourism it will attract and the resulting increase in economic well-being it will generate,
that the forest industry will not be unduly hampered by removal of these lands. More intensive and

wiser use of the remaining areas will fill this industry's needs and create new jobs. Furthermore, new technologies developing in building methods are already lessening the demand for wood products,

that the bill to be presented to the Senate should be at least as inclusive as HR 1149 and should retain the compromise "release language.

Yours very truly,

Josephine G. Chase

P. W. CHASE
18140 COUCH MARKET RD.
BEND, ORE. 97701

July 20, 1983

Senator Mark Hatfield
Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20510

Subject - Oregon Wilderness Act

Dear Senator Hatfield -

Thank you for your letter of July 11 commenting on the captioned subject, and in particular for your dedication to the wilderness cause in Oregon.

I have during the last 60 years made my living first as a miner; then as a lumberman; and recently as a cattle rancher. I feel, therefor, that I can consider the question of wilderness preservation versus current use of the State's natural resources, with an unbiased mind.

I am opposed to forming wilderness areas of less than 25,000 acres, as wilderness conditions can't be maintained on such small areas. On the other hand, I am strongly in favor of protecting the few remaining large areas of wilderness, and to the adding to existing wilderness areas where this possibility exists.

An important consideration is that the exploiting of potential wilderness areas is irreversible. The necessity for producing the maximum amount of timber and minerals in the State, is not apparent to me, neither as a supplier of more jobs or more profits to the owners. I am not convinced that limiting the withdrawal of suitable land for wilderness would be all that beneficial to the State, even in the near term. It would be even less so in the long term, where technological advances, alreading entering the construction industry, may reduce considerably the demand for forest products. The argument that wilderness formation will prevent increased employment, is unconvincing to me.

I will let others voice the oft-repeated arguments for wilderness — but I would like to go on record as questioning the arguments being offered against wilderness formation. This is particularly true in our State, where tourism is the second most important industry after agriculture. Tourism definitely stands to benefit from increased wilderness formation, and agriculture certainly will not be hurt by it. In the long run, even the forest products industry will also benefit as it is forced to improve management of private forest holdings to make up for federal ~~and state~~ forests taken out of production to provide wilderness.

I regret that haying makes it impossible for me to attend and offer verbal testimony at your hearing in Bend on Jul, 21, and I request that this letter be included in the official hearing record.

Yours very truly

P. W. Chas

insert hearing

Alan H. Tracy
60205 Ridgeview Drive E.
Bend, OR 97702

July 26, 1983

Senator Mark O. Hatfield
322 Hart Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20510

Re: Wilderness Bill/Oregon

Dear Senator Hatfield:

Your efforts in coming to Bend on July 21st and willingness to work with all sides is indeed appreciated. I wish to share some of my thoughts with you and to ask that the attached be made testimony for the hearings on the Eastern Oregon wilderness.

As a registered Republican I am deeply disappointed in the Administration's theme, that is, the commercialization of public lands. I feel that Reagan, Watt and Crowell have upset a long-standing tradition of respect for federal lands. Another concern is that a relationship has been establisned over the years between the Forest Service and timber industry officials that is simply too cozy. In particular I feel that the Forest Service budget overemphasizes timber management and underemphasizes other concerns such as water and wildlife management.

I have faith that Congress will do its best, recognizing a Democrat controlled House and a Republican controlled Senate. I also have faith in your judgement and very little in Congressman Bob Smith's.

Again, thank you for holding a hearing in Bend. I was certainly impressed with the decorum and the manner in which you and your excellent staff put your best effort into resolving Oregon's roadless areas.

attachment

Sincerely,

ATTACHMENT

Alan H. Tracy
July 26, 1983

OREGON WILDERNESS BILL : BEND HEARINGS TESTIMONY

Dear Senator Hatfield:

I support H.R. 1149 as a package. It is unreasonable to say that all roadless areas should be multiple-use just as it would be unreasonable to say that these areas should all be wilderness.

I would caution the Congress not to commercialize all federal lands (treat only as commodities), especially those lands possessing special scenic and wildlife features.

Oregonians have an obligation, a proud opportunity, to speak for millions of American citizens who live in places like Iowa or New Jersey on behalf of certain federal lands in Oregon. We must speak the truth as well as from the heart. The truth is that Oregon does have numerous wild areas worthy of protection under the Wilderness Act, worthy of protection from roads, logging and motorized vehicles.

While I support H.R. 1149 I would like to speak specifically about the inclusion of the Three Sisters Additions; Mill Creek, Bridge Creek and Ochoco Canyon in the Ochocos and the great Diamond-Thielsen. The latter, in the heart of the Cascades, is richly deserving of protection. The Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail passes quietly through this wild forest alongside those rugged peaks.

Please consider the fact that these wilderness additions represent a small part of the total National Forest lands in Oregon.

Thank you for the opportunity to participace in this important public discussion about Oregon's unique wild lands.

Respectfully,

62900 Loma Vista Drive
Bend, OR, 97701
July 25, 1983.

Hon. Mark Hatfield
United States Senate
Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator Hatfield

Re:Senate Hearings on Oregon Wilderness Bill.

In driving out to listen to the hearings concerning HR 1149 at Central Oregon Community College, I could not fail to see the beautiful Cascades pushing up into the blue sky. It is hard to realize that there are people living in this state of Oregon, to whom these mountains and the Wilderness areas associated with them, represent something to be denigrated. It is hard to believe that there are Oregonians who are trying to prevent the modest increase in Wilderness proposed by HR 1149. The Wilderness brings so much pleasure to so many people, especially here in Central Oregon, where on a typical day you can count well over 75 hikers along the trail. The crowded trails are the principle reason I see for requiring an enlarged Wilderness, especially in this area.

Upon retirement, my wife and I moved to Bend. Our hobby is hiking. Like so many others, we find the Wilderness regions have a great attraction. The aura of wildness and purity is captivating. And the absence of such motorized obscenities as dirt bikes and snow mobiles is essential to the experience! We try very often to hike outside the Wilderness boundaries, to broaden our coverage of the land. Last week, for example, we hiked around Paulina Lake. Down our trail —designated a hiking trail— came a dirt bike, and we had to leap aside. Such an event is typical when dirt bikes or snow-mobiles are in the area. We have had similar experiences out on the desert around Horse Ridge; and along route 1534 (the latter with snow-mobiles). These ORV people seem to feel, that, because Federal regulations let them range over almost all the Federal lands, that they own every bit, and no one else has any rights whatsoever. There must be some place where a civilized person can be immune from this evil. This is the importance of Wilderness!

The timber interests, too, exert a malevolent influence. They have been so cozened and favored, that they feel every tree on Federal lands belongs to them. They have been so cozened, that they feel the tax-payer should, whenever necessary, be ready to pull them out of their financial difficulties -- difficulties of their own making. Their stewardship of the forests (frenzied road-building; non-reforested clear-cuts) is the wonder of European foresters!

One of the most pathetic arguments heard at the hearings concerned the "negative" impact of Wilderness on a region's economy. I used to take my family every year to the dune area of Cape Cod. The dunes at the Cape are protected. The comparison between the Cape's dunes and the similar area around Coos Bay is very striking. The Oregon dunes are destroyed in typical fashion by ORV. "Locking up" the

Eastern dunes has turned them into a great attraction, and made the Cape a very prosperous area. "Releasing" the Coos Bay dunes to all comers, has turned the Oregon area into an economically sick area. People yearn for an outdoor experience of quality, and will come miles for it, and will pay plenty for it. There are many examples here in America of this truth, as well as in Europe, where the pristine status of mountains and forests ~~are~~ is carefully maintained.

In the Supreme Ccurt case (Disneyland/ Sequoia National Park), Justice Douglas wrote as part of his opinion:

> "Those who hike it, fish it, hunt it, camp in it, frequent it, or visit it merely to sit in solitude and wonderment, are the legitimate spokesmen for it, whether they be many or few ... The voice of the inanimate object should not be stilled before these priceless bits of Americana are forever lost ...; the voice of the existing beneficiaries of these environmentsl wonders must be heard."

I believe that my wife and I, and the many people like us, are the "legitimate spokesmen" that Justice Douglas spoke of. Our call to you is this: EXPAND THE OREGON WILDERNESS.

Yours sincerely

Alfred G. Ratz

Alfred G. Ratz, Ph.D.

Gary Madison
Rt.2 Box 682A
Prineville, OR 97754

July 27, 1983

Senator Mark Hatfield
Senate Office Building
Washington D.C.

Dear Senator Hatfield:

Enclosed please find a letter requesting modification of my testimony on the Oregon Forest Wilderness Bill.

The purpose of this letter is to explain the circumstances regarding my request to modify my testimony and must be kept confidential.

Following my presentation on Thursday the 21st, an executive of a major timber corporation threatened to close their private land in northeastern Oregon to bowhunting this year unless I made the requested modification in my testimony and sent him a copy of the change.

I feel a responsibility to the bowhunters in the area who depend on hunting those lands not only for sport, but as a source of meat to feed their families. As a result of the timber executives coercive action, bowhunters in Oregon would be inconvenienced and suffer from the loss of hunting privledge on the companies large tract of land. Out of respect for these people and the sport of bowhunting I am sharing this unfortunate incident with you and requesting the modification to my testimony. However, I do want you to know the circumstances behind the request.

Thank you for your attention in this delicate matter.

Sincerely,

Gary Madison

Gary Madison
Rt.2 Box 682A
Prineville, OR 97754

July 27, 1983

Senator Mark Hatfield
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator Hatfield:

On Thursday, July 21st. I testified at the Oregon Forest Wilderness Field Hearing in Bend, Oregon on behalf of the Ochoco Bow Hunters. I would like to modify my testimony as follows:

Paragraph two, second sentence which reads,

> I am also indirectly speaking for the thirty thousand bow hunters who enjoy the privlege of bowhunting statewide; especially on our public lands, which are open to use and enjoyment by all of us.

should be deleted from the record.

Upon reflection, this statement was too broad in encompasing all bow hunters. I am sure that not all bow hunters in Oregon favor the wilderness bill.

Thank you for your time and consideration in this matter.

Sincerely,

Gary Madison

**Breitenbush Community**
**Healing – Retreat – Conference Center**
at Breitenbush Hot Springs
P.O. Box 578
Detroit, OR 97342
Ph. 503-854-3501

July 27, 1983

Dear Senator,

I have written to you beforer, and now again to let you know of my strong feelings about the Wilderness Bill that is presently being considered in hearings over the next month.

I consider the 1.2 million acres included in HR 1149 to be the absolute MINIMUM acreage that should be designated as wilderness. The resources that are present in the existing wilderness areas are too precious and invaluable to miss this opportunity to preserve them forever. Please consider adding the following acregges onto your bill:

Drift Creek, Deadhorse Rim, Lookout Mountain, Muderers Creek, Wapiti, Chief Lookingglass and Grande Ronde Canyon.

In addition, the following areas need to have their boundaries expanded:

Salmon-Huckleberry, Mount Jefferson Additions, Middle Santiam, Old Casaades, 3 Sisters Additions, Sky Lakes, Mountain Lakes Additions, Grassy Knob, Dearhart Mountain Additions, North Fork John Day and Eagle Cap Additions.

As a person who lives surrounded by dwindling National Forest, as a person who leads public hikes into the Mount Jeffesson Wilderness Area, and as a concerned and active citizen, I urge the Senate to hear my voice and to act accordingly.

Thank you.

Dinah Ross

P.S. Please include this letter in the up-coming hearings.

Thank you.

Wilderness Hearing, Bend Oregon, July 21, 1983

Testimony of Brian Heath

325 NW 21st St., Corvallis OR 97330

I am a forester and former chairman of the Middle Santiam Wilderness Committee. I residned recently to have more time to talk with other Christians about wilderness.

I find this a very religious occasion - for the gods of materialism, comfort, security, and power cry loudly for more. Ninty four percent of Oregon's forest wealth does not appease them.

My God is quieter. He is the God who spoke in a still small voice in the wilderness - to Elijah, to Moses, to David, to Jesus. The dense, ancient, cathedral forests of places like the Middle Santiam and Old Cascades are, for me, places to commune with my creator.

The gods of materialism claim that the last of these forests should meet man's material rather than his spiritual needs.

My God said that trees were created pleasant to look at; and that man and woman were placed among those trees in a garden of Eden, which means delight. Their food was provided and they walked with God in the cool of the day. Is not this the Kingdom of God - to commune with him in his creation, trusting him to provide? "Do not be anxious about your life, what you shall eat or what you shall drink, nor about your body, what you shall put on. Is not life more than food, and the body more than clothing. Look at the birds... consider the lilies... your heavenly father cares for them."

The gods of comfort claim that their lifestyles are not high enough with only 95% of Linn County's timber. But my God said: "A man's life does not consist in the abundance of his posessions." "The Lord is my shepard, I shall not want."

The gods of security cry that workers will starve if 93% of the land's productivity is not turned into bread. Jesus was on the verge of starvation from fasting on a wilderness trip, when he, likewise was tempted to turn stones into bread. He answered: "Man shall not live by bread alone."

The gods of power claim that because they were born here or because they work here, they have a right to cut down 500 year old forests. But the land is not theirs. "The earth is the Lords and the fullness thereof."

Yes, God gave a promised land to his people. But they joined field to field until there was no more room. We join clearcut to clearcut until satellite photos show vast areas of materialism covering Oregon. We join road to road until the road density of the managed Willamette National Forest is equal to Central Park in Manhatten.

The question is not - which god should we follow. Ninty four percent is already dedicated to comfort and materialism. The question is: Shall man live by bread alone?

Jeremiah said that because everyone is greedy for gain God will cast his people out of the land he gave them. He will send Nebecadnezzer his servant and utterly destroy them. "They say peace, peace, when there is not peace." Senator, can there be peace for any nation that follows a policy of greed to make war on creation?"

W. Tucker Williamson
20426 Rae Road
Bend, OR 97701

July 28, 1983

Senator Mark O. Hatfield
322 Hart Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator:

Re: For the record of the September 21, 1983 Bend, Oregon hearing on H.R. 1149 - Oregon Wilderness Bill

First of all Senator, I would like to express my appreciation, as I am sure all interested Oregonians would, for your taking the time and interest to "go to the people" for input on this important issue. It would be to all of our benefit if we were able to rely more on this kind of information gathering, both from your standpoint and ours, rather than relying so heavily on the news media.

Regarding the Wilderness Bill, the proponents of H.R. 1149 used as their argument, among other things, that areas such as the North Fork of the John Day should not be logged because the nature of the area would not allow it to be logged or mined without bringing about the destruction of the river and its value as a fish spawning stream.

Both the USFS and the State of Oregon already have regulations in place and in use that would prevent any damage to the river, the industry has the methods and equipment with which to do the job right, and, most of all, the industry is concerned and willing to conduct operations of that sort in such a manner as not to adversely affect these kinds of areas. If the agencies and industry come to the conclusion that portions of that or any other similar areas are impractical to operate in, then those areas can be bypassed at that time based on rational decisions made by objective and interested persons.

The point is Senator, that the USFS, whom we have assigned the task of managing our Federal lands, and they are fully capable of doing so, has made an extremely thorough study of this issue in the Rare II study and determined what lands should be added to the wilderness system. These are the lands that should be added, not a grab bag of lands selected by persons more interested in a place to play than a place for working people to earn a living and provide resources for Oregonians and the nation's use.

Some wilderness is essential. Portions of all our land types should be preserved in their natural state, from alpine areas to old growth Douglas Fir and Ponderosa Pine. However, with Rare II, existing wilderness areas and our National Park system, this has been accomplished. It is time to put this whole issue behind us. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,

W Tucker Williamson

W. Tucker Williamson
Industrial Forester

Harbor, Ore 97415
Box 2723
July 29, 83

Dear Senator Hatfield:

I am sending my opinion on Wilderness bill H.R. 1149.

I have sent clippings from the local paper to Representative Bob Smith.

I will be unable to attend the meeting in Salem in August, but hope your committee would consider my letter.

Yours truly
Blanche McCulloch

Harbor, Oregon, 97415
Box 2723,
July 29, 1983

Dear United States Senate Wilderness Committee:
RE: H. R. 1149 WILDERNESS BILL.

This bill, to lock up 1.2 million acres more of our country in wilderness is almost unbelievable.

With the economy of our country as it is, this bill, iffpassed, will drive our imbalance of trade right up to where our adversaries should relish it.

It will cripple our economy, close our mills, shut down mining of our vital minerals, so we will have to depend on other nations for their exports. It will take the grazing land away from our cattle and sheep industry, so we will be dependent on foreign nations for meat. It will make it impossible for the lumber industry to cut the mature trees, and, with no access for equipment to fight forest fires, the unused dry grass will be fodder forfires, and destroy miles of our beautiful terrain as well as our wildlife.

With selective cutting of timber, and replanting, our supply of trees would last indefinitely. The ripe timber could be cut. The environment could be controlled, and the beauty of our land could be enjoyed by all.

The only crop that comes out of this vast area now is Marijuana, This has been a very lucrative crop for law-breakers. Our local and state officers are left to patrol the huge areas from the air. The depressed economy here is further strained by the additional use of much needed officers which have to make these patrols.

A very sad example of this occurred on July 11th, 1983. Two of our young officers lost their lives in a plane crash in the Kalmiopsis wilderness while on patrol of marijuana. I am sending a clipping from our local paper.

Most of the population of the United States visualizes the wilderness as a place to be enjoyed by all. Not so ! Unless you are young enough to backpack the trails. The average citizen is locked out of the wilderness, when it should be enjoyed by all people and their families.

We all pay taxes, why shouldn't we all enjoy the beauty of our forests. With no access but by air or trails, family trips won't be available. The elderly will be locked out too.

Much propaganda and money has been poured into this country. What more could our enemies want? Let's be able to think for ourselves as our forefathers and pioneers did. The constitution guarentees us freedom.

I am also sending a clipping of a struggle of a mining operation at the border of California and Oregon. This would put thousands of people to work. It would supply our country with a lot of the vital minerals our country needs. However, there is this nit-picking. Altho' the Cal-Ore Company have spent thousands of dollars making sure they will be able to return the land to it's original state, and that the environment will not be harmed, with modern techniques this can be done. The Companysays it can do it. They can be stopped at any stage if they do not comply. We all want our forests to be beautiful.

Let us hope that our own metals will not be cut off the same as our oil supply. We do not need to be manipulated by other countries, when we have our own resources in great supply.

I am 79 years old. Why do I write this letter ? I want America to be free. Our children and grandchildren should have access to our streams, lakes and forests. We do not need this lock-up. There is already a large part of our country in the so-called wilderness area.

Sincerely,

Blanche McCulloch

**COLUMBIA RIVER INTER-TRIBAL FISH COMMISSION**

2705 East Burnside Street, Suite 114, Portland, Oregon 97214 Telephone (503) 238-0667

July 27, 1983

Honorable Mark O. Hatfield
United States Senate
463 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Hatfield:

The Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission wishes to thank you for the opportunity to have staff members John Platt and Alex Heindl testify in favor of H.R. 1149, the Oregon Wilderness Bill, and proposed additions to it, in Bend on July 21.

As you indicated that the hearing record will remain open for a two week period beyond July 21, we wish to submit some comments addressed to us by Mr. Heindl subsequent to the July hearing. These comments are in response to testimony delivered in Bend by Tom La Haye of U.S. Gypsum. Mr. La Haye was a member of Panel B addressing proposed wilderness designation of the North Fork John Day River.

Mr. Heindl has stated his belief that some statements in Mr. La Haye's testimony were inaccurate. For instance, Mr. La Haye said that the high incidence of insect infestation in lodgepole pine stands in the North Fork John Day watershed makes management (i.e. removal of affected trees) a necessity if catastrophic fire is to be prevented there. According to Mr. La Haye, such fires are a certainty if the land remains "unmanaged" as it would under wilderness classification.

Mr. Heindl questions the validity of that assertion. As he explained to us, if the damage predicted by Mr. La Haye is unavoidable in the absence of management by man then similar damage must also have been commonplace in the past. But there is apparently no evidence that this destruction has taken place. Where, Mr. Heindl asks, are the fire scars, the areas devoid of vegetation because of fire-related soil destruction? Where are the streams barren of fish because of siltation and landslides that inevitably follow major fires in such terrain?

Commissioners

**NEZ PERCE** Allen Pinkham • William Allman • Melvin Joye • Gordon Higheagle • Walter Moffett
**UMATILLA** Raymond Shippentower • N. Kathryn Brigham, Secretary • Don Sampson • Elzie Farrow • Kenneth Bill
**WARM SPRINGS** Harold Culpus, Chairman • Wilbur Johnson, Sr. • Nathan Jim, Sr. • Linton Winishut • Delbert Frank
**YAKIMA** Bill Yallup • Levi George, Sr., Vice-Chairman • William Hoptowit • Anthony Washines

Information received from our biologists, and others as well, indicates that North Fork John Day forests are by and large healthy, supporting the largest naturally-wintering elk herd in North America together with an immense variety of other wildlife whose presence indicates environmental balance. And in the face of impacts that affect all anadromous Columbia River fish stocks, the North Fork John Day River continues to produce the largest natural run of spring chinook in Oregon, together with an even larger run of summer steelhead - hardly a description of land continually devastated by fire.

We urge you to consider these aspects as you make your deliberations and conclusions regarding the Oregon Wilderness Bill.

Sincerely,

S. Timothy Wapato

S. Timothy Wapato
Executive Director

cc: Tom La Haye, U.S. Gypsum

STW:ALH:vm

To Senator Mark Hatfield

from Ken Brown
18870 SW Wedgefield
Aloha, OR 97007

July 23,1983

Dear Senator Hatfield :

I am writing concerning the Oregon Wilderness Act of 1983. Please have this testimony entered into the July 21 record of the Bend field hearings on this Act.

This letter concerns the necessity for a 1.4 million-acre Wilderness Act. This would be slightly larger than the House bill, but is not large considering the popular support for conservation in Oregon.

Among the areas most important for protection are the North Fork of the John Day River, the proposed Mt. Hood Forest addtions, (which are in the Columbia watershed), and the Eagle Cap and Mt. Jefferson additions.

I have hiked extensively in the Eagle Cap wilderness and in the Mt. Jefferson Wilderness. The needed additions will conserve and enlarge the ecological and recreational value of these wilderness areas.

Protection of the John Day, Clackamas, Sandy, Zig-Zag, and Bull-Run river watersheds is important for preservation of the remaining wild salmonid stock in Columbia River. The long term health of the Oregon Coast fisheries is dependent on this protection of wild salmonid habitat and spawning grounds. For the sake of the Coastal and Columbia River economies, these areas must be protected.

As a precinct person, I come in contact with many peeple interested in the preservation of fisheries and Oregon's livability. Pleasessupport the inclusion of these areas in a 1.4 million-acre Oregon Wilderness Act.

Ken Brown

Esther
Leffak

July 22, 1983

Senator Mark Hatfield
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Sir:

I am writing to request your continued support of the Oregon Wilderness Bill, HR 1149. These 1.2 million acres of Oregon's last remaining National Forest wildlands, plus the portion of BLM lands represent a part of our humanity, culture and heritage and should be preserved and protected in their natural state forever.

I am unable to attend the hearing scheduled to be held in Salem on August 25; however, I would like this letter to be included in the official hearing record.

I ask that you be courageous in the face of so much strife and confusion and ensure that every area in HR 1149 and more be protected and that the compromise release language be kept, as long as enough wilderness is designated.

Thank you. And good luck!

Sincerely,

Esther Leffak

Esther Leffak

EL:jh

*6433 north moore portland oregon 97217*

Rt 1 Box 1287
Prineville, Or. 97754
July 20, 1983

Dear Senator Hatfield.

I am unable to attend your U.S Senate Committee hearing in Bend, Oregon but I do wont to let you know that we are definitely against the wilderness bill - H.R. 1149.

We have more than enough wilderness area without adding 1.2 million more acres to it. What we do need is to open this area to see if we can find oil or some of the minerals we import. We could thus become more self-sufficient instead of depending on imports.

Please vote against this bill.

Thank you for your consideration.

Mary A Dekker

July 19, 1983

Senator Mark Hatfield
Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Hatfield:

Our entire family would like to let you know our feelings concerning the wilderness hearings. We would like to see the areas in H.R. 1149 preserved as wilderness.

Please include our letter into the official hearing records.

Please do not reduce this bill. Table Rock wilderness is of the greatest importance to us.

Thank you,

Sincerely,

Sheryl Johnson
Ed Johnson
Torey Johnson
Heidi Johnson.
Grady Johnson

12960 S. Wyland Rd
Molalla, Or 97038

Senator Mark Hatfield
Senate Office Bldg.
Washington DC, 20510

July 20, 1983

Dear Senator Hatfield;

I am unable to attend the important public hearings that you will be conducting regarding proposed additions to the Oregon Wilderness System. Therefore, I would like to take this opportunity to write and voice my strong support for the additions as specified in HR 1149 .

As a natural resource manager by profession, I am quite committed to the belief that additional wilderness areas are severely needed if we are to protect and preserve sensitive wildlife and plant species, priceless spawning areas for our declining anadromous fish resources, as well as important watersheds.

As a commercial timber grower, I find myself at odds with those who claim adding to the Wilderness System will cost Oregonians additional jobs in the already depressed forest industries. In my opinion, there is no shortage of harvestable timber, only a shortage of demand caused by the slump in housing starts as well as competition from abroad, particularly Canada.

Eventually, Oregonians will realize the importance of Wilderness to our tourism industry. As Federally owned resource lands are developed and exploited, our wilderness areas will become more important in meeting the ever growing demand for dispersed recreation opportunities in a pristine environment. I have no doubts that in the future, our Wilderness System will acheive the same status in the American mind as our National Park or Wildlife Refuge Systems.

Thank you for considering my comments. Please include this letter in the official hearing record.

Respectfully,
Charles S. Ciecko
Charles S. Ciecko
3010 SE Oxbow Parkway
Gresham, Oregon 97030

CSC:csc
cc: Senator Packwood
Rep. Wyden

**MICHAEL P. RYAN**
ATTORNEY AT LAW
SUITE 1600, ONE MAIN PLACE
PORTLAND, OREGON 97204
503-227-6419

July 19, 1983

Senator Mark Hatfield
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Senator Bob Packwood
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Oregon Wilderness Bill

Dear Senators:

Although I will be unable to attend Senator Hatfield's hearings in Oregon on the Oregon Wilderness Bill, I wanted to make my views known to you and request that my letter be included in the official hearing record.

I have backpacked in the Eagle Cap, Mt. Hood and Mt. Jefferson wilderness areas and have day hiked in the Three Sisters wilderness area. As a result of reading and conversation with friends, I am familiar with various other wilderness areas, both designated and defacto, within Oregon.

All of the areas included in HR 1149 need to be protected. In addition, there is critical land not included within HR 1149 that should be protected also. Drift Creek, Lookout Mountain, Murderers Creek, Wapiti, Chief Lookinglass, the Grand Ronde Canyon, and Dead Horse Rim should have wilderness designation. The additions to the magnificent Three Sisters and Eagle Cap wilderness areas in HR 1149 are inadequate, and larger acreage needs to be included.

With the tremendous forest resources that exist within Oregon, acreage devoted to designated wilderness has long been woefully inadequate. The 1.2 million acres included in HR 1149, together with the additional acreage I recommend, is only barely adequate wilderness to set aside for use by future generations of Oregonians.

Very truly yours,

MICHAEL P. RYAN

MPR:kkp

cc: Les AuCoin

Cape Arago Tattler
newsletter of the Cape Arago Audubon Society
Southwestern Oregon

July 8, 1983

Senator Mark Hatfield
Senate Office Building
Washington DC:

As Conservation Co-Chairperson for the Cape Arago Chapter of the Audubon Society, I am writing on behalf of my organization to demonstrate support not only for HR 1149, the Oregon Forest Wilderness Bill, as is now stands, but to encourage important additions to it.

Specifically, we support the 1.2 million acres proposed wilderness areas, but we strongly encourage the addition of the areas on the enclosed list, as compiled by the Oregon Natural Resources Council, bringing the total to 3.4 million acres of protected lands. These additional areas are key watershed, fish and wildlife habitat, and recreational areas. We must set aside these areas to ensure a small percentage of protected wilderness for the balance of nature and the aesthetic and recreational pleasures of humankind.

I request that these comments be included in the official Senate field hearings regarding HR 1149 scheduled in July and August in Oregon.

Thank you for your support.

Janet E. Johnson

Janet E. Johnson
Conservation Co-Chairperson
Cape Arago Audubon Society
Coos Bay OR

cc: Sen. Bob Packwood
Rep. Jim Weaver

## Areas That Should Be Added to HR 1149 by the Senate

**DRIFT CREEK** (11,260 acres) Finest representative sample of old growth Douglas-fir forest left in Coast Range; habitat for bald eagle, spotted owl, marten & other dependent species. Also a state-designated "wild fish" stream. Less than 2% of Coast Range remains in a natural condition.

**DEADHORSE RIM** (13,615 ac.) Together with Coleman Rim (in HR 1149), the only remaining pileated woodpecker, marten & fisher habitat left on Fremont National Forest. Deadhorse Rim was the eruptive center of a caldera, while Coleman Rim is excellent example of a fault block formation.

**LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN** (15,577 ac.) Most rugged terrain on Ochoco Forest; spectacular recreation area with outstanding views, wild horse range, critical wildlife habitat.

**MURDERERS CREEK** (30,683 ac.) Optimum habitat for elk & deer; adjacent to state-owned Wildlife Management Area of same name; bighorn sheep, pronghorn antelope, wild horses, steelhead fishery. Includes 10,000-acre BLM WSA.

**WAPITI** (51,904 ac.) 3000 of 4000 Rocky Mountain elk in the Heppner unit depend on this 25% that remains in a wilderness condition. Also important spawning habitat for salmon & steelhead trout.

**CHIEF LOOKINGGLASS** (6,500 ac.) Critical fisheries habitat for wild salmon & steelhead; provides vital high water quality for fish hatchery designed to help restore fish runs on Grande Ronde River System.

**GRANDE RONDE CANYON** (22,978 ac.) 20 miles of wild river canyon; important anadromous fish producer & big game winter range; ponderosa pine, mixed conifer & lodgepole. River included in State Scenic Waterway bill.

## Areas in HR 1149 Needing Boundary Expansions by the Senate

**SALMON-HUCKLEBERRY** (2000 ac. expansion) Add 2 mi. of lower Eagle Creek.

**MOUNT JEFFERSON ADDITIONS** (5681 ac.) Key low elevation areas.

**MIDDLE SANTIAM** (2500 ac.) Additional critical old growth forest stands.

**OLD CASCADES** (22,500 ac.) Pyramids, Jumpoff Joe, Browder Ridge and Moose Creek units should be added for important ecological diversity. Entire proposal needs to be upgraded from "Wilderness Study" to "Wilderness."

**THREE SISTERS ADDITIONS** (38,000 ac.) Lower elevation areas on east side as well as Rainbow Falls, Cultus Mountain, outer Squaw Creek Falls and western forested regions of the Waldo Country should be added.

**SKY LAKES** (12,000 ac.) Lower Cherry & Red Blanket Creeks, other lower elevations for ecological diversity; not including Pelican Butte.

**MOUNTAIN LAKES ADDITIONS** (1500 ac.) Little Aspen Butte & BLM WSA (Wilderness Study Area) for wildlife habitat purposes.

**GRASSY KNOB** (13,030 ac.) Copper Mountain, a key watershed area.

**GEARHART MOUNTAIN ADDITIONS** (770 ac.) Section of N. Fork of Sprague R.

**NORTH FORK JOHN DAY** (94,000 ac.) Battle Creek, Squaw Creek, Elkhorn Range, South Ireland & Beaver Creek units.

[illegible] (35,000 ac.) Wing Ridge and Boulder [illegible]

Mount Shasta Resource Council

P.O. Box 829, Mt. Shasta, California 96067

Sand Flat Appeal Group
Friends of the Mountain
North State Wilderness Committee
Native Americans
California Wilderness Coalition
Audubon Society (Mt. Shasta Chapter)

Sierra Club (Mother Lode Chapter)
Red Buttes Wilderness Council
Oregon Wilderness Coalition
The Wilderness Society
The First Congressional Environmental Caucus

8 July 1983

To: The Honorable Senator Mark Hatfield
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

From: Steve Johnson, Spokesman
Oregon Group for Mt. Shasta
Mount Shasta Resource Council
2011 Crestview Dr.
Ashland, OR 97520

Re: HR 1149--Oregon Forest Wilderness Bill--(Please include this letter in the Official Hearing Record for the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee hearings scheduled for Bend on July 21 and Salem on August 25.)

Dear Senator Hatfield:

I have written to you many times concerning not only Oregon wilderness, both forest and desert, but also about the Mt. Shasta wilderness issue, and most recently about job discrimination problems with my employer, the U.S. Forest Service. I appreciate your quick and informative responses. Once again, I will restate my views on the need for an additional 3.4 million acres of designated wilderness in Oregon.

I suspect that you are leaning toward a small wilderness bill of about a million acres. I hope you reconsider. Public land does not belong only to the timber industry who is the main opponent of a quality wilderness bill. While I have a great deal of sympathy for unemployed loggers and millworkers, some of whom I work with and are close friends, I do not believe that small wilderness additions(1.2 million acres) as opposed to large wilderness additions(3.4 million acres) will improve their employment picture. Sure, in the short term more timber related jobs will be available. But what about the long term picture? What happens after we "intensively manage" our few remaining sensitive wildlands such as the Upper Applegate drainage near Red Buttes and Silver Creek Canyon in the Kalmiopsis? What happens after many of our reforestation efforts fail? What happens after landslides and silt fill our few remaining clear and cold flowing streams and rivers? We certainly will not have more timber related jobs. We certainly will not

Mount Shasta Resource Council

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have a quality environment. And we certainly will have lost an important American heritage--wilderness. Sixteen years of "working" in the woods" have shown me that these are unmistakable conclusions.

I akk you to take the long term view Senator. As a Christian you must be concerned with our future. Assuming we avoid the ultimate environmental catastrophe, a nuclear bomb in our midst, I submit to you the following benefits of a 3.4 million acre Oregon Forest Wilderness bill:

1. *Stability for the timber industry*--They know what is available to them and what is not. No more cut and run, no more boom and bust. Even timber industry officials admit we will not return to the employment levels of the past, regardless of wilderness acreage.
2. *Continued healthy anadromous and resident fish habitat* for those areas which have not already suffered due to poor logging practices. Our commercial and sport fisherman have suffered for too long.
3. *Quality habitat for Old Growth dependent and wide roaming animal species*--I no longer see as many black bears, pine martens, pileated woodpeckers, or spotted owls as I did when I first came to the Ashland Ranger District in 1972. The last mountain lion was spotted on the district in 1971. Since that time approximately 200 million board feet has been taken off the district.
4. *More Forest Service time can be spent on reforestation efforts. Although the wilderness issue will never leave us, and it should* not, it is time to devote more energy to the vast majority of lands which have already been logged. If the agency and the public had devoted as much time to *successful* reforestation as they have to RARE's I, II, and III, the cries of the timber industry may not be as loud as they are now. I have seen far too many unsuccessful stocking efforts on flat, stable, and productive soils for me to feel comfortable with logging in our few remaining pristine wildlands, many of which are steep and unstable. For an objective report on reforestation problems in the Northwest I encourage you to read *Nitrogen, Corn, and Forest Genetics--the Agricultural Yield Strategy--Implications for Douglas Fir Management*, General Technical Report PNW-137, by Roy R. Silen of the PNW Forest and Range Experimental Station.
5. *Scientific study of relatively undisturbed plant and animal*

Mount Shasta Resource Council

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3

> communities--Wilderness areas can be a measuring post whereby we more fully understand the problems associated with logging and mining activities, as well as intense recreational use. Many rare, sensitive, and endangered plants and animals will have the protection they need. An undisturbed gene pool may be of immense value for many reasons, but since more and more of our National Forest land is essentially a monoculture tree farm, particular value may be derived from discovering now unknown genetic traits essential for healthy coniferous forests.
>
> 6. Aesthetic, cultural, and spiritual uses--If we have any ethical sense of our relationship to the planet, we must now realize that we are stewards and caretakers of the land and water, not owners and exploiters. Is it not enough that over 25 million of Oregon's 31 million forested acres is already used for logging, developed recreation, and other uses? Not much is left of the Garden of Eden and we seem intent on taking the final bite of the apple--unless legislators such as yourself can recognize the non material value of wilderness. It reminds us of where we have been, where we are, and where we are going. Perhaps you gain perspective and spiritual understanding in the church; I find it in wilderness.

I strongly support HR 1149, but I believe the acreage is far too small for a quality Oregon wilderness system. The timber industry already has access to 80% of the state's forested land. Is that not enough? I urge passage of a 3.4 million acre bill, which when added to the present congressionally designated 1.1 million acres, would give Oregon about 4.5 million acres of prime wilderness lands. It is my hope that you follow the Oregon Natural Resources Council recommendations for new wilderness areas and for existing wilderness additions. If there have been extremist pressure groups in the Oregon wilderness battle since 1972, ONRC is not one of them. I find their recommendations thoughtful, well reasoned, and fair; the timber industry's views, with notable exceptions, are generally fanatical, self serving, and biased.

My statements reflect my own views and those of the Mount Shasta Resource Council, not my present employer, the U.S. Forest Service. They also reflect 15½ years of working on the ground with timber sales, 10 years on one small ranger district. I watch silviculturists, resource assistants, timber management officers, and others come and go. They may have their forestry degrees and be very fine dedicated professionals, but they do not know the land.

Mount Shasta Resource Council

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They transfer too much and suffer from eye strain. I can see and feel the pain on our land because I'm on the same ground day after day, year after year. I know some pain is necessary--my paper volumes rest on my pine and oak bookshelves as I look at Bear Creek Valley and the Cascades through windows framed in knot-free Douglas fir. But too much pain is not healthy for the organism. Instead of "the road not taken" should be no road, only a path through an additional 3.4 million acres of beautiful Oregon wilderness.

Sincerely,

Steve Johnson

Steve Johnson
2011 Crestview Dr.
Ashland, OR 97520
503-482-9594

cc: Packwood
Robert Smith
Atiyeh

pro- Wilderness
pk. insert in hearing
record.

Rt. 1, Box 9G
Philomath, OR 97370
July 11, 1983

Senator Mark Hatfield
Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Seantor Hatfield,

I would like to add my voice to those who favor a strong wilderness bill. The 1.2 million acres in HR 1149 is the absolute minimum acreage that should be protected. The Oregon Representatives who sponsored this bill are to be commended for their efforts, and now you can do even more by increasing the acreage.

Many of the areas in the bill are of extreme importance as wild lands. And some are relatively unknown. The Cummins Creek Wilderness, in the Coast Range, is the home of a variety of wildlife. In a breeding bird survey in the last two months, I found a Spotted Owl with young, a Pileated Woodpecker feeding young and strong breeding evidence for about 50 species of birds. This is also an 'accessible' area which people may enjoy with a minimum of travel time.

While the House bill is a start, I really feel that the original 3.4 million acres that conservationists in the state had pushed for is worthy of protection. Many areas were omitted from HR 1149 that should be included. My personal preference, if only one area could be added, would be Drift Creek. This stand of old growth is the finest left in the Coast Range. The creek is also fine fish habitat. The 11,260 acres here should be a part of our Wilderness Bill. The Old Cascades and the Middle Santiam areas should also be expanded.

I know the timber industry has strongly opposed this issue. I feel this opposition is based, not on sound economic principles, but on emotions. Many of these areas would be too costly to cut. The Forest Wilderness Bill is supported by conservationists, sportsmen, commercial fishermen, Indian tribes and other outdoorsmen. The only major opposition is from the timber industry. Please listen to your 'other' constituents who are trying to save a part of our state for posterity.

Sincerely yours,

Janice Krabbe
Janice Krabbe

Please include this letter in the written testimony of the official hearing record.

July 12, 1983

Senator Mark Hatfield
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Hatfield:

This concerns HR 1149 and at the minimum I believe every area in this bill should be protected. As long as enough wilderness is designated, the compromise language could be kept.

I would like wilderness designation for Drift Creek, Lookout Mountain, Murderers Creek, Wapiti, Chief Lookingglass, the Grande Ronde Canyon and Deadhorse Rim. Some of the areas in HR 1149 should have their boundaries extended, such as the Mountain Lakes addition that James Watt recently dropped from wilderness study simply because it was small. Three Sisters and Eagle Cap Wildernesses need larger additions. Four more units of the North Fork John Day would complete that area.

Please include this letter in the official hearing record.

Sincerely,

Doris Williamson

Doris Williamson
15418 Oceanview Drive
Brookings, Oregon 97415

cc: Honorable James Weaver
House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Deborah Richie
Box 394
Prairie City, OR
97869

July 12, 1983

Senator Mark Hatfield
Senate Office Building
Washington D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Mark Hatfield,

I am writing to ask you to do something that is not as easy as to read a letter for or against Wilderness. I am asking you to please put down those piles of papers for a moment, and look out your window in Washington D.C towards the western horizon. Close your eyes and remember — the sounds of winds blowing through big pines, and whispering through Aspen stands. Remember the wildflowers in Spring, the cold, clear waters where you caught those native Trout and think on the essence of wilderness.

I do not mean the word "wilderness" with immediate associations of a present political decision, but think on the spirit residing in the last places of Virgin land remaining in Oregon. These few places, only 3 million acres of roadless forest Service land out of 62 million acres in our state, are all cathedrals of nature and of God. There, in these places where the delicate balance of nature with all complexity and beauty continues in peace, there we can learn more than anywhere else — our own place on this earth, and find the joys of sharing with another human being the gifts of nature.

The joy I find there is often mixed with sadness as I go to one place after another for the last time before logging removes every oldgrowth, noble trees and silt fills in the clear spawning streams These last few gems of wildness, the 3 million acres sprinkled throughout the Oregon National forests, represent hope. The hope lies in Congress and in you, our Senator, to recognize and protect these last vestiges of wildlands with their accompanying communities of animals, plants, and fish that cannot continue to survive without these undisturbed

-2-

havens.

The cries of those who would have you believe we need every last inch of land for development are false. They refuse to see the value of wilderness as it is, the raw source of Oregon's strength. They would destroy the only remaining places where we can seek an understanding of natural systems, an understanding that can only benefit our stewardship of all lands. These last forested lands where wild salmon still spawn in pure streams and the elusive wolverine may still abide hold riches far greater than the mere 3 million acres of roadless land would suggest. Once developed, the riches would be gone forever.

Once again, Mr. Hatfield, I ask you to remember the essence of wilderness. Savor once more the delicacy of the taste of a wild salmon or mighty Elk whose life was spent in the seclusion of towering Ponderosas. Then, listen to all those thousands of people who care that these wild forests, peaks, and rivers stay wild for now and for their grandchildren. Many are people who make their living from the forests - loggers, millworkers, and ranchers. They know that these last remaining roadless areas will not affect their jobs or income. Wilderness means quality of life, something too precious for a monetary value.

We look to you, Senator, as a man of conscience, to take a stand in protecting the great fishery of the 400,000 acre North Fork John Day Wilderness Complex, and the "island of primeval beauty" that is Glacier-Monument, as well as the many other defenseless treasures of Oregon, where the spirit of our beautiful country lives on.

Thank-you,

Deborah Richie

* Please include this letter in the wilderness bill Hearing Record.

Portland, Oregon
July 15, 1983

The Honorable Mark Hatfield,
The United States Senate,
Senate Office Bldg,
Washington D.C. 20510.

My dear Senator,

I truly regret that I cannot attend the Senate Hearings on the Oregon Wilderness Bill, so please include this letter in the hearing record.

We in Oregon are blessed with our lovely wilderness as part of our national heritage, so for our sake and that of the wildlife it is home for, we should protect all areas in H.R. 1149 And include Wilderness Designation for Drift Creek, Lookout Mt. Murderers Creek, Wapiti, Chief Lookingglass, Grand Ronde Canyon and Deadhorse Rim. Also the areas in H.R 1149 with boundary extentions.

Here's for timeless wilderness pleasures!

Sincerely,
(Mrs) Annette Eastham
1430 SW 12th Ave #1313
Portland, Or. 97201

**Board of Commissioners**
**Lake County**
STATE OF OREGON
LAKEVIEW, OREGON 97630
GEORGE CARLON LOUIS LAMB ARTHUR SHEER

July 28, 1983

Senator Mark Hatfield
322 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Hatfield:

During the Oregon Wilderness Bill hearing on July 21, 1983 in Bend, Oregon, there was a point discussed on Coleman Rim that needs to be clarified.

It was stated at the hearing that the Coleman Rim area was an aerial logging show. This was not a true or valid argument for designating this a wilderness area. The area can be logged by conventional methods of tractor and cable. This is verifiable by both private industry and the U.S. Forest Service.

I felt this was important information on the Coleman Rim area and wanted the record to reflect it.

Sincerely,

LAKE COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

By: Louis V Lamb
LOUIS V. LAMB, Chairman

LVL/cb
cc: Mr. Thomas Imeson

**Manville Products Corporation**
P.O. Box 287
LaGrande, Oregon 97850
503 963-7875

July 29,1983

Senator Mark Hatfield
Senate Office Building
Washington D.C. 20510

Dear Sir:

I attended your hearing on the Oregon Wilderness Bill at Bend, Oregon and would like to make several comments concerning the proposed Glacier-Monument wilderness area and in particular the northeast portion (see enclosed map).

I feel that Representative Weaver's bill H.R. 1146 is irresponsible and completely disregards the historic Bullrun Minning District (which is a past and present gold producer) and the adjoining porphyry type copper-molybdenum prospects in the area. Both areas are currently being evaluated for their mineral potential.

I would also like to emphasize that part of the above area included in H.R. 1146 does not meet the roadless classification and definitely not a wilderness designation.

We believe that this area should stay in the multiple use category and be eliminated from any further wilderness consideration.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,

Joseph Levay
Regional Geologist

RS 074123167
cor 1179

Fannie J. & Lovella M. previous?
Jerkley
P.O. Box 301
Joseph Oregon 97846

The Honorable-
Senator Mark O. Hatfield
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE. Oregon Wilderness Bill
& the Wallowa-Whitman Forest Plan

Dear Senator Hatfield:

We would like to stress again that we already have enough wilderness land here in Oregon, but that's sort of beside the point at this stage.—

The point is, if we are going to have to start logging in designated areas only, we need all those areas we can get.

It has come to the point that if we cannot get more areas to log in, than they have originally talked about, it's going to narrow it down to only the largest and most important logging operators that will still get to work. and the "little guys" will be "out in the cold".

This whole issue has got a lot of people

Page II

very upset, and there is a lot of rumors going around and a general panic among some of the members of the logging community.

Since we are dependent on the logging and milling for our livelihood, we are very hopeful that this issue can be brought to a compromise with which both sides can be content with the outcome.

So please do what you can for those of us who depend on timber to bring home the proverbial "bacon".

We are depending on you.

Sincerely Yours,

Bernie J. & Lorella M.
Yockey
of Zacharias Logging
Joseph, Oregon.

**WM. H. ROESCH**
216 S.E. 1st
Pendleton, Oregon
97801

July 22 - 83

Written Testimony for Wilderness
Bill for Oregon

Dear Sen Mark Hatfield -

As you know the North Fork John Day and North Fork Umatilla areas designated for wilderness do not meet the criteria for Wilderness act of 1964 and should not be considered as wilderness - the act requires the absence of man in any wilderness considered lands. These have water rights - roads, some as old as 100 years - mill sites for mining as well as sawmill sites - buildings and operating mines today. The expense to remove these would be tremendous - the existing culverts of metal and toilets had to be removed from the additional lands put into the Strawberry addition costing many man hours and much money to replace the culverts with logs in those areas.

Today the water quality on the North Fork John Day is superb, and trail bikers - hunters - fisherman - miners and hikers all can enjoy these lands — as for the fish - Salmon & Steelhead the runs mainly

REAL ESTATE
SPORTING GOODS

**WM. H. ROESCH**
216 S. E. 1st
Pendleton, Oregon
97801

suffer from the Dams on the Columbia and believe it or not the Indians and their indiscriminate fishing. They are probably the poorest conservationist ever – they take as many fish as possible by ~~[illegible]~~ illegal gill netting and above all in the upper reaches of the Grande Ronde + John Day they gaff and gig the salmon + steelhead before they can spawn. They talk a great story but none of it is financed by them – only with taxpayers money appropriated by Congress. The Indians want to have all the fish in the country and the treaty of 1855 ratified in 1859 by Congress clearly states on page one that they shall have no other money other than mentioned in the Treaty and that they only have exclusive rights to all the fish within the exterior boundary of their reservation and shall fish in common with U.S. citizens otherwise. which is not followed.

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**WM. H. ROESCH**
216 S.E. 1st
Pendleton, Oregon
97801

3

As for mining, all the claims in the Designated North Fork John Day wild consist of over 5,000 claims have to be validated by the end of 1983 — with only one man validating claims no way can this task be done — the roads of many many years are not on any new maps — these run into the north fork from both the north + South side of the river — down Crane Creek — up Ten cent creek and down to the mouth of Crane creek — Also down Wagner Glutch and from trout meadows at the lower reaches of trout creek. These I have traveled for over 35 years while mining in the north fork area. Not mentioning the roads up [illegible] Pine to the frazer Cabin to the [illegible] of the Power Banks. Roads in Trail Creek and up to the French Diggins which mined 19 million in gold

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SPORTING GOODS

**WM. H. ROESCH**
216 S. E. 1st
Pendleton, Oregon
97801

was taken in early mining days at [illegible] per ounce.

Once again I stress that we do not need these areas in wilderness but should have them in multiple use and let all people, not just a select few enjoy and use public lands - Oregon's public mineral [illegible]!

Yours truly,

Bill Roesch

P.S. As you know 90% of our strategic metals are derived from foreign countries and the North Fork John Day is one of the [illegible] best mineralized areas. So lets reserve it for mineral exploration.

Copies sent to the President of U.S.
Senator Packwood
Congressman Bob Smith
Congressman Denny Smith
Secretary James Watt

REAL ESTATE
SPORTING GOODS

CRISSTAD
ENTERPRISES,
INC.

TIMBER, LAND and WOOD CHIPS
Box 1678 La Grande, Oregon 97850
Telephone (503) 963-9841

July 26, 1983

Senator Mark Hatfield
463 Russell
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Honorable Sir:

We are a small business firm involved in the harvesting and processing of lodgepole pine devastated by the mountain pine beetle. During the past eight years we have "salvaged" approximately 165,000 MBF of dead and down lodgepole pine. In terms of dollars to the Community we are looking at an average of $120 per thousand or a total of $19,800,000. This may be only a drop in the bucket, but to a small Community it has a profound ripple effect.

One area proposed for wilderness under pending HR 1149 is the North Fork John Day. This area encompasses 219,646 acres (11) of which 183,533 acres (12) are commercial forest land. Standing inventory is 1,468.8 MMBF which is translated to 36.5 MMBF programmed harvest per year.

At this time no one has made a species composition determination for this area, however from our observations approximately 60% of the total volume is lodgepole pine or 888.28 MMBF. This material is dead and down and at $120 per thousand return would represent $105,750,000 back to our Communities. In terms of real dollars only a portion of 881.28 MMBF estimated lodgepole pine would be salvaged, but the economic effect of locking this area up in wilderness is staggering to an already depressed area.

If this area is placed in wilderness, the threat of devastation by fire is so likely to be considered almost imminent. By salvaging the dead and down, natural fire breaks can be in place and a fuels reduction will occur.

(11) These net acres were calculated by USFS and in some cases differ from acreage mentioned in the bill.
(12) Commercial Forest land acreage - 20 or more cubic feet per acre per year.

CRISSTAD
ENTERPRISES,
INC.

TIMBER, LAND and WOOD CHIPS
Box 1678 La Grande, Oregon 97850
Telephone (503) 963-9841

We have just completed construction of a new small log sawmill and chipping operation to utilize lodgepole. This operation will employ 20 people on a year round basis and bring additional revenue to our communities. The majority of timber to supply this mill is within the boundaries of the North Fork John Day. If the North Fork John Day was turned in to wilderness as it now stands this mill and it's important jobs would be in jeopardy.

We have included photos of both the new mill and the logs we hope to harvest for raw material. The photos of timber were all taken within the boundaries of the proposed North Fork John Day.

Mr. Hatfield, we are not the rapist of the land that staunch preservationists would lead one to believe. We are the backbone of this great nation and we certainly don't want to destroy our forests or the environment. However locking up land in wilderness is only a "cop out" when proper management is really what is needed. Some areas do qualify for wilderness and they should be preserved, but most areas are best suited for multiple uses that can benefit the majority of people not just a few.

In summary, let me say we want to manage and protect our forests for mutual benefit to all. Designate special land classifications to protect "areas of priority" but don't lock them away.

Respectfully submitted

Andy E. Munsey
General Manager

AEM/ej
Enc.

RANDY

SEP 9 1983

FTR

September 7, 1983

Senator Mark O Hatfield
Pioneer Court House
Portland, Oregon 97204

Re HR 1149

Dear Senator Hatfield:

I urge you to support HR 1149.

Recent news articles indicate you feel HR 1149 creates an excessive amount of wilderness.

If 3.4 million acres of the existing 4.5 million acres that remain undisturbed were classified as wilderness, 80% of Oregon's forest acreage and 95% of the available timber productivity would still be available for development.

Yet, HR 1149 only classifies 1.2 million acres as wilderness. HR 1149 is already a compromise bill that shouldn't be further diluted.

I have been using many of the areas included in HR 1149 for over 40 years. They all deserve wilderness protection. Badger Creek (including Little Badger Creek), Salmon-Huckelberry, Columbia Gorge, Middle Santiam and Hidden areas contain priceless wilderness resources and limited timber values.

Unfortunately, most of the areas in the Mt Hood and Willamette National Forests that I hiked in when I was younger have been roaded and logged.

However, there is still time to preserve a little bit of what our great National Forests were like only 30 years ago.

Please help by supporting HR 1149. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Charles I McGinnis

Charles I McGinnis
5505 SW Sweetbriar St
Portland, Oregon 97221

P.S. Please enter this letter in the hearing records of the Oregon Forest Wilderness Act of 1983 (HR 1149)

EDWARD C. SARGENT III, M.D.
29724 MAIN-PEORIA
SHEDD, OR 97377

September 5th, 1983

Honorable Mark O. Hatfield
U. S. Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Honorable Mrl Hatfield,

Herein I wish to respectfully submit, for the record, my testimony on the Oregon Wilderness Bill ( of 1983). With international crises occuring almost daily, wilderness seems a trivial issue; yet, I would like to submit that in fact the solitude and clarity of perspective offered by wilderness and the wilderness experience are more than ever necessary as a contrast to the anxiety of the current international geopolitical insane turmoil. Whether or not international friction decreases for more or less time, the wilderness can endure; it should and can- with your help.

Mr. Senator, I had the priviledge of spending a few days recently in the beautiful forests of Montana. It has been so long since I have seen a vista free of many clearcuts that I was overwhlemed by the beauty of the "virgin" forest. I hiked in a wilderness area of 1,000,000 acres. The Oregon Wilderness Bill is barely more than that- barely more than one wilderness area. The Wilderness Bill has been degraded to a debate over acres. It is not an issue of acres except for a very few areas. That is to say that except for perhaps the fringes of some proposed areas and the Coastal Wilderness, Middle Santiam Wilderness and Boulder Creek Wilderness, the proposals include principally areas that should not be considered for any other use besides wilderness in the first place. Hence, I resent the constant banter over acres. Mr. Senator, I believe that your attitude and statements on this could elevate this debate out of the absurdity of acres vs. acres. Please do help us transcend this inappropriate focus.

My own "pet" wilderness ( I do so dislike having to focus on one, but my free time is limited and other deserving areas are not so well known by me.) is the Waldo Country. I first came to know this area just over a year ago when I was looking at a map and trying to decide where I should go backpacking. I saw the area around Waldo Lake and noticed that there were few roads. I was surprised that it was not a designated wilderness, but it looked interesting; so there I went. I became further amazed that it was not already a designated wilderness as I hiked through it. The old trail network was quite extensive and obviously a very old, traditional one, the trees were small, distorted and of "poor" quality ( at least as would be seen through the eyes of a forester). In short, it had all the features of a typical wilderness area- no timber worth the effort so might as well be some of the wilderness "acres". This leads me to say that I don't appreeciate having to spend my time to save an area like this over which there should be no debate in the first place. It should be a "gimme".

I have come to a great affection for this area and will dwell for awhile on some of the special features of the area. The fact that the timber site classification for most of the area that my group ( the Waldo Country Study Group ) proposes for wilderness calssification is very poor, I'm sure is well pointed out by other testimony. In fact, when I first ventured to familiarize myself further with this area, it was early August and the area was still largely covered with snow. This is typical of all the "acres" of wilderness that have been so classified. The only reason that the area, like others, is still largely unroaded, is that the timber is hardly worth the effort to start with. In other areas, the timber is only still there, inspite of decades of Federal efforts to give it away, because access was so difficult as to make it unprofitable.

The South Waldo area is a wonderful rolly forested land of potholes, granite outcrops and gnarly old trees ( mosquitoes, too, I must add.) The ancient trail network still holds up well inspite of limited maintenance because of the relativley gentle topography and lack of underbrush. The area includes many lakes and lots of good fishing. Fuji Mountain is a prominent feature and gives a wonderful view of Waldo Lake and all of the surrounding country and mountains. Clearcuts come nearly to its base. It used to have a lookout, but the USFS, of course, has torn it down.

West of Waldo lie several beautiful drainages, flanked by or adulterated by roads to some extent. In one hollow, a gorgeous traditional camp, Deer Camp, is found. Black and Nettie Creek drainages, which contain wonderful Lithian Falls, are part of the upper, upper reaches of the Willamette River watershed. Gander, Gosling and Swan Lakes are not far from the road, but possess typical wilderness characteristics as they are unspoiled and beautiful.

North and Northwest of Waldo there are two strings of lakes. The westerly one goes from Upper Eddeeleo Lake to Moolack Lake. The more easterly string of lakes starting with Rigdon Lakes and going to Emma, Erma Bells and Otter amongst others is very popular with recreationists and gets a good deal of camping & fishing pressure. Nonetheless, the area is well respected by its users and shows little sign of wear and tear. The fishing can be excellent. Some of the trails in this area have been traditionally open to motorcyclists. I find it a little strange and offensive to share a trail with motorcycles; to be sure, the Wilderness Act would, by one interpretation, not allow such motorized conveyances. However, the Wilderness Act does allow that "prior uses shall remain." This clause is arbitrarily ignored or invoked depending on the whim of the local ranger and/ or recreation manager. Nonetheless, I would prefer to share a roadless area with motorcyclists- especially that have traditionally used an area- than to have roads destroy the trails that we might share.

Further northwest lies a very special area with a spectacular but little used drainage named Fisher Creek. It is flanked by rotund Moolack Mountain and the old Blair Lake Trail. The old Blair Lake Trail used to be the main route of transportation from West to East through this area. It is now broken by roads at three points, but the old trail signs with their big mileages remain in some places to still amaze the adventurer with the once great vastness of our forest- now shrunken to the token rugged mountain tops.

On the Western edge of this area there is a very unique finger of roadless country with several "prairies". We call it, remarkably enough, "Many Prairies." It includes Etta Prairie, Long Prairie, Salt Rock Prairie, Beal Prairie, Blair Meadows, Captain Prairie and North Prairie. This is totally unique in my experience; so many prairies in such a small area. The area is very rich in wildlife and generally above the better timber site elevations.

Northeast of Waldo starts the very potholey and lakeridden area that blends into the Three Sisters Wilderness around Pocket and Stormy Lakes. This area is traversed by the Taylor Burn Road, but is hardly despoiled to a non-wilderness charcter because of it. Once again, the high elevation permits access only very late in the year.

I had hoped to include a photo album showing some of the particular features of this area; unfortunately, my camera fell off my vehicle and the film is lost. Still, I shall recount a few things for you here.

On the High Divide Trail south of Waldo there are places where old trees have had their bark stripped away and old trail signs are carved into the trees. These give big mileages from one Guard Sation to the next and are dated around the turn of the century. North of Waldo. of course. flows the Middle Fork of the Willamette-here, wonderfully pure. It seems especially important to maintain that purity- at least of the source! On the Blair Lake trail one finds the several meadows, openings and "prairies" that make this area so different. An old guard station site and very old trail signs again give that feeling of reverence for the past and the traditional roadless and more simple and basic nature of this country.

Of course, the boundaries that we would like go right to the edges and ends of the existing roads. This is the only reasonable alternative, since the roads already traverse areas that should have been left unroaded. The clearcuts along and at the end of these roads show generally poor to very poor regeneration;a violation of the Forest Service's own forestry practices rules. The USFS has, at least, tried, but the timber sites are just too poor. Unlike the millions of mismanaged acres owned by the timber barons that would like to take this once only opportunity to strip our last old growth forests.

Might I add that these roads were put in 10 to 15 years ago in anticipation of future controversy. They are pushed right up to the limit as they stretch through much high and rugged country that hardly justifies their existence.

So, I must respectfully ask your indulgence in securing for this long time and traditional roadless and recreational area Wilderness or Wilderness Study Area classification.

I cannot in good conscience finish without mentioning some of the other wonderful roadless areas with which I am familiar. The Salmon-Huckelberry Wilderness is deserving of nothing but wilderness classification. The Hidden Wilderness is a great and rugged chunk of so-far unroaded forest with several beautiful streams, lakes and mountains. Again, it contains some of those neat old trail signs of the bygone era of "50 miles to...". The Middle Santiam, one of those areas with, yes, some good old growth merchantable timber is nonetheless not suitable for logging due to its unstable soils and rugged terrain. It should stand on its own merit as an example or our awe inspiring forests. I can say roughly the same thing for the gorgeous Old Cascades Wilderness. Hardesty Mountain, that small, but nonetheless roadless, area just outside of Eugene. My goodness. I hardly believe it's made it this far. I have a particular fondness for Hardesty Mountain as I hitchhiked to the trailhead(soon after I started at the University of Oregon)13 years ago and climbed the mountain. I went because it was close; I have gone back since for the same reason. It is beautiful;it deserves preservation. It has several neat hiking trails.

The Coastal Wilderness proposals deserve separate mention as their merit is different. I used to have an old next door neighbor here who logged in the Coast Range in his youth. He said every day they would cut down 10 and 12 foot DBH trees and sometimes 14 foot. Those days are long gone, of course, but can't we afford to save a wee little bit. Of all the mighty Coast Range that has been so heavily logged and exploited for over a century, can't we save a little bit that's only still there because it was a lousy place to log back then and still is.

Honorable Mr. Senator, the economic forces against wilderness are powerful. Those that support wilderness actively, so that the many may have the opportunity, have only their free time and consciences to work with. As a leader, you can set the precedent here as you have on other issues; that is to say that you have often voted your conscience and received considerable political flack for it. I hope very much that you will find a way to give a little more in this last quibbling over the last scraps of roadless forest land- a little more than the traditional "rock and ice" wilderness areas.

May I close with a query about your proposal for "National Conservation Areas?"

Sincerely,

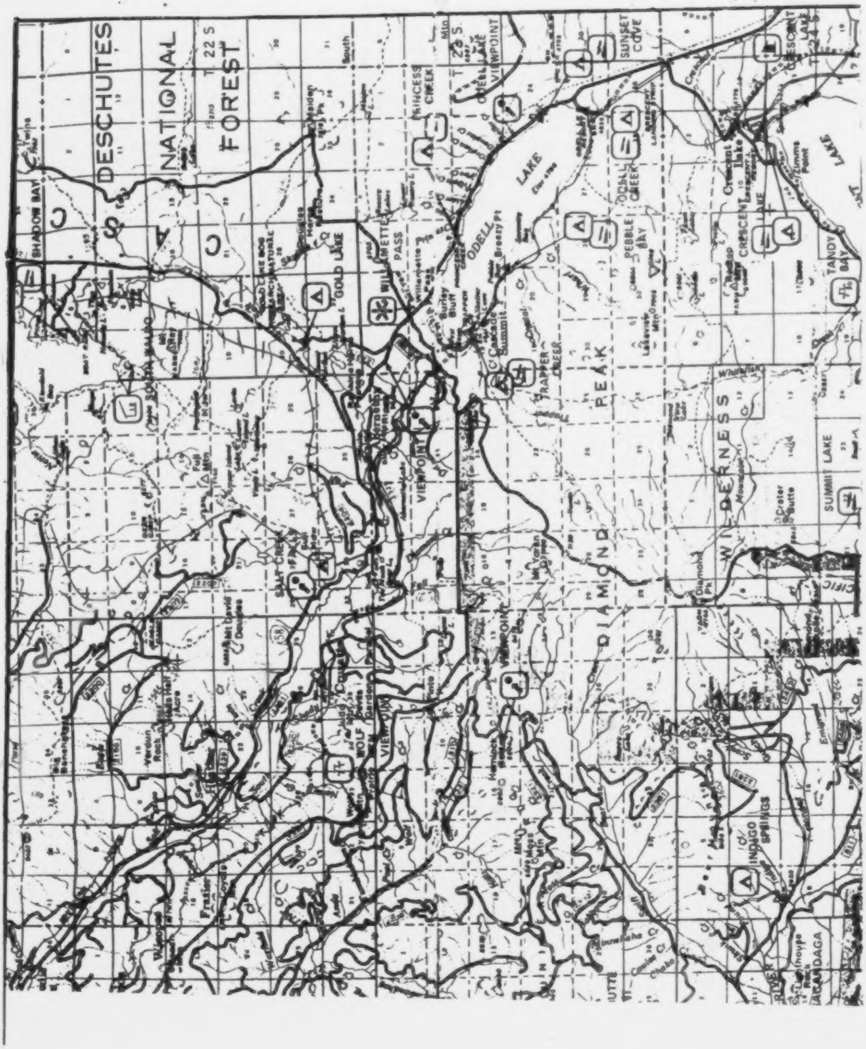
cc: Senator Packwoood
ONRC

Addenda to testimony

I am also enclosing a copy of a map with which I am sure you are familiar. What I want to point out is actually quite self evident and I'm sure you've noted it as well. From the western edge of the National Forest right up to the highest elevations approaching the crest of the Cascades, it is a veritable spaghetti scramble of roads. This was most dramatically brought home to me recently as I hiked through the northern, unforested edge of the Mt. Jefferson Wilderness. Upon achieving the summit of magnificent Park Ridge, I looked West. For fifty miles the Cascades and foothills to the Cascades stretched out towards the Willamette Valley and, of course, only the last little rugged bit right there at the limit, at the crest of the Cascades, was not broken by multitudinous clearcuts. For that matter, there were few trees in the area where I was to start with.

Again to day I had an older ex-logger patient who reminisced with me about the old days with the "infinite forest". We're seeing an end to that as the "loyal" timber companies hightail it for the Southeast where they can grow trees faster. Let's save a little for all the multiple uses of wilderness!

Sincerely,


DESCHUTES
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WILLAMETTE PASS
PRINCESS CREEK
ODELL LAKE
ODELL LAKE VIEWPOINT
VIEWPOINT
SUNSET COVE
ODELL CREEK
PEBBLE BAY
TRAPPER CREEK
DIAMOND PEAK
WILDERNESS
CRESCENT LAKE
TANDY BAY
SUMMIT LAKE
SALT CREEK
INDIGO SPRINGS

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Cascade Building, Suite 402
520 S.W. 6th Avenue
Portland, Oregon 97204
Telephone (503) 222-7130

1209 Pearl Street
Eugene, Oregon 97401
Telephone (503) 485-1350

RESPOND TO: Eugene

September 6, 1983

Senator Mark Hatfield
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Hatfield:

This letter is intended to express my request that the proposed Hardesty Mountain Wilderness area be included in your Oregon Forest Wilderness bill. I also request that this letter be included in the record of the hearings which you conducted regarding this legislation.

I am one of the many Eugene residents who enjoys the opportunity to visit the old-growth forest contained in the Hardesty Mountain area. I have hiked in the area numerous times. Its proximity to the Eugene-Springfield area makes this area excellent for year-round hiking. And Hardesty Mountain's lower-elevation, old-growth forest makes this area important, irreplaceable habitat for many rare plant and animal species, including the calypso orchid and the spotted owl.

The proposed Hardesty Mountain Wilderness area clearly provides an important educational and recreational resource in its current natural state. This area deserves wilderness protection and I ask that you include it in your Oregon Forest Wilderness bill.

I also urge you to include in your Oregon Forest Wilderness legislation all of the areas contained in H.R. 1149. That is an important initial step toward sound land management and certainly no reductions in those areas should be made.

I strongly feel that good land stewardship practices also call for important additions to be made to the areas in H.R. 1149. Please, therefore, include in your legislation the following areas and boundary adjustments as additions to the acreages contained in H.R. 1149:

Additions-DRIFT CREEK - 11,260 acres
DEADHORSE RIM - 13,615 acres
LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN - 15,577 acres
MURDERERS CREEK - 30,683 acres
WAPITI - 51,904 acres
CHIEF LOOKINGGLASS - 6,500 acres
GRANDE RONDE CANYON - 22,978 acres

SEP 0 5 1983

Senator Mark Hatfield
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Hatfield,

For inclusion in the hearing record, I am writing in support of Oregon forest wilderness. The bill passed by the House of Representitives (HR 1149) was in the right direction, but fell short of protecting an acceptable amount of the state's wild lands. I am particularly concerned about Oregon Coast Range habitats, since less than 2% now remain in a natural condition. I strongly support the inclusion of the Rock Creek, Cummins Creek, and Wassen Creek areas in HR 1149. However, I believe that the Drift Creek and Windy Peak areas should be added to the final legislation. These are relatively small areas which contain unique habitat.

I hope you will not be swayed by predictions of economic disaster put forth by the timber industry. Their timber mining attitude in the past has gotten them into their present position, and they seek to have the government bail them out by allowing the harvest of old growth timber on public lands. Forest workers are also threatened by industry's crisis. In the face of such economic pressures, it is essential that we safeguard the remaining wilderness areas.

Thank you,

Stephen W. Hager

Stephen W. Hager

Cougar Creek
Deadwood, OR 97430

NATIONAL WILDLIFE FEDERATION
Suite 708 Dekum Building 519 S.W. Third Avenue Portland, Oregon 97204
503-222-1429

September 6, 1983

Senator Mark O. Hatfield
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Hatfield:

On behalf of the National Wildlife Federation and the Oregon Wildlife Federation, I would like to offer this letter to the hearing record of August 25, 1983 on Oregon's Wilderness Bill.

We support for wilderness designation areas of outstanding fish, wildlife, and ecological importance. One such area in the Cascade Range is Badger Creek, in particular, the Little Badger Creek watershed.

Little Badger Creek is the only opportunity to protect the rare Oregon Oak - Ponderosa Pine ecosystem in its natural state. We support saving such natural ecosystems for the benefit of study, recreation, fishing, and hunting.

On behalf of OWF, I visited the Badger Creek watershed and spent four days studying (and enjoying) the area. In my professional opinion, as a forester, the area is marginal for sustained yield timber production. Steep slopes, rocky outcrops, and meadows all indicate the infertility of the soil.

Your support for protecting this area would be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

Andy Stahl

Andy Stahl
Forester

AS/bas

100% recycled paper

SEP 9 1983

September 6, 1983

Senator Mark O. Hatfield
Pioneer Courthouse
220 Southwest 3rd
Portland, Oregon 97204

Dear Senator Hatfield,

I request that this written testimony be made part of the official record of the 1983 Wilderness Hearings.

The Native Plant Society of Oregon supports House Bill 1149 which would set aside approximately 1.2 million acrea of our state as Federal Wilderness Areas. However, we feel strongly that the additions suggested by the Oregon Natural Resources Council should be included at this time.

Specifically I am writing at this time to urge that Wilderness designation be given to:

TABLE MOUNTAIN, Lincoln County, Oregon
R 9W, 10W
T 12S, 13S
S 1-36
Approximately 12 mi. ne of Waldport, OR
Size: approximately 11,500 acres

Current ownership of Table Mt. is: Oregon Land Board, U. S. Bureau of Land Management, U. S. Forest Service--Siuslaw National Forest, Georgia Pacific Corporation.

Members of the Salem Chapter of the Native Plant Society of Oregon have visited Table Mt. and report to me that the montane slopes and riparian valleys there provide ecological conditions that are unique and unlike others to be encountered in the Oregon Coast Range. The NPSO is convinced that Table Mt.'s unique ecosystems, plant communities, geographic features and soil types make it a prime candidate for Wilderness designation. In addition, the headwaters of Drift Creek would be protected by Wilderness designation for this tract.

The uniqueness and importance of Table Mt. is well documented by the scientific community. I refer principally to a Survey prepared in December 1976 for the USDA National Park Service by Chilcote,Juday, Fonda, Sawyer and Wiedemann. Drs. Chilcote and Juday are experienced OSU botanists; Drs. Fonda and Wiedemann are well-known Washington State Biologists; and Dr. Sawyer is a noted California Biologist. They agree unanimously that Table Mt. should be declared a Natural Landmark and they have given their report a high priority designation.

I have also seen a letter by Paul B. Alaback of the OSU Forest Research Laboratory (December 28, 1982) and one by Sarah Green of the USDA Forestry Sciences Laboratory, Corvallis (December 14, 1982) both to the Salem BLM urging that Table Mt. receive ACEC status.

Thus far, the BLM has proved unwilling to consider preservation of Table Mt. , therefore, it is the opinion of the Native Plant Society of Oregon that Wilderness Status is the best way to save the unique ecosystems of Table Mt. and the headwaters of Drift Creek .

I hope that you and your staff will take the time to look more fully into the matter of preservation of Table Mt. I'm certain that you will be convinced as I am that this unique area deserves to be saved, both because of its value as a unique geographical, edaphic, and botanical area and for its value as an area of potential research.

Thank you very much for your attention.

Yours most sincerely,

Rhoda M. Love

Dr. Rhoda M. Love, President
Native Plant Society of Oregon
393 FulVue Drive
Eugene, Oregon 97405
503 345-6241

copies:

Senator Bob Packwood
Representative Jim Weaver
ONRC

SEP 9 1983

0668 SW Palatine Hill Road
Portland 97219
September 5, 1983

Senator Mark Hatfield
US Senate
Washington DC

Dear Senator Hatfield:

Because I was unable to attend the Bend hearings or to present at the Salem one I want to get my "two cents worth" into the record by mail.

The unspoiled outdoors has always been a source of re-creation and renewal for me. Even after our children have grown up and left the family nest my wife and I still spend about every other weekend out in places that have been as they are now since the time that the Indians alone knew them. As an amateur botanist and geologist I like to visit the various natural communities that show the harmonious balance oflife and environment, Each one has a different aspect and each one is irreplaceable.

Three areas are most important for me. One is the Salmon Huckleberry wilderness, on the edge of which we have our mounta home. This is a wilderness close to Portland and accessible for everyone by means of day trips. All of the Eagle Creek canyon area should be included as well as all of the Salmon except its headwaters and Bowman area. A second is the Badger Creek wilderness which goes from mountain lakes and meadows to rattlesnake country. It's a fascinating place, highly used, and it's likely to be spoiled if it's not given special protection. Already motorcyclists are charging up the canyon. A third place are the outskirts of the Kalmiopsis. We visited them just last week and can see both their old rock charm and their fragility. They need to be set aside so the area can still have it's particular unique character.

The economics ofthe wilderness areas seem plain to me. They represent only a very small percentage of the timber production on national forest lands. Although forest products have been crucial for Oregon in the past they are becoming less important as agriculture and other manufacturing increase in their economic share. At any rate the supply of timber from national forests is not the crucial factor in wood products prosperity. Rather it is, as well you know, the interest rate.

Please excuse the typing. It is being done in the mountains on an old portable. I hope you will report on the House wilderness Bill with suitable additions.

With all good wishes,

John Marks

4094 Lucille Avenue, SE
Salem, Oregon 97302
September 4, 1983

Senator Mark O. Hatfield
~~463 Russell Building~~ 322 Hart Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Hatfield:

Please include this letter in the record of the August 25, Salem, Oregon hearing on HR 1149.

I have been involved for years with public lands managed by the BLM, and am deeply concerned about the new policy to reduce the harvest age of trees on these public lands to from 60-80 years! The BLM has already designated all old-growth forests of less than 80 acres for immediate destruction and is conducting a study, due to end in eight years, to determine if old-growth is really necessary. At the end of that time a decision will be made whether to cut all old-growth on BLM lands. This action is grossly irresponsible and would not be possible except for the present leadership of the Department of Interior and the BLM.

Young forests have little diversity. There will be a severe limiting of both plant and animal life in these limited-age forests. There may also be vulnerability to disease, genetic changes, or factors we do not yet know about or understand that may destroy these immature forests. Diversity is the best insurance for healthy forests and Wilderness can help preserve this diversity.

I am most concerned to have the entire 49,000 acres of the Hidden Wilderness-Opal Creek drainage preserved. It is so beautiful, and is the watershed for Salem and many other communities. It's entrance is 45 miles from Salem, and the trail system there now links the Mt. Hood and Willamette National Forests--the highest use areas of the Cascades. A Wilderness trail system close to Oregon's most densely populated area is an asset that will be obvious to the types of industry Oregon hopes to attract to diversify our economic base.

I have hiked, camped, "huckleberried", and swum in the Hidden Wilderness for many years (which meant bluffing the miners patrolling the entrance with dogs and guns). Now those same miners are offering to sacrifice their jobs if that will help ensure protection for the area.

I started my grandchildren backpacking in the Hidden Wilderness when the youngest was less than three years of age. He carried his own sweater in a nylon pack. That was 10 years ago. We return there every year but now Alex strides eagerly ahead of Grandma with his older sister. I am so grateful for the wonderful memories the Hidden Wilderness has given my grandchildren and myself. I would like for everyone to be able to have the same experiences.

Sincerely,
Mrs. Cathie Olcott

BLENDING TO ENCOMPASS MANY PEOPLE
THIRD
FORCE FOR
FORESTRY

Tele: 285-7164

PRES: Bert Udell
V. PRES: Tim Mangan
SEC: Rick Fletcher
TREAS: Jim Thompson
DIRECTORS:
3 Yrs: Dave Schmidt
Bill Thomas
Jess Wilkinson
2 Yrs: Jon West
Nina Fintel
1 Yr: Iven Bell
Dave Cooper

August 31, 1983

1983 SEP -6 PM 2 14

Senator Mark O. Hatfield
United States Senate
463 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Hatfield:

The following is a report to you from the Third Force for Forestry Subcommittee's recommendations regarding the Oregon Wilderness Bill:

The Columbia River Gorge contains 40,900 acres. The projected annual gross economic loss (AGE) would be $47.5 million, and projected annual household income loss (AHI) would be $17.5 million. The Committee felt the economic loss was more than could be justified, but did not take a strong position for or against this inclusion. It was felt that this wilderness area was probably inevitable.

Salmon-Huckleberry contains 55,000 acres; AGE $32.3 million and AHI $12.5. We are totally opposed to its inclusion. Salmon canyon would be used for recreation anyway and recreational protection is enough to protect the watershed. The Huckleberry area has some of the best second growth timber in the state. The Forest Service planning will set aside large areas along the streams, protecting the watershed.

Badger Creek contains 25,500 acres; AGE $12.9 million and AHI $4.7. The committee was opposed to anything over 14,000 acres. Badger Lake is a man-made lake.

Hidden Wilderness contains 47,000 acres; AGE $43 million and AHI $15.7. We were not opposed to 15,000 acres around the Bull of the Woods recreation area, but were opposed to anything more than that. Actually 6,000-7,000 acres is prime high country recreational land. The Little North Fork of the Santiam has many mining claims and is a prime timber area.

Middle Santiam contains 19,000 acres; AGE $63.8 million and AHI $22.6 million. Our committee is absolutely opposed to this inclusion. This land is the most productive in the Wilderness Bill and has the least value for Wilderness. It has extremely low usage and would have the most serious economic impact upon timber-dependent communities.

Cummins Creek and Rock Creek, Siuslaw Forest contains 15,300 acres; AGE $30.5 million and AHI $6.5 million. There are no wilderness areas on coastal streams and there seems to be little reason to have any. The area is steep and brushy and not conducive to good hiking. Some felt the only reason this area was included was to enable the University of Oregon to have an outdoor lab. However a much smaller area can be set aside for such a purpose for just as much educational value.

Mt. Jefferson addition is 13,000 acres; AGE $9.4 million and AHI $3.3 million. Although some portions of the Mt. Jefferson Wilderness are among the most used by hikers, there are areas that have virtually no visitors. This area has had more than enough additions already. What recreational values there are in this proposed addition would be managed for recreation anyway. We oppose this addition.

Mt. Washington addition is 6,000 acres; AGE $141,000 and AHI $48,000. This area has little commercial value and would be a good addition to the Mt. Washington wilderness. We have no objections.

Three Sisters addition is 36,000 acres; AGE $1.5 million and AHI $.5 million. The committee did not oppose the original 27,000 acres in the Hatfield Bill; but oppose the addition of any land in the Willamette National Forest. The snowmobilers and maybe the 4-Wheel Drive group would take exception to placing any of this in Wilderness however.

Hardesty Mountain contains 7,000 acres; AGE $43 million and AHI $14 million. We are opposed to this inclusion. The economic loss is too great for the limited recreational values. This area was originally proposed for study only and was thrown in by Jim Weaver's mark-up.

Table Rock is 5,500 acres. This was another late addition in Weaver's controversial mark-up. Unlike all the other land, this is managed by the Bureau of Land Management, not the Forest Service and has no justification in a Forest Service Bill. Also the BLM has a land use management plan that would protect its Indian trails and artifacts. There is no economic impact available.

Old Cascades Study Area contains 23,000 acres in the most recent version of the Bill (it was up to 40,000 acres); AGE $54 million and AHI $19 million based on the 40,000 acres. This area is not suitable for wilderness and putting it into study area would take it out of production, probably permanently. It does have some aesthetic and recreational values, but they would be preserved by Forest Service Land Use Plan.

Waldo Lake Study Area contains 63,000 acres; AGE $109.5 million and AHI $38.8 million. Our committee is definately opposed to its inclusion as this area would be taken out of production during the study. The higher area would be used for recreation anyway under the Forest Service Plan and once you break over the ridge, very little of this area is used for recreation but it is very productive timber land.

Our committee recommends that there be no study areas included in this Wilderness Bill. It will only bring up the Wilderness issue again with its highly emotional controversy and corresponding lack of community stability.

We recommend that this report be included in your findings and would be happy to provide you with further information.

Sincerely,

Bert Udell, President
THIRD FORCE FOR FORESTRY

jl

cc: Senator Bob Packwood
✓Members of U.S. Senate Energy and
Natural Resources Committee

BS

Weyerhaeuser Company

P.O. Box 275
Springfield, Oregon 97477
A/C 503 • 746-2511

1983 SEP -6 PM 4:54

August 30, 1983

The Honorable Mark O. Hatfield
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Hatfield:

Please add this letter to the hearing record regarding the Oregon Wilderness Act of 1983.

The Oregon Wilderness Act that is now being considered by Congress will identify the lands to be released for multiple-use management and resolve the issue of how much land should be set-aside as Wilderness. Weyerhaeuser Company endorses this effort by the Oregon Congressional delegation. We believe the continuation of the present situation with millions of acres in an uncertain status, serves neither to protect potential Wilderness areas nor to properly manage our public lands for multiple-use benefits.

In general, we believe the Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE II) study adequately assessed Oregon's roadless areas for their potential as Wilderness. We believe that this process resulted in a thorough review of the issue and that balanced recommendations were made. Therefore, we basically support the final RARE II recommendations developed by the Forest Service as modified by the Carter Administration and believe they should serve as the basis for Wilderness legislation.

Weyerhaeuser opposes the addition of extensive areas that were not recommended for Wilderness status by the RARE II process. We also oppose including additional commercial forestland within Wilderness areas unless there are unique features not adequately protected in existing Wilderness areas or National Parks.

The Oregon Wilderness Act of 1983 recommends that 26 new Wilderness areas be established, representing over one million acres. Of these 26 areas, only 7 were, in total, recommended for Wilderness by the RARE II process. Part of one other area--the proposed Hidden Wilderness Area--was also recommended for Wilderness. In total, these areas represent 238,730 acres contained in the Oregon Wilderness Act. Thus, this bill contains about 800,000 acres of land that was not recommended for Wildernesss by the most exhaustive Wilderness study to date.

We support the Wilderness designation of the acres recommended for Wilderness by RARE II as a means of resolving the issue for Oregon. However, we do not support the additional areas as being appropriate for Wilderness. We believe the RARE II review completely assessed the pertinent characteristics of the Wilderness study areas prior to the time that the final recommendations were developed and that the areas best suited for inclusion within the Wilderness system were clearly identified.

Weyerhaeuser Company owns forestland adjacent to two areas proposed in H.R. 1149. We believe that both would be inappropriate as Wilderness areas.

## The Middle Santiam in the Willamette National Forest:

### Area is Commercial Forest

The RARE II and U.S.F.S. information indicates the stated 19,000 acre area to be commercial forestland with a current programmed harvest of approximately 19.6 million board feet. This substantial annual harvest alone provides over $1,350,000 to local county revenue.

### Area Has Development/Does Not Meet Wilderness Criteria

In addition to these longer-term harvest impacts, there are currently eight timber sales that have been sold within the proposed Wilderness area with total volume of 55 million board feet. Roads have been constructed and timber volume removed from three of these sales. We do not believe this area to be of Wilderness character or definition. Further, the Middle Santiam area is not unique. The nearby Mt. Washington, Mt. Jefferson and Three Sisters Wilderness areas contain a substantial and plentiful representation of the forest and topography found in the Middle Santiam area.

### Adverse Impacts on Adjacent Private Forest Owners

Weyerhaeuser Company is also concerned about the potential adverse impact that a Wilderness designation would have on many thousands of acres of adjacent Company timberlands. Our normal forest management activities such as harvesting, vegetation management, slash disposal, and other operations may be subject to additional direct or indirect regulation if the Middle Santiam area is given Wilderness designation. Other major owners would also be affected.

## U.S. Forest Service Currently is Managing for Special Interests

In addition, normal Forest Service management provides for a wide range of special uses and recreational pursuits. The Middle Santiam area is already used by a variety of recreationalists. A designation restricting recreational uses, or their opportunity for future growth, has questionable merit. Protection of special values in the Middle Santiam area can and has been addressed in the Forest Service's multiple-use management plan. In that planning, the Forest Service can administratively provide the flexibility needed to satisfactorily manage for recreational or other special uses, without obtaining a formal Wilderness designation, and provide at the same time for carefully managed timber harvest.

For these cited and related reasons, Weyerhaeuser Company opposes Wilderness status for the Middle Santiam area and supports its release to multiple-use management.

## Coleman Rim - Fremont National Forest:

We have similar objections (as cited for the Middle Santiam) to Wilderness status for the Coleman Rim area in the Fremont National Forest. This area also contains a significant volume of commercial timber and would have a programmed harvest of 1.6 million board feet.

Weyerhaeuser owns several sections of timberland adjacent to this proposed Wilderness area. In addition to our adjacent landowner concerns, as purchasers of federal stumpage in Eastern Oregon, we believe that this timber inventory and the land's future production should remain in multiple-use management.

We concur with the original RARE II recommendation that this area should be released for a variety of its resource uses - including known mineral deposits - and recreational activities. We believe that the nearby Gearhart Mountain Wilderness Area and the Goodlow Mountain Natural Area adequately represent the types of forest and topography found in the Coleman Rim area.

## Wilderness Impact on Adjacent Lands:

Regardless of which areas are finally recommended for Wilderness status, we strongly urge Congress to include language within the Oregon Wilderness Act to adequately protect the interests of adjacent landowners. Intensive forest management practices should not be restricted on neighboring lands - either immediately or in the future - due to any Wilderness designation. We believe that Section 6 of the Mount St. Helens National Volcanic Monument Act should be considered for inclusion within any Wilderness bill to avoid these potential problems.

Summary:

Weyerhaeuser Company supports a rational allocation of RARE II lands between Wilderness and multiple-use and the rapid release of land not designated as Wilderness. We believe that to the maximum extent possible, the Forest Service's RARE II recommendations should serve as the basis for this allocation.

We also believe that commercial forestland should not be included within Wilderness areas unless there are unique features not protected in Oregon's existing Wilderness areas or special management areas. If this decision is made in a balanced manner, we can have additional Wilderness areas, while simultaneously making more timber available to society.

The Oregon Congressional delegation should be commended for addressing this issue which is so critical to the forest products economy of Oregon, and we are confident that you will resolve it in a balanced and timely manner.

Sincerely,

Quincy M. Powers
Region Vice President
Western Oregon Region

QMP:kb

cc: The Honorable James A. McClure
The Honorable J. Bennett Johnston
The Honorable Dale L. Bumpers
The Honorable Malcom Wallop

The Honorable John William Warner
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

re: Oregon Wilderness Act of 1983 and the Menagerie

Dear Senator Warner:

We are rock climbers/mountaineers and voters of Virginia who ask you to include in the Senate version of the Oregon Wilderness Act of 1983 an area known as the Menagerie. The Menagerie is a primitive rock climbing area in the Old Cascades Wilderness Study Area that is threatened by clear cutting. Concerned Oregonians have appealed the Forest Service's proposed timber sales, but Wilderness designation is the only way to protect the Menagerie for climbers around the country.

Sincerely yours,

| name | address | date |
|---|---|---|
| Nollie M. Greenwood | 2314 N. Harrison, Arlington 22205 | 5/28/83 |
| 5338412<br>→ Liz Murphy | 2314 N. Harrison, Arl. VA | 5/28/83 |
| Pattie L. Brant | 3003 Elmwood Dr Alexandria, VA 22308 | 5/29/83 |
| Joseph B. Loughran | 702 Kingsley Rd Vienna, Va 22180 | 5/29/83 |
| Robert W. Ryan | 3356 Contessa Ct. Annandale VA 22003 | 5/29/83 |
| Jane W. Lekinger | 1020 Moorefield Cr. Rd. Vienna, Va. 22180 | 5/30/83 |
| Richard S. Hanna | 9805 Sweet Mint Dr Vienna Va 22180 | 5/31/83 |
| Nathan Dreon | 1730 N. Wayne St Arlington VA 22201 | 5/31/83 |
| Karen Sigmund Strickland | 6601 Mulroy St McLean, VA 22101 | 5/31 |
| JOHN McGOWAN | 2332 ANTIQUA CT, RESTON, VA 22091 | 6/2/83 |

The Honorable John William Warner
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

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Sincerely yours,

| name | address | date |
|---|---|---|
| Kathy Rebibo | 2417 Falls Place Ct. Falls Church | 5/28-83 |
| [illegible] Hill | 10714 [illegible] Str. Fairfax | 05/28/83 |
| Pentti K Grant | 3003 Elmwood Dr. Alexandria, VA | 5/27/83 |
| Steve Silva | 1745 Powder Horn Trl Woodbridge VA 22191 | 6/3/83 |
| PETER M. SCHUMANN | 2172 WHISPERWOOD GLEN LA. RESTON, VA. 22091 | 6/3/83 |
| GORDON A. SWENSON | 14 BISCAYNE PLACE STERLING, VA 22170 | 6-3-83 |
| B. Kyle Ford | 1508 South George Mason Dr. # Arlington VA 22204 | 6-2-83 |
| [illegible] | 10460 Armstrong St. Fairfax Va 22030 | 6/1/83 |
| Marc Trainer | 3188 N. Pollard St Arl. Va. 22207 | 6/2/83 |
| Bernard Kroch | 543 Florida Ave #203 Herndon VA | 6/2/83 |

The Honorable John William Warner
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

re: Oregon Wilderness Act of 1983 and the Menagerie

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Sincerely yours,

| name | address | date |
|---|---|---|
| Virginia Robinson | 553 Dillard Rd.; Rke. VA. | June 4 |

July 27, '83
FHR

Dear Mr. Bevenitto,

This letter is in regard to the Oregon Wilderness Bill. Obviously Reps Weaver, Wyden + AuCoin who introduced this bill are working for the environmentelists and not for the people of Oregon. If this bill passes with the Middle Santiam and Old Cascades Area's added to it. It would reduce the Timber harves Eastern Linn County by 43% in other words 312 jobs. and 655 jobs in related industries in just Eastern Linn County. The Middle Santiam + Old Cascades Areas are not quality Wilderness areas. We need these areas to be able to Harvest timber off of. We need to keep our jobs.

I guess the people who support this bill don't care about our livelihood or what will happen to Linn County but I pray you do. Please reduce the acreage in the Oregon Wilderness bill and eliminate the Middle Santiam and Old Cascades Areas from the bill completely. Our lives depend on this.

Sincerely
Mrs Joe Kirk Jr.
245 - 23rd Ave
Sweet Home, Ore.
97386

3910 COURTNEY LA SE
SALEM OR 97302
JULY 27 1983

TO THE SENATE ENERGY
& NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE:

THE OREGON WILDERNESS BILL ACREAGE SHOULD BE REDUCED BY REMOVING THE MIDDLE SANTIAM AND OLD CASCADE AREAS IN EASTERN LINN COUNTY

THE ABOVE CONTAIN COMMERCIAL TIMBER THAT MUST BE HARVESTED USING MODERN FOREST MANAGEMENT METHODS. THEY HARDLY QUALIFY AS WILDERNESS BECAUSE OF EXISTING ROADS, BRIDGES AND CLEAR CUTS. NO SPECIAL FEATURES EXIST SUCH AS THOSE CONTAINED IN THE THREE SISTERS, MT WASHINGTON OR JEFFERSON WILDERNESS

AS A NATIVE OREGONIAN BACKPACKER, FISHERMAN AND SKIER I HAVE TRAVELED IN ALL OF THE REGIONS MENTIONED AND REALIZE THE NEED FOR WILD AREAS. HOWEVER, AS A FOREST PRODUCTS EMPLOYEE FOR MORE THAN 25 YEARS I FIND MY MEANS OF MAKING A LIVING BEING THREATENED BY MISGUIDED LEGISLATORS AND SPECIAL INTEREST GROUPS

PLEASE MAKE THE OREGON WILDERNESS BILL REASONABLE

THANK YOU

M T Bogdan

Robert G. Weinberger
401 Cedar St
LaGrande, OR 97850

February 18, 1983

Senator Mark Hatfield
463 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Hatfield:

I urgently urge you to oppose the Oregon Wilderness Bill which has been introduced by Congressmen AuCoin, Weaver, and Wyden.

I am not antiwilderness and I believe that Oregon has many areas that should be designated wilderness. However, I also believe that a balance must be struck between those areas actually needing wilderness designation and those areas needed to assure economic survival. This bill makes no real effort to achieve this balance. Rather it seems to be written to put as many total acres in wilderness as were politically expedient - as if the total number of acres in wilderness had some magical or even usefull property.

In its proposals for Northeast Oregon this bill is so out of balance as to be ridiculous. Because of topography, geography, demographics, and transportation systems, Northeast Oregon has an almost total dependence on natural resources for its economic base. There is nothing to indicate that this situation will change in the future. Yet this bill would increase the amount of commercial timberland base on the Wallowa-Whitman and Umatilla National Forests in wilderness from its present 13% up to 21%.

Conngressman Weaver is fond of asking the rhetorical question "Is 3% of the available timber harvest in Oregon too much to ask to be put into wilderness?" Yet with this bill he is asking those in Northeast Oregon to increase the amount of total harvest potential from the 6% already in wilderness another 50+%. I have been unable to uncover even one instance where promised increases from recreation jobs have even come close to offsetting the loss of primary jobs following wilderness designation.

Much of the Joseph Canyon and the Lower Minam may be more suitable for wilderness than multiple use. However, only 11,000-17,000 acres of the North Fork John Day fall into this category. It is ironic that the people who maintain that, unless areas are placed in wilderness now, that option is precluded forever are the same people who strongly push for wilderness designation for the Lower Minam and North Fork John Day. Yet much of the Lower Minam proposed for wilderness was heavily logged into the 1920's and most of the North Fork John Day has been heavily prospected and mined for precious metals right up to the present day.

Please oppose this bill to maintain stability and at least a hope of modest prosperity for Northeast Oregon.

Sincerely,
Robert G. Weinberger
Robert G. Weinberger

xc: Senator Packwood
Congressman Smith
Governor Atiyeh
Mike Thorne
Earl Misener
Stan Farris
Les AuCoin
Bob Brogoitti

FTR

**BE IT REMEMBERED**, that at a regular term of the County Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Union, sitting for the transaction of County business, begun and held at the Court House in the City of La Grande, in said County and State, on Wednesday, the ...6th... day of ...APRIL................., A.D., 19.83., the same being the first Wednesday of said month and the time fixed by law for holding a regular term of said Court, when were present:

The Honorable EARLE C. MISENER.......................... County Judge
MIKE CALDWELL.......................... Commissioner
MARIE C. LESTER.......................... Commissioner
SHIRLEY BOLIN.......................... Clerk
ROBERT V. PRICE.......................... Sheriff
BARBARA DEAN.......................... Tax-Treasurer
PATTY GOODERHAM—————— ASSESSOR

WHEN, on ..WEDNESDAY.............................., the ..6th.... day of ..APRIL............................., A.D., 1983.. or the ..1st............. Judicial day of said term, among others, the following proceedings were had, to-wit:

IN THE MATTER OF )
OREGON WILDERNESS )
HR 1149 )

RESOLUTION
# 82-9

WHEREAS, Northeast Oregon currently has close to 40% of all Oregon's wilderness, and

WHEREAS, Northeast Oregon has in addition to the wilderness areas a 417,000 acre parcel of land known as "Hells Canyon National Recreation Area", which essentially has similar wilderness restrictions, and,

WHEREAS, HR 1149 would reduce the timber harvest receipts in Northeast Oregon and in particular Union County in the amount of $81,000 per year, and

WHEREAS, HR 1149 will have an economic impact on Northeast Oregon in excess of $8,421.00 per year, and

WHEREAS, the area recommended in HR 1149 does not follow the accumtomed guidelines for the definition of wilderness, in that some of the area in question has some of the most prime timber land in Northeastern Oregon, and

WHEREAS, several proposed parcels designated as new Wilderness, are not contiguous to other wilderness areas, be it,

THEREFORE RESOLVED that HR 1149 and the Senate bill, not yet numbered not include any further withdrawal of valuable timber resource acreage from Northeastern Oregon.

Dated this 6 day of April, 1983

Earle C. Misener, County Judge

Mike Caldwell, Commissioner

Marie C. Lester
Marie C. Lester, Commissioner

501 F Ave
LaGrande OR 97850
Feb 16 1983

Senator Mark Hatfield
463 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Hatfield:

This letter is to state that I am against the Oregon Wilderness Bill introduced by congressmen Weaver, AuCoin, and Wyden.

I list the following reasons why wilderness is not needed:

1. Proposed wilderness areas contains more than 150,000 acres of good productive timber growing land.
2. There is presently enough wilderness in the Wallowa-Whitmen and Umatilla Forests (582,000 acres of which 272,000 acres is good Commercial forestland).
3. Northeast Oregon has considerably more wilderness than other parts of Oregon.
4. Eastern Oregon's economy is based upon the use of natural resources (timber and agriculture). Wilderness will create unemployment and loss of County and state revenues.

5. Eastern Oregon has a low population density and lacks necessary attributes for industrial expansion and economic development. This area is limited to the present processing and manufacturing of natural resources.

6. Natural resources should not be locked up in Wilderness but be used under multiple-use management. Long term economic stability is dependent upon continued wise use of our natural resources.

7. Wilderness already has created more recreational use on private land. More Wilderness would compound the problem. City people are buying more and more snowmobiles, motorcycles, campers, vacation trailers and demand areas where they can drive to and use them.

8. Wilderness does not allow management of deer, elk and fish. No control is mismanagement in wilderness areas. Here again, more and more people are going afield for fishing and hunting opportunities and are not able to venture deep into the wilderness on weekend ventures. Only the elite few can afford back pack trips by guides with proper equipment to reach wilderness.

9. Hunters and fishermen require accessibility to public land in order to reduce pressure placed on private land. Private lands are very accessible compared to wilderness areas.

10. More wilderness would reduce the annual allowable timber removal from national forests and therefore reduce the timber that could be used in timber processing plants. This would cause some mills to close in Eastern Oregon, creating unemployment and loss of local and state revenues.

In conclusion I can not agree with the need for more wilderness which would create more unemployment, loss of revenues to state and local governments, accessibility to public land for hunting, fishing, recreational use, and permanent loss of good timber growing areas. Eastern Oregon's lively hood depends upon natural resources from our national forests and accessibility for recreationists. Please keep our forests open for multiple uses not locked up in wilderness.

I am a family man and have small children and could not penetrate the proposed wildernesses boundery. There is plenty of wilderness now and I do not care for any more.

Sincerely,
Clayton H. Thorp.

xc Governor Atyieh
Congressman AuCoin
Senator Mike Thorne
Representative Bob Brogoitti.
Union County Judge Misner
Wallowa County Judge Farris

DEAR SIR:

IT SADDENS ME TO THINK THAT I HAVE TO WRITE A LETTER OPPOSING THIS 1983 OREGON WILDERNESS BILL AND PROPOSED WALLOWA-WHITMAN MANAGEMENT PLAN.

WHY WOULD ANY OF YOU PEOPLE IN STATE LOCAL OR GOVERNMENT POSITIONS LET ANY THING LIKE THIS EVEN GET OUT TO THE PUBLIC IS BEYOND ANY THING I CAN COMPREHEND

I FOR ONE OF A BIG GROUP OF MEN AND WOMEN RELY ON THE TIMBER MY EMPLOYER AND THEIRS ARE ABLE TO PURCHASE FROM THE UNITED STATES FOREST SERVICE. IF THIS BILL PASSES IT WOULD (BEFORE LONG) PUT ME AN A LOT OF MY CRONIES OUT OF WORK DUE TO MILL SHUT DOWNS. IF WE IN WALLOWA WHITMAN NATIONAL FOREST MANAGEMENT WERE TO LOSE 39 MMBF OF TIMBER A YEAR THAT WOULD PUT AN ESTIMATED 500 LUMBER INDUSTRIE RELATED JOBS DOWN THE DRAIN. I WOULD LIKE TO SEE AN AREA THE SIZE OF WALLOWA COUNTY RE EDUCATE THAT MANY PEOPLE AND PUT THEM BACK TO WORK AND KEEP THEM IN THE AREA.

THERE ARE ENOUGH ACRES OF WALLOWA-WHITMAN ALREADY IN WILDERNESS. LEAVE IT LIKE IT IS AND IF ANY ONE OR ORGANIZATION SUCH AS THE ENVIORNMETAL PROTECTION AGENCY (WHICH I THINK SHOULD NEVER HAVE BEEN ABLE to HAVE GOTTEN A FOOT HOLD IN GOVERMENT ANYWAY) IF THEY WANT MORE WILDERNESS. SEND THEM TO SOME FAR OFF FORGOTTEN ISLAND AND LET THEM BE AS WILD AS THEY WANT TO BE.

LEAVE WALLOWA WHITMAN ALONE AND LET THE MUCH NEEDED LUMBER AND AGRICULTURE INDUSTRIES MAKE THEIR LIVING. USING PROPERLY MANAGED TIMBER AND GRAZING REGULATIONS

WITH RESPECT TO YOU AND YOUR OFFICE

Dick Wright
DICK WRIGHT
PO. BOX 133
WALLOWA, OR. 97885

F-1R

NELSON
ELECTRIC 125 Cottonwood RICHLAND, WA 99352 PHONE: 946-7606
946-7607

Sentor Mark Hatfield

Dear Sentor
We are very concerned about lossing another area to the wilderness act. We are trail bike riders and the Ukiah location has been for my family, and friends a place for us to enjoy our chosen sport. Through the years we have maintained many of the trails, some of the riders have even built bridges. These trails are not for the exclusive use of riders, but hikers and others. We do all this so we can enjoy our sport, and our recreation area.
This location is not someplace which would be used by many,other than, a group like ourselfs. We have seen many other areas taken from us over the past few years, as is we are travling close to 150 miles to ride now.
The people involved in our sport are people from all walks of life, from professinal,craft, service, and bussness people alike. We take pride in our sport as well as the land which we use. We call on you to allow us the continued use of the land do not make this a wilderness area.

Sincerly Yours

Richard Nelson

Richard Nelson

FTR

July 19, 1983

Dear Honorable Hatfield:

I am a concerned citizen from the Eastern Oregon Country sending my message to you in regard to the proposed wilderness on the No. Fork of the John Day River or part of the "Oregon Wilderness Act of 1983".

We are a young family who enjoys the outdoors on a recreational level. The above area encompasses a part of Eastern Oregon where we travel on weekends, holidays, and vacations. Our children love to fish and wade in the streams that will be affected by this bill. My husband is an avid fly fisherman using the cool, green meadows to fly fish. We hike, love the scenery, ride bikes, and are great snowmobile enthusiasts. If we are deprived of this area, we would all be very sad. Some of our happiest memories are in the area that will be affected.

We live in a small community whose economy is greatly dependent on the forest industry. If this bill passes, it will surely develop a hardship on our community and things related to the forest industry in the way of people losing jobs, homes. and leaving the area in search of new jobs. Our unemployment rate is extremely high now. What will this do in the future?

I am appealing to your position and office to rally against this wilderness bill and take our concerns to heart in this area.

Thank you for the opportunity to express my concerns.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Richard Hemphill

Mrs. Richard Hemphill
P.O. Box 189
Pilot Rock, Oregon 97868

28777 Liberty Rd
Sweet Home, OR. 97386

July 27, 1983

Tony Bevenitto
Senate Energy and Natural Resources
312 Dirksen Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Sir

I think the Oregon Wilderness Bill is ridiculous the 1.2 million acres is to much. I believe we have enough wilderness in Oregon already.

The middle Santiam and Old Cascades should be droped. ~~a~~ I have hunted in both these areas and I wouldn't consider either one of these areas prime wilderness areas. They bath have Roads and Clear Cuts in them. Than You

Randy

G & M
MACHINE
Precision Machining & Welding
76 WELLSIAN WAY
RICHLAND, WA 99352

Senator Mark Hatfield

Dear Senator:

Myself, my family and our friends are trail bike riders. We are also hikers. We have enjoyed the use of the Ukiah, Oregon area for our recreation for many years.

Before this, we also used the Tucannon, Washington area for our recreation. It, however, has been made off limits to us under this "Wilderness Act."

Now, once again, we are experiencing an attack on our choice of sport, and way of enjoyment!

We have been traveling from the Tri-Cities, Washington to this area at the beginning of the season and clearing and maintaining our own trails. We also spend a good part of the season in general maintenance.

Being a native of this area, I know about how much use this land would get if we are restricted from it. Only the hunters will be left.

We request of you and the congress not to make this area a wilderness area. Leave it to be used by the people who enjoy it.

Sincerely yours,

Weldon L. Gorham

Weldon L. Gorham

Gloria M. Snider
32224 Old Oak Drive
Tangent, Or. 97389
July 27, 1983

Tony Bevenitto
Senate Energy & Natural Resources
312 Dirksen Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Bevenitto:

Re: Oregon Wilderness Bill

I am writing in reference to the above bill to ask that the acreage in it be reduced and that the middle Santiam and Old Cascades areas be eliminated from the bill.

Sincerely yours,

Gloria M. Snider

Gloria M. Snider

gms

WALLOWA COUNTY COURT

Office of the Judge
Phone:503-426-3586
State of Oregon P.O. Box E Enterprise, Oregon 97828

July 15, 1983

U. S. Senator Mark O. Hatfield
322 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Hatfield:

We are pleased to attach to this statement 68 letters which were written requesting that the Wallowa County Court do all that we can to prevent more wilderness in our eastern Oregon area. These letters were not solicited by Judge Farris or any member of the Wallowa County Court. They are all from ordinary concerned citizens.

Once again Wallowa County is faced with the emotional problem of taking lands from our already small economic base and adding these lands to the wilderness system. This has to be an emotional issue because there are no facts, no figures and no logical reason to justify adding one single acre of additional wilderness in Wallowa County. The great majority of people living in Wallowa County are not anti-wilderness. Most of us truly appreciate the Eagle Cap Wilderness Area. However, just because some wilderness land is good does not mean that more wilderness land is better. We do not object to land that truly meets the classic definition of wilderness to be added or classified as such. However, in our best judgment there is no land left in Wallowa County that meets that definition. Indeed there is a substantial amount of land presently within the system and being studied for inclusion that truly does not meet the classic standard definition.

A recent survey by Congressman Robert Smith shows that over 73% of the people in his district, which also includes Wallowa County, are opposed to any more wilderness designation. Forest Service figures on use of wilderness lands shows that about 10% of the land mass designated wilderness is used by the public. Therefore, we strongly urge this Senate committee to consider adding only those areas that are close by the population centers of our state for wilderness addition. It is the urban or metropolitan areas that apparently want more wilderness so why not consider only those areas close by those population centers. It makes absolutely no sense to lock up land that is 350 miles from a population center when there is available land within a 50 mile radius.

We know that you will receive testimony in detail regarding the study recently completed by Oregon State University, so we will only briefly emphasize that this study was done for Wallowa County and a like study has been done for Union, Baker, Umatilla and Grant counties. All of these studies show that wilderness additional are harmful to the local economy. All of these studies show that the increase in recreation, if any, caused by wilderness does not nearly compensate for the loss caused by a reduction in timber harvest and other related uses of an operational forest.

The Wallowa County Court is extremely concerned about the boundary of the Hells Canyon National Recreation Area. We hope that as a part of the wilderness package that you can take the upper Imnaha canyon area out of the N.R.A. We are sure you are aware of some of the problems which the ranchers have operating within this areas under the Forest Services rules and regulations. It certainly will not hurt the operation of the Recreation Area to move the boundaries of the Imnaha River area east to the rim.

So, Senator, it is an emotional issue. There is nothing other than emotion that can justify adding a single acre in all of Eastern Oregon to the present wilderness system. There may be some justification for adding land near Portland so that those people do not have to drive so far and the lands might then possibly be used. However, we still insist any addition must meet the wilderness classification definition. Why make a mockery of what should be a beautiful and fine forest system? Why don't we keep our sense of values and add only those lands that truly meet the classic wilderness definition and are near a population center that will use those lands?

Very truly yours,

WALLOWA COUNTY COURT

S J Farris
S. J. Farris - County Judge

Clifford C. Collinsworth
C.C. Collinsworth - Commissioner

Mike O'Rourke
Mike O'Rourke - Commissioner

SJF:sp

3-6-83

Stanley J. Farris
Wallowa County Judge

There are a number of things I don't understand about the 1983 Oregon Wilderness Bill. But as a deer and elk hunter and a plywood worker I do understand a little about our mountains, trees and wild life in them mountains. I love scenery, and some of the most beautiful scenery that I've ever seen was in forests that logging was going on in.

I know we are the most wasteful country in the world, and we continue to prove it every time we pass a wilderness Bill. There are mature trees in these wilderness area's that will, and are going to waste - either by age, bugs or fires.

I'll go along with the wilderness area's that we have, but to keep adding to them is not the most economical way to do things. It not only hurts the Counties that they are in but the State and Federal Government too. They say tourism will offset the losses - that is a bunch of bull. We only get 6% of Oregons tourism - Does that offset 360 jobs? It looks like we should be looking for different things to create more jobs than reducing them.

As far as good hunting habitat and cover for the wild game I have probably seen as many animals in logged off areas as I have seen in the timber. They like the open country too. Just as we humans like the open country and the sunshine, so do the animals.

I do not like to see a whole mountain clear-cut. I believe good management prevents that in this area, as it should in all logging areas.

So many people are affected that it just doesn't seem right or fair to the people, and business will hurt as well. Really, who is this going to benifit? Will these people go out and enjoy all this added wilderness? I do not believe so. What will it be worth to them? Lets face facts in this one and only life we have on this earth - if we maintain and manage things properly we will all be happy - including our children and grand children. We can all be happy and still maintain a balance, with mother nature's help.

All I can do is plea for your help and support in getting this Wilderness Bill vetoed. Thanks

Sincerely Yours

William J. Summey

Dear Sir:

As a lifetime Taxpaying member of the State of Oregon I feel we have enough of our lands locked up into Wilderness.

As a youngman I spent some fine Summer day's in our now existing Wilderness in Wallowa County. I don't feel I am denying anybody this experience by not wanting any additions.

If the people desiring this type of recreation were to visit all of our existing Wilderness area's in every Season they would have to devote nearly a lifetime to the endeavor.

In the meantime I would like to continue making a living from the forest.

If Congressman Weaver is to have his way with his proposed Wilderness bill it would severely hinder my livelihood.

I would ask you to join with me and Take the necessary steps to see that weavers bill is defeated.

Sincerely

F. S. Smith

Stanley J. Farris
Wallowa County Judge

Dear Judge Farris,

I am writing this as a Concerned Citizen over the Proposed Wallowa-Whitman Forest Plan.

I'm a logger and have worked in the Lumber Industry for 20 years. I'm also an outdoorsman who loves to hunt and fish. There are two things that will keep this part of Oregon Alive and they are Logging + Agriculture.

We have enough Wilderness Areas right now to take care of the needs of the people for now and the future. The facts are that if any more Wilderness is allowed in our area, it will cause an economic crisis to Northeast Oregon; a loss of over 500 jobs.

In this world we live in, today or tomorrow, how many jobs can we waste, or how many Trees can we waste?

As far as big game and fish habitat goes, it is an established fact that habitats are far better and improve where there is management Logging. Everyone knows this that has any common sense about Wildlife.

Please think about this. With a little checking you will find the Truth. We, The People, can't afford to lose any more land.

Sincerely,
James E. Campbell
Rt. 1 Box 127-C
Enterprise, Or 97828

Judge Farris

Sir

March 3, 1983

Im writing to you in Regards to the Proposal For More wildaness in the Wallowa Whitman And umatilla National Forests

theres Already 16% Designated In these Areas compared to 8% of all Oregons Forest. And I Believe ITs very unfair To Burden this Area with Any more

Im And outdoorsman And Enjoy Being out In the woods But I Also Have To Make A Living In Which this Area Depend Mostly on the Wood Products

theres Plenty of wildaness to accomulate the users now And in the Future

Please Consider my Plea and Help in not Making more Hardship on us Oregonains

thank you

Len Rogers

P.O Box 4c

Imbler Oregon

97841

March 4, 1983

Larry Smith
Baker County Judge
Baker Co. Court House
3rd & Court
Baker, Oregon 97814

Dear Sir:

I am writing in opposition to the proposed Oregon Wilderness Bill. Living and working in this area all my life makes me very concerned about the economy of this area. I love and enjoy the wilderness areas we have now and make frequent trips into these areas with my family. We would love to see it all but there is so much wilderness now that we know we can never achieve this. We also have to make our living here. We would like to remain in this area as would our children and adding more wilderness makes the job situation for us all look very gloomy. We have accepted our share of the wilderness for Oregon and now I feel the rest of the state should accept their share or at least leave us alone to live with what has already been forced on us.

We need a stable economy that will provide a solid tax base to support our schools and various levels of government. We need to use and manage our natural resources efficiently to obtain this goal. More wilderness will not let us do this.

Eastern Oregon is depending on your help to protect our livelihood and economic opportunities.

Sincerely,

Joy Heighes

Joy Heighes
Rt. 2 Box 91 D
Elgin, Oregon 97827

Dear Judge Farris

I am writting because I am concernet about my job and the jobs of my fellow workers who depend on our natural resources as a source of "INCOME".

16% of the Wallowa - Whitman and Umatilla National Forest land is designated Wilderness compared to 8% of all Oregon National Forest land being in Wilderness classification, so is very unfair to burden this area with more Wilderness.

Congressman Weaver has publicly stated that the total wilderness designation should not exceed 3% of all available timber harvest in Oregon.

Our Region is limited to processing and manufacturing products from natural resources. This is a true multiple use resource region and is very unfair to lock it up. I love to go backpacking into the Wilderness but I also need to make a living so feel there is sufficient Wilderness now to accomodate all the users now and in the years to come.

Please consider my plea to include the welfare of all Oregonians. Further wilderness will only hurt our economy and continued logging with good management can only enhance it.

Yours truly
Duane Van Leuven

Mr. Stanley J Farris:

I am writing about the Oregon Wilderness bill and how if it should pass the effect it would have on the jobs of the people employed in the lumber industry. I think that we have enough wilderness areas in Eastern and Northeast Oregon already.

There are 468,000 acres already that cannot be harvested for the timber. To add to this would only mean more timber that cannot be cut, which would in turn mean more people without a job. The unemployment is already high enough. I should think we should be trying to find ways to get people back to work instead of taking more jobs away from them.

When there is a fire in the wilderness area now it is just allowed to burn out by itself instead of trying to save the natural resources on this ground.

As a hunter and fisherman, as is also my family, we very much enjoy being able to use the land for our recreation uses.

I can't understand any more land being put into wilderness. I think we should be be thinking more about the economy of our country.

Please consider my plea in getting this bill vetoed.

Sincerely
Donald Carroll

March 7, 1983

Dear Sir -

I am against the 1983 Oregon Wilderness Bill that is now being considered in Congress. I feel that more land being set aside at this time would affect the lumber industry to the point of cutting back employment.

Our area has been lucky that we are not seeing vast un-employment & alot of that is due to the Timber related jobs. If we lose Forest to Wilderness we are losing a good percent of the timber used in this area. By causing reductions in timber supply, I fear more cut-backs in jobs.

I think that timber management on forest land betters it for coming generations. Also, I feel that wild game do better on managed land.

The State of Oregon seems to be carrying more than their share of "Wilderness". Just because most of our land is beautiful forest-type land. It looks like the whole of Wallowa-Whitman Forest is being picked to be a Wilderness Area. I want to keep my job, so I say, No More!.

Judy Shepherd
Elgin, Oregon

March 6, 1983

STANLEY J. FARRIS
WALLOWA County Judge
WALLOWA County Courthouse
P.O. Box E
Enterprise, oregon 97828

Iam Writing in regards to the 1983 Ore. Wilderness Bill and the proposed Wallowa-whitman management plan. Here are Some of my concerns and questions about this Bill

Why do Congressmen weaver, Aucoin & Wyden believe we need more wilderness in northeastern Ore. when we already have 468,000 acres? In northeastern Ore we have 40% of all the wilderness in Ore.

Congressman Weaver (one of those who Seem to be pushing this issue) has publicly stated that total wilderness designation should Not exceed 3% of all available timber harvest in Ore. In the Blue mountain timbershed current wilderness includes over 6% of the total commercial forestLand base. Now he is trying to pass the 1983 Ore Wilderness Bill which would increase the ratio of wilderness to commercial forestland in North eastern Ore. to four times the state wide average

Since the largest percentage of our lively hood in this area is directly or indirectly related to the timber industry and becouse of the isolation of the area it is not likely that this would be a choice area for other industry. It appears that gradually these men are trying to make this area into a depressed area. If western Ore. would like to support eastern Ore. then I guess we should have more wilderness.

I have lived in this area all of my Life as have my Dad and his Dad. we have all made our living from forest land. Now those who have No real interest in this area, (other then recreation) want to Take our lively hood from us. I wonder if these men would propose this Bill if they lived in this area where they would be Subject to our votes. How can those who have no real interest in our area vote in legislation for that area that would have such a profound effect on the people's lively hood.

I do enjoy the existing wilderness, my wife and I use the Eagle cap wilderness for back packing, and camping in the summer. But we havent noticed any over crowding. why do we need more wilderness those in the area that are in favor of this legislation are those who are wealthy, those who are retired & hippies these are all people who do not Support the economy of this area.

there are those who say there will be an increase in tourism, as I mentioned before we already have an uncrowded wilderness that doesn't bring in an abundance of tourist trade. Why will more area bring in more trade. I would personally rather live in an area where the money that is spent, is spent by those who live there and have a personal interest there. I feel that the timber mills that are operating at the present Time will do more for the long term economic stability then tourisam.

I want to thank you for taking the time to read my letter and considering these points. From one of many who have little to gain, but much to lose with passage of the 1983 Ore. wilderness Bill

James [illegible]

March 8, 1983.

Stanley J. Farris

The purpose of this letter is to voice my concern regarding the proposed Wilderness Bill sponsored by Congressmen Weaver, Aucion and Wyden. We already have 582,000 acres of designated wilderness in Northeast Oregon. Almost half of this wilderness area is productive commercial forest land.

In my opinion, it is sheer lunacy to take even more of our productive timber land out of production and lock it up as wilderness. Much of this land has been roaded, has been logged at one time and certainly does not fit in a wilderness catagory.

There is no one who enjoys more the privilege of visiting our now existing wilderness area than I do, but I am certain in my own mind that we have enough wilderness in this area now without adding more. It would take months to visit all the lakes, meadows and trails in the Eagle Cap Wilderness area and a very small percentage of our population is fortunate enough to even scratch the surface in visiting this area.

Please vote against this proposed legislation that I feel would be so destructive to the economy of our Eastern Oregon region.

Fred Winters
Rosalie Winter

March 8, 1983

Stanley J. Farris
Wallawa County Judge
Wallowa Co. Courthouse
P.O. Box E
Enterprise, OR 97828

The 1983 Oregon Wilderness Bill and Proposed Wallowa-Whitman Management Plan will have a long-term effect on jobs, income, and our way of life in Northeast Oregon.

I would like to point out some of the effects of this plan.

Union and Wallowa Counties both depend on our renewable resources. Over 50% of our primary business is based on timber and agriculture industries.

The long-term stability for Eastern Oregon requires an equitable resolution on the Wilderness and Proposed Forest Plan issues. The new Oregon Wilderness Bill would eliminate Multiple-Use Management on additional commercial Forest Lands. National Forests contain 90% of the standing saw-timber and 75% of all commercial Forest Land the region.

Nearly 40% of Oregon's existing wilderness is located within Wallowa and adjacent counties. The 1983 Wilderness Bill would increase the ratio of wilderness to commercial forest land in Northeast Oregon to four times the statewide average. In the Proposed Plan 512,000 acres are designated for big game habitat which significantly restricts timber management. Multiple-use-management of commercial forest lands provide for big game and fish habitat. Elk and deer thrive on private forest lands which are managed for timber production.

According to an Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife Report, elk herds have increased over 55% in the past decade. A fish hatchery was placed on Lookingglass Creek in Northeast Oregon where over 50% of the drainage has been logged and managed for multiple resources. There is little chance to replace timber from other sources for that lost from National Forests.

Recreational jobs will not replace those lost in timber processing and grazing under the proposed management plan. Also, the counties would have reduced revenues from timber receipts to perform services and that would cause higher taxes for the counties. With the loss of jobs and higher taxes, Union and Wallowa Counties would probably be turned into nothing but ghost towns. In other words, the people of Eastern Oregon could not afford this proposed plan.

Respectfully submitted,

Rick Carson

Rick Carson

March 3, 1983
Joseph, Oregon

Dear Judge Farris:

I am writing this letter as a concerned citizen on this new wilderness bill. I am a young man but I am still interested in my future in this county. I have spent most of my work expierience—ranching, but now I am involved in the logging industry. Most all of my family are in the timber business in one way or another and our future is in jeopordy. Those people who don't think that our jobs will be hurt have not done enough research on the matter nor do they realize the impact this bill would have on the economy here.

I don't have any fancy words for you—just the plain truth. If you take away more timbered land you are cutting back on jobs. Timber is one of our few renewable resorces and it's a proven fact that good managed forest land does alot of good. For instance it gives more and better grazing land for big game like deer and elk. This wildlife is on the increase on these timber managed areas-up to as much as 55% in the last decade.

What I am hoping to convey to you is that I wish you would really do more research on R.A.R.E. III because it could cost the jobs of over 700 people—jobs that they have no other alternatives to go to. Loss of employment, not to mention the economical damage it could do to the cost of lumber, the cattle industry would loose their allotments so that less cattle could be raised here.

It's difficult I'm sure to grasp the picture unless you live in an area like this. Our tourist trade won't compensate for the jobs lost as the tourist season is only about three months out of the year at it's best.

I implore you to please consider these conditions very carefully before you make your final decision.

Thank you,

Larry Jennings

March 10th, 1983

Judge Stanley J. Farris
Wallowa Co. Courthouse
Box E
Enterprise, Oregon 97828

Dear Judge Farris,

This letter is in opposition to making anymore Wilderness Areas in Eastern Oregon. I understand that 40% of the existing Wilderness is already in two counties, Union and Wallowa. I certainly believe that is enough for this area.

Oregon is having a very depressed time with the lumber industry at the present. If the government keeps putting Eastern Oregon land into Wilderness areas we will have to depend on back-packers, tourists, etc., to make its livelihood and I believe, even you know that would be an impossibility.

My husband and I are both born Eastern Oregonians and love the land and area very much. He works for Boise Cascade and will be retiring this year. I work for the Elgin School system and will continue to work until I retire. This bill would not effect our lives too much, but all of our children will be effected as they work for the lumber industry. It will be terrible if all young people have to leave this area to seek employment. This makes you think of other parts of Oregon.

Please do anything you can to stop this from happening. There are other parts of Oregon that can have Wilderness Areas besides Eastern Oregon.

Sincerely,

Betty Knapp

Betty Knapp
Box 527
Elgin, Oregon 97827

March 8, 1983.

The purpose of this letter is to voice my concern regarding the proposed Wilderness Bill sponsored by Congressmen Weaver, Aucion and Wyden. We already have 582,000 acres of designated wilderness in Northeast Oregon. Almost half of this wilderness area is productive commercial forest land.

In my opinion, it is sheer lunacy to take even more of our productive timber land out of production and lock it up as wilderness. Much of this land has been roaded, has been logged at one time and certainly does not fit in a wilderness catagory.

There is no one who enjoys more the privilege of visiting our now existing wilderness area than I do, but I am certain in my own mind that we have enough wilderness in this area now without adding more. It would take months to visit all the lakes, meadows and trails in the Eagle Cap Wilderness area and a very small percentage of our population is fortunate enough to even scratch the surface in visiting this area.

Please vote against this proposed legislation that I feel would be so destructive to the economy of our Eastern Oregon region.

King Spain
Lorna M. Spain

March 10, 1983

Stanley J. Farris
Wallowa County Judge
Wallowa County Courthouse
P.O. Box E
Enterprise, OR 97828

Dear Mr. Farris:

I would like to strongly protest the addition of anymore wilderness area to Northeast Oregon.

Northeast Oregon is unfairly burdened with wilderness already. This newly introduced wilderness bill will increase wilderness to 25% of Wallowa Whitman and Umatilla National Forest Land Base.

Eastern Oregon's economic base is its national resource. Mainly timber and agriculture. Putting these lands into wilderness will make these resources unavailable.

Eastern Oregon's economy is based on the use and management of its natural resources on both private and public lands.

Our area has a small population and we do not have the representation of the large metropolitan areas, hence the sell out of our livelyhood by Weaver, Aucoin and Wyden. If more wilderness is needed, let's make wilderness areas of downtown Eugene and Portland. At least someone would be able to afford to visit it.

This area lacks the physical, economic demographic attributes to support industrial expansion and economic diversity. The only alternative is processing and manufacturing its natural resources.

This a true multiple use resource region. The resources, (timber, range recreation, water and wildlife) must be managed collectively to contribute their share individually to the resource based economy.

Wilderness will lock up the timber resources and devalue the grazing resource which supports the local economy.

The social structure of many communities will collapse.

Plant capacities in Northeast Oregon already exceeds long term supply.

Wilderness designation of any commercial forest land will only add to an already critical situation.

Recently I saw Representative Denny Smith and Weaver on national news when Representative Smith objected to the Wilderness Bill because of the loss of 8,000 jobs in the state of Oregon. Weaver (I would not call him congressman, because he is not representing Oregons people or interest) responded new jobs would be created. He did not say that 8,000 new jobs would be created to replace the 8,000 lost, but I am certain that less jobs would be available.

He also asked where Representative Smith was when the meetings were held to discuss the Wilderness Bill. I have personally attended some of these hearings on Rare II and Wilderness Bills and I can assure you little if any consideration is given to the opinions of any one living and making our living in this area. It is very easy for someone who has no interest in an area to not care what happens to it.

I have worked in the wood products industry for 35 years, 15 of those years in Northeast Oregon. I have raised 4 children to be good citizens. My eldest daughter graduated from Eastern Oregon State College and is a teacher. My son attended EOSC for two years and graduated from Idaho State University as a pharmacist and graduated from the University of San Francisco with a law degree. My second daughter attended EOSC and at the present is employed by Boise Cascade Corporation, and my youngest daughter is presently attending EOSC. I have more than paid my share of taxes and am looking forward to retiring in Northeast Oregon, but this will be impossible if there is no industry to help share the tax load.

If the Wilderness Bill is approved, especially with the additional 110,000 acres Weaver is proposing, Northeast Oregon will not continue to exist.

Sincerely concerned,

John D. Jones

John D. Bud Jones
2301 Century Blvd.
La Grande, OR 97850

Stanley Farris
Wallowa C. Judg

GEM
FUEL
company

• P.O. BOX 1068
• LA GRANDE, OREGON 97850
• PHONE (503) 963-5221

• P.O. BOX 267
• ENTERPRISE, OREGON 97828
• PHONE (503) 426-3323

SHELL Fuel for modern living

MEMORANDUM

DATE March 11, 1983

TO Whom It May Concern

FROM Jack L. Martin, Manager, Gem Fuel Company ( a Shell Oil Company Jobber) and R.W. Hagan, Custom Farming R.W. Hagan
J L Martin

SUBJECT: 1983 Oregon Wilderness Bill

CC: Jerry Allen, R. Max Peterson, Congressman Bob Smith, Senator Bob Packwood, Senator Mark Hatfield, Governor Victor L. Atiyeh, Senator Mike Thorne, Rep. Bob Brogoitti, and Congressman Les AuCoin.

I wish to voice my objection concerning the 1983 Oregon Wilderness Bill because of the dramatic effect it will have on our local economy and future jobs. Northeast Oregon economy is so dependant on the timber industry that if the bill passes it will curtail and eliminate a way of life for many people. Recreational use of the area in question is so small compared to the timber harvest that it should not even be an issue. The area in question is not located near a large metropolitan community to support the dramatic loss.

I am not in the timber business but as a concerned citizen I see how this bill could even further the decline of our economy from a recession to a depression.

Dear Sir,

Once again I find it necessary to write to you about the Oregon Wilderness Bill.

I am asking you not to pass this bill. We already have ample Wilderness in the Wallowa-Whitman + Umatilla National Forest. I can't see fit to lock up our natural resources that was God given for our use. Down the road a few years we might be awfully glad we have this productive land.

The Wilderness area's we now have are not used. I don't feel we need it for our game Animals + Birds. We seem to have good hunting seasons. How many people do you know that use the already Wilderness of Hells Canyon, Eagle Cap's + Wenaha-Tucannon? So why create more? I don't see any need for a long letter to get my point across. Thanking you for your time.

Respectively
Mrs Betty Jean Smith
Rt 1 Box 78
Summerville, Oregon 97876

Harry Teilmann
P. O. Box 179
Enterprise, OR 97828

March 24, 1983

Mr. Jeff M. Sirmon
Regional Forester
U.S.D.A. Forest Service
Multnomah Building
P. O. Box 3623
Portland, OR 97208

Dear Mr. Sirmon:

I am writing in regards to the proposed Wallowa-Whitman Forest Management Plan. Many of us in Northeast Oregon are very concerned with some of the results of this plan.

According to the plan, there would be a decrease of 39MM Bd. Ft. of timber harvest per year. This decrease would have a very detrimental effect on the economy in this area. National Forests contain 90% of the standing saw timber in this area. Other timber lands would have little chance of making up the proposed shortfall from the proposed plan. The reason for the reduced allowable cut is because the Forest Service cites a 37% reduction in standing timber inventory over the past 10 years. As I am sure you are aware, the forest industry does have some questions on the reliability of this inventory reduction estimate.

The plan also says there will be a reduction of 14,000 AUM's, with most of this cut coming from Wallowa County. The livestock industry has been hit hard enough, without this type of additional reduction.

Any additional reductions in these two vital businesses will have a drastic effect on the economy in Northeast Oregon. Please check and make sure all the data used in this plan is accurate. The long lasting effect of this plan dictates accurate data being used, since the credibility of the Forest Service is being questioned over data that is being used in the plan.

In closing, thank you for letting me express my views on this plan that will have a very definite effect on the economy and stability of Northeast Oregon.

Sincerely yours,

Harry Teilmann

Harry Teilmann

xc: Jerry Allen
R. Max Peterson
Senator Mike Thorne
Rep. Bob Brogoitti
Stanley J. Farris
Earl C. Misener
Larry Smith

April 11-83

Stanley J. Farris
Wallowa Co. Judge
P.O. Box E
Enterprise, Or.

Dear Judge
I don't think we need any more Wilderness in Wallowa + Whitman Forest as we all ready have enough to suit me any more would stop my pleasure so I hope you can see my point of view

Thank you Judge

Frank Wedding
Box 805
Joseph Or.
97846

Mr. Stanley J. Farris
Wallowa County Judge

Dear Sir:

I am oppossed to HR 1149, the 1983 Oregon Wilderness Bill, because;

1.) There is already 468,000 acres of designated wilderness area in North-East Oregon, and roughly 40% of this states wilderness is in Wallowa county.

2.) There would be an annual reduction of 39 million board feet of harvestable timber.

3.) The reduction mentioned above is greater than the annual requirement of Boise Cascade's Joseph Sawmill.

4.) Approximately 360 timber related jobs would be lost and over 500 when the secondary jobs are considered, and recreation jobs will not make up for those jobs lost in this area.

5.) There would be a reduction of 14,000 animal unit months in grazing. This would mean roughly 30 jobs lost in the livestock industry.

6.) If HR 1149 passes, over 70% of Wallowa-Whitman land base will be for recreation and wildlife uses only and our economy is based on our Harvestable Timber Lands.

Sincerly, Kevin D [illegible]

Honorable, Stanley J. Farris

I am writing this note to tell you that I am opposed to the 1983 Oregon Wilderness bill. The new bill would result in the loss of 39 million board feet per year which results in more lumber than Boise Cascade in Joseph can cut in one year. This bill will cause the loss of 360 jobs in timber production not including ranchers who are depending on the grazing land. Wallowa and surrounding counties already contain nearly 40% of Oregons wilderness and that is more than enough for eastern Oregon. This bill isn't going to help wildlife population any more. Deer and elk live around logging operations and feed on the fresh cut bows. The slash piles even provide protection for smaller animals. My job and many others depend on timber harvest.

Sincerely
Johnny Gibson

April 7, 1983

Dear Sir,

I am writing this letter to express my concern about the proposed Wallowa-Whitman Forest plan and 1983 Oregon Wilderness bill.

I am a resident of Wallowa county employed in the timber forest industry. If this goes into effect I could stand to lose my job. As you are well aware, Wallowa county has approximately 40% of the current wilderness area in Oregon - none of which is being used to it's full potential - why do we need more?

They say we need big game habitat. You will find, if you are a hunter, that elk and deer do not live in thick, virgin forests. They live in the tree farms and the logged areas where new life has begun.

I am certainly for preserving as much of our country as we can afford to, but in these times we really can't afford to continue to add to these wilderness areas. Forest management, when handeled properly, creates jobs and revenue, and properly handeled will have no ill effects on the land.

Timber is our only renewable resource, but renew it we must! People don't seem to understand that a tree is like anything else - it lives and it dies. So much of the old growth timber in the Mt. Hood National Forest is over ripe and unmerchanable because of poor management. We have the ability and the knowledge to take care of our forests in a way to make everyone happy. We have enough designated wilderness. What we need is people to start doing their job right and stop figuring that adding to a wilderness area would solve the problem.

I know that, to the people in Washington, 500 jobs do not sound like much, but we are talking of approximately half the population of Joseph, Oregon. In these economic times a man trying to raise a family does not need the government fighting against him, but rather for him.

Sincerely,

Dave Staigle

Rt. 1 Box 437
Joseph, Oregon

Sir.

I am writing this letter in concern of all wood workers. I think its a bunch of bullshit the way the E.P.A. can come in and just shut everything down and lay off all the workers. who are trying to make a living. There is plenty of wilderness area in the Wallowa Valley and the Forest Service think they can expand it. I am willing to do my part to keep the 'bigshots' out.

Signed a concerned Woodworker
Todd Steel Wallowa Forest Ind.

Dear Honorable Stanley Farris,

I oppose the 1983 Wilderness Bill. It will put me and alot of my friends out of work.

Sincerely,
Mark Moncrief

4-10-83

Dear Stanley J. Farris,

I am very opposed to the 1983 Oregon Wilderness Bill and Proposed Wallowa-Whitman Forest Plan because it will cut down on the logging industry and within five years the mills will be Shut down in Wallowa County. The President and the Congress are supposed to be creating jobs, not taking them away.

If this bill passes, Wallowa County will no longer be, because the logging industry is the only thing that keeps this County going.

If this bill passes, there will be thousands of workers out of a job, and this will cause the unemployment rate to go up considerably.

Sincerely yours,

David Lowry

DAVid Lowry

April 11, 1983

Dear Sir:

I have lived in Wallowa County seven years. I have worked in logging or related fields during that entire time.

I am opposed to the Wilderness Bill because I want to keep the timber industry growing; and I want to be able to feed my family. If the Bill passes, many of us will be unemployed and will have to leave the County to find employment elsewhere.

Thank you for listening.

Sincerely,

Bill Blanford

Bill Blanford

Stanley J. Farris
Wallowa County Judge
Wallowa County Courthouse
P.O. Box E
Enterprise, OR 97828

Dear Mr. Farris:

I am writing you in regard to the Wilderness Bill that is now trying to be passed by the State of Oregon. I am from Wallowa County and have lived and worked here all of my life. Currently I am employed at one of the three larger mills in our county. I seriously feel that this bill will jeopardize my job here and have already had enough problems with the economic situation as it is, by being layed off, taking cutback wages, and so on. I am strongly opposed to this bill and believe it will cause the loss of my job if passed.

Sincerely,

Scott A. Parker

Lovella M. Gockley
P.O. Box 301
Joseph. Oregon 97846

Stanley J. Farris
Wallowa County Judge
Courthouse
Enterprise, Or.

Greetings Judge Farris:

I am speaking on behalf of all other concerned citizens of this County concerning the 1983 Oregon Wilderness Bill and the proposed plan for the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest.

We already have enough controlled Wilderness area here in Northeast Oregon.

Logging and milling is the backbone of our economy here. Tourist trade represents only about 6% of the same. There is absolutely *no* way that we could build up our tourist trade to make up for the approximately 500 jobs that would be lost in that area, not to mention the number of jobs that would be lost in the ranching sector of our part of the state.

It's hard enough for us to make a living as things stand even now, and we are deeply disturbed that our livelihoods are at stake. So please. if there is anything you could possibly do to stop this senseless move, your efforts would be very much appreciated by those of us who care enough to try to do what we can to stop this thing before its too late.

Yours truly,
Lovella M. Gockley
Joseph—

March 6, 1983

Wallowa County courthouse
PO Box E
Enterprise Or. 97828

the Honorable Stanley J. Farris

Iam Writing in regards to the 1983 Ore. Wilderness Bill and the proposed Wallowa-Whitman management plan. Here are Some of my concerns and questions about this Bill

Why do congressmen weaver, AuCoin & Wyden believe we need more wilderness in northeastern Ore. when we already have 468,000 acres? In northeastern Ore we have 40% of all the wilderness in Ore.

Congressman Weaver (one of those who Seem to be pushing this issue) has publicly stated that total wilderness designation should Not exceed 3% of all available timber harvest in Ore. In the Blue mountain timbershed current wilderness includes over 6% of the total commercial forestLand base. Now he is trying to pass the 1983 Ore Wilderness Bill which would increase the ratio of wilderness To commercial forestLand in North eastern Ore. to four times the state wide average

Since the largest percentage of our lively hood in this area is directly or indirectly related to the timber industry and becouse of the isolation of the area it is not likely that this would be a choice area for other industry. It appears that gradually these men are trying to make this area into a depressed area. If western Ore. would like to support eastern Ore. then I guess we should have more wilderness.

I have lived in this area all of my Life as have my Dad and his Dad. we have all made our

Living from forest Land. Now those who have No real interest in this area (other then recreation) want to Take our lively hood from us. I wonder if these men would propose this Bill if they lived in this area where they would be Subject to our votes. How can those who have no real interest in our area vote in legislation for that area that would have such a profound effect on the peoples lively hood.

I do enjoy the existing wilderness, my wife and I use the Eagle cap wilderness for back packing and camping in the summer. But we havent noticed any over crowding. why do we need more wilderness those in the area that are in favor of this legislation are those who are wealthy, those who are retired & hippies these are all people who do not Support the economy of this area.

there are those who say there will be an increase in tourism, as I mentioned before we already have an uncrowded wilderness that doesnt bring in an abundance of tourist trade. Why will more area bring in more trade. I would personally rather live in an area where the money that is spent, is spent by those who live there and have a personal interest there. I feel that the timber mills that are operating at the present time will do more for the long term economic stability then tourisam.

I want to thank you for taking the time to read my letter and considering these points. From one of many who have little to gain, but much to lose with passage of the 1983 Ore. Wilderness Bill

Sincerely

Rich Wier

Harry Teilmann
P.O. Box 179
Enterprise, Oregon
97828
March 4, 1983

The Honorable Mark O. Hatfield
United State Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Hatfield:

I am writing in regard to the Oregon Wilderness Bill that Congressman Weaver, AuCoin and Wyden recently introduced.

I am very concerned about this bill and oppose adding any more wilderness in Wallowa County and Eastern Oregon. The Forest Service figures show that 16% (approximately 582,000 acres) of the Umatilla and Wallowa Whitman National Forests are already in wilderness. I feel this acreage is more than enough for this area.

The economic impact of this bill would have a very detrimental effect on these areas. Wilderness devalues the grazing resource and locks up the timber resource, and these two resources greatly support our local economies. This additional wilderness would unfairly burden Northeast Oregon.

Among the areas included in the Bill is the Joseph Canyon. As you know, this area was not included in RARE II, because of ranching, road construction and past logging. There are also several timber sales currently within this proposed wilderness. The Joseph Canyon area does not qualify as wilderness and should not be included.

It is likely that some of the areas outside Eastern Oregon could qualify for wilderness, but hopefully there won't be any more in Eastern Oregon. Hopefully any lands that are included in this wilderness bill will truly have wilderness characteristics, such as the higher Eagle Cap Wilderness area, and not be productive range or forest lands that contribute to the economic stability of dependent Oregon communities.

I am very concerned about this Wilderness Bill and appreciate your time in hearing about my concerns,

Sincerely yours,

Harry Teilmann

Harry Teilmann

Loren W. White
Route #1 Box 1573
La Grande, OR 97850

March 2, 1983

Senator Mark Hatfield
463 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Hatfield:

Note: I am also sending copies of this letter to other elected officials.

I am writing you about my grave concerns for the economic and social stability of northeast Oregon if the 1983 Oregon Wilderness Bill passes Congress. This bill includes vast acreages of commercial forestlands in the proposed wilderness areas. Because the national forests in northeast Oregon contain over 75% of the commercial forestland and 90% of the standing saw timber, their management is of prime concern to the residents of the area. Further withdrawals of these timberlands from multiple-use management would severly reduce the timber supply in the area; the very life blood on which much of the economy depends.

Currently, 16% of the Wallowa-Whitman and Umatilla forests are in wilderness. As first proposed, the wilderness bill would increase northeast Oregon's national forestland base in wilderness to 23% however last minute additions to the bill by Representative Weaver may well push this figure towards a 30% figure. At this time, perhaps purposefully, details available to the public are very sketchy in regard to these additions. In addition to wilderness, 417,000 acres of the Wallowa-Whitman Forest is designated as the Hells Canyon National Recreation Area. Under current management proposals, timber harvest is allowed on only 17% of this area. With nearly 40% of Oregon's current wilderness existing in Wallowa and adjoining counties plus the Hells Canyon Recreation Area, northeast Oregon's economy will surely be strangled by any further wilderness classification of commercial timber lands.

Proponents of additional wilderness areas for northeast Oregon cite the need for further withdrawals to protect the wildlife and fish. This fact is not true, the Forest Service, through multiple-use management, is mandated to protect all the resources of the land. It is well to note that elk, an animal claimed to need additional wilderness by proponents of wilderness, have increased by 55% over the past decade according to an Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife report. It has been shown that timber harvest under multiple-use management can actually enhance elk habitat by increasing forage.

Concerns for fish spawning grounds was a prime reason put forth for creating a large wilderness area on the North Fork of the John Day River. Howeve it should be pointed out, that multiple-use management does not preclude good water quality suitable for fisheries. Lookingglass Creek, a watershed in northeast Oregon, where over 50% of the drainage has been logged, was selected as the site of a fish hatchery. It was the only drainage in the area that had a stable consistent water flow and the required temperature gradient to support the hatchery program. At least five rivers flowing out of the Eagle Cap and Wenaha-Tucannon wilderness did not meet the stringent requirements.

Northeast Oregon already has ample wilderness areas to continue designating vast tracts of productive forestland to wilderness statues will place undo hardships on the local populace. Communities dependent upon natural resources from the national forests will find their economic base eroding away as the allowable timber harvest is lowered on the forest to adjust for new wilderness. Counties with so much of their land area consisting of national forest will be unable to provide services for their citizens as timber revenues from these forests decline.

Nationally, we cannot afford to continue placing large tracts of productive forestland in wilderness to appease the will of a vocal minority. As a nation, we are a net importer of forest products, we should be a net exporter if our commercial timberlands were managed and utilized to their potential. However this will never be a reality if large tracts of commercial timberland are devoted to wilderness.

Improved knowledge of the environment and modern technology have made it possible to manage our forestlands wisely for multiple use. Prudent stewardship of these lands dictate that they be managed wisely for the benefit of the majority and not by the emotions of a few.

Sincerely,
Loren H. White

804 N Avenue
La Grande, OR 97850

March 2, 1983

Senator Mark Hatfield
463 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Hatfield:

I am writing this letter to voice my opposition to HR 1149, the Oregon Wilderness Bill. It is unbelievable that anyone in their right mind would be recommending 329,900 additional acres of Wilderness for Eastern Oregon, when we already have more Wilderness acres than we need.

Based on the average county receipts per million board feet from 1977 to 1980, this would result in an annual loss of $985,306 in county receipts alone, not considering a reduced job force of 566 people. My husband is a school teacher, and I work in the timber industry, and we know first-hand, as do many others, that an economic impact of this magnitude is absolutely senseless.

You can be assured that any elected official that votes "Yes" on this bill will not receive our votes in any election in the future.

I won't elaborate any further, since I have written to you many times before in opposition to more Wilderness acres. I hope this time you will take us seriously.

Very truly yours,

Evelyn M. Ziegler

Evelyn M. Ziegler (Mrs. Carl)

CC: Bob Smith
Bob Packwood
Vic Atiyeh
Mike Thorne
Bob Brogoitti
Denny Smith
Les AuCoin
James Weaver
Ron Wyden
Earl Misener
Stan Farris
Larry Smith

Senator Mark Hatfield
463 Russell Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Hatfield,

I am Writing as a Concerned Citizen residing in North Eastern Oregon. My Concern is over proposed legislation to lock up more of this area in Wilderness. This is not in the best interest of people Who reside here twelve Months a year, are trying to raise families, & make a living. Our economy is based on Agriculture, & Timber. Recreation provides Some Seasonal income, but is a low percentage in the Overall picture. More Wilderness Will effect both Agriculture & timber.

Most people in the area Seem to agree We need Some Wilderness areas, even though they Serve a limited few With the resources to gain access. The new bill Will increase these to 23% of the total Land base of the Umatilla & Wallowa-Whitman National Forests Combined. This is the Same Land base Which helps Sustain Our timber & livestock industries. Twenty-Three percent is too much, & Will Surely have an adverse effect on the local economy

If legislators feel Oregon needs more Wilderness lets Put it on the West Side, & leave Eastern Oregon Alone.

As a Concerned Voter in Oregon I am Sending Cofies of this letter to the Other legislators.

Sincerely
Don Emory
2002 Jufiter Way
LaGrande OR 97850

February 28, 1983

Stanley J. Farris
Wallowa County Judge
Wallowa Co. Court House
P. O. Box E
Enterprise, Ore. 97828

Dear Sirs:

The 1983 Oregon Wilderness Bill and the proposed Wallowa-Whitman Management Plan will have long-term effects on my job, income, and familiar way of life in Northeast Oregon. I moved out here 5 years ago and have found the Eagle Cap Wilderness a great place for recreation but I haven't covered or touched 1/10th of the area. The Eagle Cap Wilderness is not used enough to justify having more wilderness and the problems which would come to the people living in forest industrial towns and cities.

Economic stability of Northeastern Oregon communities depends on our renewable resources. Over 50% of primary business activity is based on timber and agricultural industries. La Grande could become a ghost town with out the lumber industry. The multiple-use management plan could provide everyone with their needs if implemented properly.

I believe in sharing all land with all interest groups and help people get along with each other, not giving a select few the key to wilderness land only.

Yours truly,

Chuck Knorr

Chuck Knorr
103 Walnut Street
La Grande, Oregon 97850

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners
of America
Lumber Production & Industrial Workers

Local Union No. 2798 of Joseph
AFFILIATED WITH
BLUE MOUNTAIN DISTRICT COUNCIL

March 1, 1983

Stanley J. Farris
Wallowa County Judge
Enterprise, OR 97828

Dear Judge Farris:

The members of Union Local 2798 are writing to you to express our deep concern over the Proposed 1983 Oregon Wilderness Bill and the disastrous effect it will have on our region if passed.

At the present, time 16% of the Wallowa-Whitman and Umatilla forests are designated wilderness. Thirteen per cent of the total commercial forestland base is in these wilderness areas. In addition another 19% of the total forestland base in the Wallowa-Whitman forest is contained in the Hells Canyon National Recreation area. The new bill would increase the total national forestland base in wilderness to 23%. Designated wilderness would be 433,000 acres or 20% of the comercial forestland base, plus the area in the Hells canyon NRA.

This much wilderness coupled with the Wallowa-Whitman forest recommending a substantial reduction in the allowable timber cut, would have a crippling effect on the timber industry as well as the economy of eastern Oregon; which is based on natural resources, primarily timber and agriculture. Wilderness makes these resources unavailable.

Eastern Oregon is unfairly burdened with wilderness already. The 16% of the Wallowa-Whitman and Umatilla forestland base presently in wilderness is double that of the rest of the state's 8% national forestland in wilderness. Congressman Weaver, one of the sponsors of the bill has publicly stated that total wilderness designation should not exceed 3% of all available timber harvest in Oregon. In the Blue Mountain timbershed current wilderness is now over 6% of the total commercial forestland base.

If more wilderness is truly needed, let us look toward other portions of the state to contribute their fair share.

Please help us defeat the Proposed Oregon Wilderness Bill. Only a select few can enjoy wilderness areas. Everyone, commercial interests as well as recreational users can enjoy a multiple use forest.

Sincerely yours,

Stephen L. Kingsford

Stephen L. Kingsford
Recording Secretary
Local 2798 L.P.I.W.
Joseph, Oregon

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners
of America
Lumber Production & Industrial Workers
Local Union No. 2798 of Joseph
AFFILIATED WITH
BLUE MOUNTAIN DISTRICT COUNCIL

March 1, 1983

Stanley J. Farris
Wallowa County Judge
Enterprise, OR 97828

Dear Judge Farris:

The members of Union Local 2798, in Joseph, feel it is very important to voice our concern over the Proposed Wallowa-Whitman Forest Plan.

The proposed plan would mean a 39 MMBF reduction in chargeable timber harvest levels. Chargeable timber consists of logs that are economical to process in sawmill or plywood plants. The 39 MMBF that will be lost, exceeds what the Boise Cascade Sawmill in Joseph utilizes in one year. With that huge reduction in timber harvest, someone is going to lose their job. In fact, it is estimated that 360 logging and lumber worker jobs would be lost in our area. Another 140 jobs dependent on the lumber industry could be lost.

The proposed plan also calls for a reduction of 14,000 animal units in grazing. This would eliminate another estimated 30 jobs in the livestock industry. Jobs lost in the timber and livestock industries could mean a total of 530 persons unemployed because of the reduction in harvest. These jobs cannot be replaced by the increased recreational use of our forests. Many of these people will have to leave their homes to seek employment elsewhere.

The counties will have reduced revenues from timber receipts to perform services. This money will have to be made up by already over burdened taxpayers, putting a hardship on all. Our schools and county roads will suffer.

The Wallowa-Whitman is devoting a larger amount of its land base to recreation and wildlife. In the new management plan, over 70% of the land base is being allocated primarily for recreation and wildlife users. Currently Wallowa County has nearly 40% of wilderness area in Oregon.

The Forest Service cites a 37% reduction in standing timber inventory in the past 10 years, but the forest industry questions the reliability of the estimate. In these same 10 years, the Oregon Fish and Wildlife says elk herds have increased 55%. Yet in the proposed plan 512,000 acres are being designated as big game habitat, which restricts timber management. It's apparent that according to the Oregon Fish and Wildlife, in the past ten years the forest being managed for timber use, has been a forest that is conducive to the growth of our elk herds.

Union Local 2798 in Joseph urges you to adopt alternative A of the proposed Wallowa-Whitman Forest Plan. It is a plan that has benefits for everyone. Most of all it will allow many people to keep their jobs in a time when jobs are a precious commodity.

Sincerely yours,

Stephen L. Kingsford

Stephen L. Kingsford
Recording Secretary
Local 2798 L.P.I.W.
Joseph, Oregon

Russell L. Graham
P. O. Box 532
Imbler, OR 97841

Representative Bob Brogoitti
State Capitol
Room 366
Salem, OR 97310

Dear Representative Brogoitti:

I am writing this letter to urge you not to support the Oregon Wilderness Bill.

Northeast Oregon's economy is based primarily on natural resources. If the Oregon Wilderness Bill is passed, it will have a drastic effect on our commercial timberland base. By designating over 6% commercial forestland base for the Blue Mountain timbershed (433,000 acres), it exceeds Congressman Weaver's statement that total wilderness designation should not exceed 3% of all available timber harvest in Oregon. Should Northeast Oregon be burdoned with this excessive withdrawl from its commercial timber base?

Eastern Oregon's economic activity and social structure is based on the use and management of its' natural resources on both public and private lands. With the regions low population density, it lacks the demographic and physical attributes to support economic diversification. If the commercial land base is severely reduced, then the economic stability and social structure of many Eastern Oregon communities will collapse.

Again I urge you not to support the Oregon Wilderness Bill.

Sincerely,

Russell L. Graham

February 28, 1983

Senator Mark Hatfield
463 Russell Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Hatfield:

In regards to the Wilderness Bill, we in Union county feel that we are being sold down the river by politicans that don't know anything about the Bill they are trying to get enacted. They are going only on hear-say from people that don't even live here.

The Bill, if passed, can only hurt each and every one of us that lives here and when the timber industry in La Grande and Joseph are forced to close their plants because of unavailable timber, La Grande, Oregon will cease to be also. Boise Cascade is the largest wage and tax supporter in the county and don't let anyone fool you. I have heard people say that we don't need Boise Cascade. We have the college and the railroad. I know from fact that if the mills go then so does the railroad as there will be no need for the railroad to stay and if anyone thinks that the college and Terry Industry can support a population of 12,000 then they must know something I don't.

I can not for the life of me see how, with jobs at a premium and the economy at a virtual standstill, with Baker and Wallowa counties at an already record unemployment, what they are trying to prove.

Jim Weaver can not be as gullible as to think that if 5,000 to 8,000 jobs are lost that all of these people will have jobs in fishing and resorts and you don't have to be smart to know that the only ones that can possibly benefit from this are the rich and the rest of us would be excluded and deprived from a way of life that we enjoy. If you are a responsible person and still like to live in La Grande, Oregon, then it is yours and my duty to see that they don't take this away from us.

Richard D Hoskin

Richard Hoskin
Rt. 4 Box 4648
La Grande, Oregon

February 28, 1983

Senator Mark Hatfield
463 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Hatfield:

The Oregon Wilderness Bill will most likely be on the Senate floor in some form or another within the next few weeks.

I urge you to support the timber industry, the Associated Oregon Loggers and the U.S. Forest Service in maintaining the acreage on the bill to approximately 300-400 thousand acres. This will protect those vital wilderness areas without tying up large blocks of commercial forest land unnecessarily.

It is extremely important to the economic stability of Eastern Oregon to maintain as large a timber base as possible. Further reductions in the standing timber inventory used to calculate allowable harvest will drastically reduce the annual cut on the national forests. Our local economies are on the near edge of collapse now and further reductions in timber receipts will expedite the failure.

The bill as proposed by Congressman Weaver is prejudiced acre wise against Eastern Oregon making it bear the economic impacts for the entire State. Currently there is over 6% of the total commercial forest land in wilderness designations in the Blue Mountains. This is twice the amount expressed by Congressman Weaver as the maximum the State should have.

For the long-term economic stability and prosperity of our area it is imperative that our natural resources, especially the renewable ones, be available for use and management.

Sincerely,

Robert C. Messinger
Route 1 Box 32A
Summerville, OR 97876

xc: Governor Atiyeh
Representative Bob Brogoitti
Judge Earl Misener
Judge Stanly Farris
Congressman Denny Smith
Senator Mike Thorne
Congressman Bob Smith

February 28, 1983

Senator Bob Packwood
1321 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Packwood:

In order to maintain economic and demographic stability in Northeastern Oregon it is vital that the Oregon Wilderness Bill as introduced in the House of Representatives by Congressman Weaver is defeated. The acreage numbers which Mr. Weaver suggests are much too large and contain too many acres of commerical forest land.

The timber industry spokespersons, the Associated Oregon Loggers, and the U.S. Forest Service have all recommended 300-400 thousand acres as the maximum necessary to protect resources. Let me suggest that these professionals are responsible for forest and wildlife management on our industrial forests and our National Forests and should be listened to on subjects of resource management.

Eastern Oregon is currently bearing the brunt of the Wilderness impacts in the State. Sixteen percent of the Wallowa-Whitman and Umatilla National Forests are already in wilderness. The new bill will increase the total National Forest wilderness on these two forests to over 23%. This is unfair and unnecessary for our area.

The economy of Northeastern Oregon is based on agriculture and timber resources. Further withdrawals from the commercial forest land base will result in lower receipts to the counties, schools and the general lowering of the economic well being to the area from loss of processing jobs and facilities.

Senator Packwood, Eastern Oregon needs your support to defeat wilderness withdrawals such as proposed by Congressman Weaver.

Sincerely,

Robert C. Messinger
Route 1 Box 32A
Summerville, OR 97876

xc: Congressman Bob Smith
Governor Victor Atiyeh
Congressman Les AuCoin
Senator Mike Thorne
Representative Bob Brogoitti
Judge Earl Misener
Judge Stanley Farris
Congressman Denny Smith

February 28, 1983

Congressman Les AuCoin
Canyon House Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Congressman AuCoin:

Can you explain to me why you are supporting a bill which will have a great adverse effect on the economic and population stability of Oregon and especially Eastern Oregon. The Oregon Wilderness Bill which you co-introduced is just such a bill. When Oregon is experiencing its worst economic times since the depression how can you desire more withdrawals which equates directly to fewer jobs and less money circulation to support our communities, counties and schools.

We in Eastern Oregon have heard all of the claims and promises that more wilderness will provide more recreation jobs and therefore replace those jobs lost from natural resource use. Congressman AuCoin I suggest you visit Union, Baker, and Wallowa counties and see what makes them function. Not what appears to be the main activity on Saturday afternoon. But what pays our bills, pays wages, pays taxes, and supports local businesses. I suggest it is not the back packers, the elk hunters, and the sight seers. While these groups do have an important economic benefit, it is short term and seasonal in nature and no where near large enough to keep the economy and population in tact.

Now Congressman Weaver has added another 109,000 acres. This addition alone is 30% of that recommended by the U.S. Forest Service for TOTAL wilderness set asides. Congressman AuCoin I encourage you not to support this addition and in fact to reconsider the original bill.

The U.S. Forest Service, the timber industry, the Associated Oregon Loggers, and various other resource managing groups all have supported some wilderness additions, but on the order of 300-400 thousand acres with a minimum of commercial forest land involved. I think it is prudent for you to listen to the natural resource professionals who are responsible for managing our forests.

Sincerely,

RCMessinger
Robert C. Messinger
Route 1 Box 32A
Summerville, OR 97876

xc: Congressman Bob Smith
Congressman Denny Smith
Senator MIke Thorne
Governor Victor Atiyeh
Representative Bob Brogoitti
Judge Earl Misener
Judge Stanley Farris
Senator Bob Packwood
Senator Mark Hatfield

March 3, 1983

Stanley J. Farris
Wallowa County Judge
Wallowa County Courthouse
P.O. Box E Enterprise, Or. 97828

Dear Stan:

As a concerned citizen of north eastern Oregon I am disturbed by proposals to increase wildnerness areas in Wallowa County by another 100,000 acres. We already have 40% of the total wilderness area in the entire state!

The loss of harvestable timber because of the New Wilderness Bill and the United States Forest Service proposals to reduce timber harvests by thirty-nine million board feet would have a very serious effect on our economy.

We're already hurt economically; our hospital is losing money daily; our roads and schools are in dire financial trouble.

PLEASE.... don't make it worse by heaping economic disaster on us at this time!

The potential job loss could add 360 to 500 more unemployed because of mill closures and secondary job losses.

We cannot afford to be this shortsighted in the mistaken belief that "recreation money" will take up the slack.

Sincerely,

Clyde Ewing

Clyde Ewing
P.O. Box 187
Joseph, Oregon
97846-0187
(503) 432-5541

P.S. Stan, please excuse the copy but I'm sending out dozens of these to all concerned.

Clyde

February 21, 1983

Stanley J. Farris
Wallowa County Judge
Wallowa County Courthouse
P O. Box E
Enterprise, OR 97828

Dear Judge Farris:

I am an employee with the timber industry and have lived in Union County for seventeen years.

The Oregon Wilderness Bill that has been introduced by Congressman Weaver, Aucoin, and Wyden would be very devastating to Wallowa and Grant counties.

As you know the timber industry and the related jobs to the timber industry are the "Back Bone" of the State of Oregon.

If this bill were to pass, you know better than I, the impact this is going to have on unemployment, state and county taxes, local businesses, plus the effect on our general economy.

My opinion is that we already have more wilderness than is necessary. Over 50% of the wilderness we have is never used by the people now. I understand that one of the main reasons for more wilderness is for the elk habitat. That is a bunch of "BS". It's been proven that elk can survive and reproduce better in timber areas that are managed.

I have supported you in the past and now I ask you to support those of us that would be affected, if this bill were to pass.

Sincerely,

Bob Funkhouser

Bob Funkhouser
710 Aquarius
La Grande, OR 97850

Steven D. Cameron
2903 Spruce St.
LaGrande, Or. 97850

Stanley J. Farris
Wallowa County Judge
Wallowa Co. Courthouse
P.O. Box E
Enterprise, Or. 97828

2/18/83

Dear Sir,

Our economic and employment situation, such as it is, will be dealt the final blow if the current proposals regarding additional wilderness areas and harvest cuts on Federal Forest lands is implemented.

I'm sure you're aware of the specifics regarding this issue so I will make my statement and request in general, omitting the technicalities contained in the paperwork concerning the Oregon Wilderness Bill. If you aren't fully aware of informed on this issue in North-east Oregon, I'll be glad to supply you with all the data and documents you need to support the stand of the people here who are totally dependent on the Forest Products Industry, the major source of our employment and economy.

It is my opinion that we have been forced to accept more than our fair share of the burden placed on the Forest Products Industry by a few special intrest groups. I'm sure you realize that the majority of the membership of these organizations is made up of people who have nothing at stake and are not directly affected, adversely, by the passage of these issues.

The impact on us is much the same as the impact on Government and agencies, local, state, and federal, when there is a proposed tax roll-back. You know how that kind of issue is recieved among you and your own assosiates.

The reduction of harvested timber will reduce the amount of tax revenues going to our educational system, ultimately increasing the school bond or property tax base. What this proposal will do, is add additional fuel to the tax limitation movement for next election. I personally favor a fair tax and don't object to the way things are now, but we all have our limit.

Don't the proponents realize that in a depressed economy, that removing even more people from the employment rolls will eventually reach them as cut-backs are forced due to a decreasing tax source? Income tax, property tax, commodity tax, FICA, etc., will all be affected.

I do not want to loose my job any more than you, or the proponents of this measure want to loose theirs, and it is a definite probability that this will happen if we don't stop this Bill now.

I fail to understand what compells these groups to push and drive so hard for more acreage that only a very few people will ever visit. What we have now in wilderness and controlled areas is more than sufficient for any of their claims and causes.

We have over 40% of Oregon's wilderness areas in the North East quarter as it is and THAT'S ENOUGH!

I appeal to you to do what you can to block passage of this latest Oregon Wilderness Bill.

Thank you for your time and attention.

Steven D. Cameron

Steven D. Cameron

February 15, 1983

Stanley J. Farris
Wallowa County Judge
Wallowa Co. Courthouse
P. O. Box E
Enterprise, Ore. 97828

Dear Sir:

As a citizen of Union county, I am deeply concerned about the proposed Oregon Wilderness bill. Northeast Oregon is heavily dependent upon its natural resource base for its economic stability. Currently our National Forest land base and allowable cut figures reflect the effects of two times as much wilderness withdrawals as the rest of the state. Northeast Oregon has excellent wilderness opportunities already and shouldn't be sacrificed (economically) to provide all of the wilderness area for the entire state.

The issue at hand is an equitable distribution of wilderness throughout the state and the nation. Northeast Oregon has much more than its share of wilderness, especially in view of its low population density. Which means that there are opportunities of others to travel to and enjoy our wilderness - which is fine. However, there are limits which one will be able to afford. The best solution is to provide wilderness where population centers are.

The wise use of natural resources dictate that the most productive lands shouldn't be left idle. The remaining commercial forestlands in the Wallowa-Whitman and Umatilla National Forests are within the top 30% of the nations most productive forestland.

In conclusion, I'm not opposed to wilderness but let's not force one small area to bear the economic burden imposed by wilderness that other areas aren't willing to bear. We don't have opportunities for industrial diversity, but rather our communities are dependent on the wise use and management of our natural resources at hand.

Sincerely yours,

Tim Donivan

Tim Donivan
Rt. 1 Box 1449
La Grande, Oregon 97850

Stanley J. Farris
Wallowa County Judge
Wallowa Co. Courthouse
P.O. Box E
Enterprise, Oregon 97828

Lester W. Prince
Rt. 3, Box 3346
La Grande, Oregon 97850

February 21, 1983

Dear Sir:

I think we allready have ample wilderness in the Wallowa-Whitman and Umatilla National Forests.

More wilderness is going to cause a lot of people to be out of jobs in the lumber industry in a few years.

Eastern Oregon's economic base is its natural resources, primarily, timber and agriculture. Wilderness makes these resources unavailable. I am 100% against any more wilderness!

I've worked in this industry for 40 years and have witnessed the adverse effect of all these past closures and we've had enough!

Thank you,

Lester Prince

508 Sixth Street
LaGrande, Oregon

Stanley J. Farris
Wallowa County Judge
Wallowa Co. Courthouse
P.O. Box E
Enterprise, OR 97828

Dear Sir,

We strongly object to the Oregon Wilderness Bill for the following reasons-

In the Wallowa-Whitman and Umatilla National Forests thirteen percent of the total commercial forestland base is in wilderness and you want to raise this to twentyone percent. This is inequitable and makes our resources unavailable. The economy in Eastern Oregon can notstand this cut in timber resources.

Present and potential sources of minerals should be available for exploration and development.

Elk flourish on private forestland which is intensively managed for timber. Timber management on public lands will relieve elk use and pressure on adjacent private lands.

Multiple use management of National Forest land requires that fisheries be protected and enhanced. Wilderness is not required to do this

Sincerely,

Lewis R. O'Mohundro
Dorothy C O'Mohundro

Sandra K. Watson
1517 U Avenue
La Grande, Oregon 97850

February 18, 1983

Stanley J. Farris
Wallowa County Judge
Wallowa Co. Courthouse
P.O. Box E
Enterprise, Oregon 97828

Dear Sir:

I am writing in reference to the newly propsoed Oregon Wilderness Bill.

First of all, I would like to make my stand----AGAINST the proposed Oregon Wilderness Bill!

Why, when 16% of Eastern Oregon's National Forest is allready in wilderness, would more (up to 25.34%) be added. Our economy is allready depressed in this area----That Would be a Disaster! In contrast, 8% is in wilderness over the rest of the state. Why is Eastern Oregon such a desirous area for the environmentalists and nature lovers!

If this bill passes, I will ultimately lost my job. I work as a weighmaster in the logging department at Boise Cascade Corporation in La Grande, Oregon. This job supports my family. We own our home, which I would lose also, with the loss of my job. I work with an enormous amount of people in the logging industry who are scraping and struggling to make ends meet right now, because of the depressed wood industry. What will happen to all of them and their families if this bill passes. It is a joke to believe that they would find work elsewhere, as that is the only work they know! We do not need more welfare and unemployment in this valley. WE NEED MORE JOBS!

I have lived here all of my life. I have worked in La Grande for one-half of my life and have never seen the economy in this valley so bad. Why would anyone want to make it so much worse.

It is beyond my comprehension as to why any one person can feel that a jaunt through a wilderness area once a year is worth another person's livlihood! It is hard to apprehend what I am feeling unless one lives in this area and works in this area and plans a future with their families in this area.

Finally, our schools will suffer enormously with the loss of our timber tax revenue. Our property taxes are high enough allready. Does that mean that they will rise higher. Where does it all stop?

I am appealing to you as a working wife and mother, please do not pass this bill. I love this valley, my home and my job----leave things as they are!

Thank you,

Sandra K. Watson

Sandra k. Watson

Jim A. Watson
1517 U Avenue
La Grande, Oregon 97850

February 18, 1983

Stanley J. Farris
Wallowa County Judge
Wallowa Co. Courthouse
P.O. Box E
Enterprise, Oregon 97828

Dear Sir:

I am writing to you in an appeal to withdraw the Oregon Wilderness Bill.

I am a construction worker in Eastern Oregon. Because of the lagging housing industry and wood products industry, I have been without steady work for 2½ years. With the passing of the Oregon Wilderness Bill, who knows if construction will ever pick up again in Oregon, especially Eastern Oregon.

Why, when Eastern Oregons' economy depends on the wood's industry, would more than 25% of our National Forest be allocated toward wilderness-I fail to comprehend the reasoning for this injustice tothe people who are trying to make a living in this area.

My wife, children and myself are established in this area. We own our home and our children are stabilized in the school system here. With the passage of the Oregon Wilderness Bill, we both will be out of work, will lose our home and our children will be uprooted from their schools to move out of this area.

Secondly, what are the school systems going to do in these areas without the timber tax revenue? If the property taxes go up, people on limited incomes will not be able to meet these payments.

Lastly, I cannot fathom how one can justify foregoing one person's livlihood for another person's vacation trip to the woods.

Again, I am appealing to you to vote against the proposed Oregon Wilderness Bill.

Jim A. Watson

Larry K. Dixon
2114 Walnut
LaGrande, Or. 97850

2/21/83

Stanley J. Farris
Wallowa County Judge
Wallowa Co. Courthouse
P.O. Box E
Enterprise, Oregon 97828

Dear Sir,

Regarding the Oregon Wilderness Bill.

I am of the feelings Oregon has enough wilderness. The woods products industry economy is at a very low level at this time. The Bill will put the economy of the major parts of Oregon to a lower level. Many woods products workers will have to leave Oregon and will affect the whole state of Oregon and all of the ajoining states.

I am completely against the Oregon Wilderness Bill and would like to go on record as such.

Thank you.

Respectfully,

Larry K Dixon

W.M. Schrader
P.O. Box 84
North Powder, Oregon 97867

February 21, 1983

Stanley J. Farris
Wallowa County Judge
Wallowa Co. Courthouse
P.O. Box E
Enterprise, Oregon 97828

Dear Sir:

I am writing this letter in regards to the Oregon Wilderness Bill. I DO NOT believe that we need any more wilderness areas. In fact, I think we have too much land involved now.

Why should we let all this timber go to waste, when it could be used to help our economy!?

I am opposed to reductions in timber sales of Forest Service and BLM timber.

Thank you,

W M Bill Schrader

W.M. Schrader

Mary Lewis
Rt. 1 Box 65
North Powder, Oregon 97867
February 18, 1983

Judge Stanley J. Farris
Wallowa County Judge
Wallowa County Court House
P.O. Box E
Enterprise, Or. 97828

Dear Judge Farris,

As a resident of Northeast Oregon, I am opposed to the proposed Oregon Wilderness Bill. Presently, there are 582,000 acres designated as wilderness between the Umatilla and Wallowa-Whitman National Forests, in addition to the 417,000 acre Hells Canyon National Recreation Area. Any additional wilderness would create an undue burden on the local community without truly enhancing the recreation potential. Advocates of the bill have led the public to believe that wilderness is necessary for preserving our wildlife and fisheries resources. On the contrary, proper stewardship of the land including management of all natural resources will promote not only fish, game, and non-game animal populations, but also will guarantee a flow of products in the form of quality water, timber, range and recreation experiences.

Most individuals in Northeast Oregon are dependent upon natural resources for employment through timber and wood products or agricultural industries. Unemployment in this area is already high due to depressed agricultural commodity prices and demand for building materials. Most residents appreciate the Blue Mountains for their rugged terrain and scenic vistas, but to quote a trite expression, "you can't eat the scenery". There needs to be a balance between the myriad interests of society, but Northeast Oregon already supports 40 percent of Oregon's wilderness lands. To include productive forestland in wilderness designation when people are currently struggling to make ends meet is ignoring the principles set down by the Multiple Use Act and assuring additional numbers added to the unemployment statistics.

I urge you to consider designation of land use based not only on the wishes of environmental lobbies, but also based upon strong technical data and local citizen input.

Sincerely,

Mary Lewis

Mary Lewis

Route 1 Box 180
Wallowa, Oregon
May 9, 1983

Stanley J Farris
Wallowa County Judge
Wallowa County Courthouse
P. O. Box E
Enterprise, Oregon

Dear Judge Farris,

I am writing, maybe too late, but to express my concern with the Weaver bill which will remove still more of our land from its present multiple use to wilderness area. We of Wallowa county paid to have an economic study of the income of our people and proved that agriculture and timber is where most of the income of the citzens comes from - over 60%. When wilderness is formed the land is used for recreation only and we have 1/3 of the county already set aside for it. Recreation only brings people -therefor - problems and just ove 6% of the income to the county. Wallowa county doesn't need these problems and a further cut into our main industries. Our young people have to live at a poverty level to stay here when they want to live in our county which they call home. There aren't enough year around jobs now and wilderness just eliminates more.

Please--no more wilderness in Wallowa county. Thank you for your help in not making us poorer.

Sincerely,

Jean Lathrop
Jean Lathrop

April 20, 1983

Stanley J. Farris
Wallowa County Judge
Wallowa Co. Courthouse
P.O. Box E.
Enterprise, OR 97828

Dear Mr. Farris,

We have just been through the first school budget rejection at Joseph School District #6, since the early 1970's.

One of the reasons this happened is because of the "1983 Oregon Wilderness Bill." Sixty percent of our local industry is based on timber and agriculture. Many of the people in the timber industry have voted against the school budget because they don't know how they will make a living if this bill passes. Over 100 families will be affected in the Joseph area alone. They are wondering who will pay for education if they have to move away in lieu of no jobs. Who will pay the difference?

It's a foregone conclusion that the passage of this bill would affect these jobs. Whether or not it would affect them all depends on the ability of the mills to stay in business.

We, in Wallowa County, feel that you have designated far more than our share of land for wilderness already. We definately don't need more. With times being so economically unsound, it is not the time to take production and income away from the county or the state.

When you consider that recreational income only amounts to 6% of our county income, with over 40% of our land being wilderness, that just doesn't compute very well.

I'm sure that you can see what the prognosis is for our schools. In Wallowa County it costs just over $4000 to educate one student. That figure is higher than the state average. One of the reasons for this is our small size and our inability to use high school teachers efficiently in our effort to offer as much curriculum choice as possible. We feel the need to prepare our students the very best that we can to make the adjustments to college and careers minimal.

Because of our location we pay double. We pay more for education because of our population. We provide more wilderness, therefore lowering our productivity.

Our county is not condusive to other industries. We are too isolated. We must rely on agriculture, timber, tourism and other related industry.

We make our living on a family operated farm and I can surely tell you that farming, as the major industry here, won't support our schools.

As a member of the Joseph School Board, I personally feel that if we cannot adequately educate our young people we are doing a large disservice to our entire country. Young people are our most productive natural resource.

In your position, you must realize that many schools in the state of Oregon did not pass their budgets. This may indicate to you that people are dissatisfied and are voting against the only thing that they have a choice in -- Schools! Not because they are dissatisfied with schools as much as they are dissatisfied with EVERYTHING!

Please, I urge you; listen with caution to the environmentalists. Though their hearts are in the right place, many of them have absolutely no practical experience in dealing with nature in an economic way. We had first hand experience with "dyed in the wool" environmentalists who lived on our ranch in a rental house. In a short time they were desperately poisoning and shooting the ground squirrels that were eating their garden to the ground, and looking for an effective spray that would kill the swarms of grasshoppers that stripped bare their whole surroundings in one 24 hour period. Yes -- This is happening in Oregon! These people have a lot more respect now for the real balance of nature. They learned that Mother Nature will will if left uncontrolled!!

Believe me, no one is more of an environmentalist or conservationist than he who works with it every day. If you don't take care of your environment as a farmer or timber worker you have no livelihood.

I have often thought it might be an interesting experiment to take a large amount, several truckloads, of grasshoppers, ground squirrels, some elk and deer, and turn them loose in a nice neighborhood or environmentalists and see just how long it would take, seeing the mutilation of their surroundings, for them to have a little more respect for those of us trying to make a living with these obsticles.

Please reconsider this "1983 Oregon Wilderness Bill" and help Oregonians remain financially strong. Please vote against more wilderness.

Thank you

Donna Butterfield

Donna Butterfield
Rt. 1 Box 119
Joseph, Oregon 97846

Basis of my involvement:
- 5 year school board member
- Family corporate farm participant
- 20 year 4-H leader
- President of Wallowa County 4-H Leaders Assoc.
- 4 year Wallowa County Extension Advisory Board member
- Mother of 4

Dear

Mr. Stanley J. Farris

I am writing to you about the Oregon Wilderness Bill. I am deeply concerned about this bill, which would have a great effect on the jobs of Wallowa County. The mills of Wallowa County would lose 34,000,000 Board feet per year. It is also estimated that 360 primary jobs in logging and lumber manufacturing would be lost in the Northwest alone. Please help us fight this bill so jobs won't be lost and towns won't die

Sincerely Yours
William E. Tippett

Stanley J. Farris

I want to express my concerns on the Wilderness bill affecting our lives drastically in Wallowa Co.

I've worked hard these past two years on a 20% pay cut. Hurting Constantly to pay bills, buy food, etc.

And now the economy starts back up and, Mr. Weaver drops this bill on our back. Wallowa Co. allready holds 40% of Oregons Wilderness. Seems to me there should have been alot more communication with the people this bill affects.

Jeff Larson
Wallowa Lake Forest Ind.

Honorable Stanley Farris,

I am writing in reference to the 1983 Oregon Wilderness Bill and the proposed Wallowa-Whitman management Plan.

I am opposed to both of these, as it will have a long term effect on many jobs, incomes, and our way of life in Northeast Oregon.

If this is passed, it means a loss of over 500 jobs and one of these jobs is mine.

Nearly 40% (468,000 acres) of our states existing wilderness is in Northeast Oregon.

Economic times are hard and to cut out existing jobs seems senseless

If these Bills pass the effect on many communities in Northeast Oregon will be disastrous

Communities mean people
What is more important : more
wilderness or the peoples welfare
and wellbeing?
Thank you for your time.

Randy Underhill

Stanley J. Faccio
Wallowa County Judge
Wallowa County Courthouse
P.O. Box E.
Enterprise, Oregon 97828

I am writing this letter in opposition to the 1983 Oregon Wilderness Bill which is of large concern to the citizens and families of Northeast Oregon at this time.

There are 468,000 acres of designated wilderness in Northeast Oregon counties and 204,000 acres of commercial forest land in the present wilderness areas. There are 161,000 acres of commercial forest lands in the proposed wilderness areas. The new wilderness bill would add an additional 270,000 acres of wilderness on the Wallowa-Whitman and Umitilla National Forests. **Do this** equitable

Nearly 40% of our states existing wilderness is located within Wallowa and adjacent counties. The passage of the 1983 Oregon Wilderness Bill would increase the ratio of wilderness to commercial forest land in Northeast Oregon to four times the statewide average. Do we need this?

Under current management proposals, restricted timber harvest is allowed on only 17% of the 417,000 acre Hells Canyon Recreation area within Oregon.

Elk and Deer thrive on private forest lands which are managed for timber production. According to an Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife report, Elk herds have increased 55% in the past decade but still in the proposed Wallowa-Whitman Forest plan 512,000 acres are designated for big game habitat which significantly restricts timber management.

And now, the major concern of all of us. Over 50% of primary business activity is based on timber and agriculture industries. The loss of 39,000 million board feet per year of saw timber would result in mill curtailments or closures. It is estimated that 360 primary jobs in logging + manufacturing would be lost in the area and there could be a total loss of over 500 jobs when secondary jobs are considered. There is a reduction of 14,000 animal unit months in grazing. This would eliminate an estimated 30 jobs in the livestock industry. Taking into consideration, the all ready high percentage of unemployment in this area, I ask you, is this economical?

Sincerely,
Percy D. Christensen
P.O. Box 665
Joseph, Oregon 97846

February 24, 1983
Bruce Cartmel
P.O. Box 296
Enterprise, Oregon
97828

Congressman Bob Smith
118 COB
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Smith:

I'd like you to know that I strongly support your opposition to the Oregon Wilderness Bill. Although I can't really speak for others, I might add that in my judgement the vast majority of the people in Wallowa County share my opinion that the Oregon Wilderness Bill should not become law.

I feel that this bill would unnecessarily lock up even more of Northeast Oregon's vital natural resources. Being largely unfamiliar with the specific new wilderness proposals outside of Northeast Oregon I can't speak to other areas, but I can confidently suggest that the proposed wilderness additions within the Wallowa/Whitman and Umatilla National Forests are ill advised. Northeast Oregon already has in place about 600,000 acres of designated wilderness and another 400,000 acres (roughly) in the Hell's Canyon National Recreation Area. This combined area of one million acres of heavily restricted land use is far more than enough set-aside for this portion of Oregon. Given the superabundance of existing wilderness in this area and considering the certain negative economic effects of further additions, the Oregon Wilderness Bill in its present form is not acceptable.

Despite my disagreement with Congressman Weaver's Oregon Wilderness Bill, I do though feel strongly that timely resolution of the wilderness issue is of the utmost importance. Far too much of our national forest land base is currently in a state of management limbo while the various factions argue about land use. I think that we must now accept, even welcome, moderate and intelligently analyzed additions to the national wilderness system. In exchange for these reasonable additions to wilderness, we must gain release of the balance of the wilderness candidate areas.

Again, I thank you for your efforts to thwart Congressman Weaver, Wyden and AuCoin's unreasonable Oregon Wilderness Bill. Please continue to argue against such one-sided approaches to the wilderness issue, and work to find a fair and intelligent resolution of this resource management problem.

Sincerely,

Bruce Cartmel

Bruce Cartmel

File

*Senator Mark Hatfield*
*463 Russell*
*Senate Office Building*
*Washington, D.C. 20510*

*February 15, 1983*

*Dear Senator Hatfield,*

*I am writing to you as a very concerned citizen of Union County in Eastern Oregon.*

*I have been reading some information concerning another bill about additional Wilderness in the Wallowa-Whitman and Umatilla National Forests.*

*This is very alarming to me. We already have 582,000 acres of wilderness in these two National Forests already. How much more can we, as local citizens, expect to sacrifice? In contrast to all of Oregon, the Wallowa-Whitman and Umatilla is already 16 per cent wilderness. If this newly proposed wilderness bill is approved, this percentage will increase to 21 per cent. Don't you really think this is ridiculous?*

*There is already a serious imbalance in the Blue Mountain Timerland. The installed plant capacities, excluding export, is somewhere around 750 MMBF annually. As I understand it, the Forest Service sustained annual harvest level is somewhere around 677 MMBF. This represents an over harvest capacity now of 74 MMBF. If we remove more timberland, this will compound what is already an economic burden in our local area.*

*There are several other things that concern me about Wilderness in general:*

1. *Big Game Management*
   *There seems to be a serious misconception that wilderness is the only way to save the big game herds in Eastern Oregon. I personally think this is hog wash.*

*I have seen the Elk Herds increase substantially in areas which have been managed primarily for timber. The Sled Springs Unit in Wallowa County is a prime example. There is more Elk and hunters per acre in that area than anywhere in the state. Every year the Game Commission is harassed by local ranchers to get rid of the Elk.*

*PAGE TWO*
*FEBRUARY 15, 1983*

*It is a know fact that Elk and Deer flourish on developed private lands. Research indicates that optimum habitat is 60 per cent open forage with 40 per cent in varying degrees of timber cover.*

*Part of the proposed wilderness area on the North Fork of the John Day River is heavy timber and in fact would be better Elk habitat if it was opened up for timber harvest.*

*Fish and Fishery habitat is another concern for wilderness. If this is true, why did the Oregon Fish and Wildlife Department build a new fish hatchery on Looking Glass Creek in Northeast Oregon. Over 50 percent of the drainage has been logged and managed for multiple resources since 1900. It was the only drainage in this area which had a stable, consistent water flow and temperature gradient to support the hatchery program. At least five rivers flowing out of the Eagle Cap and Wenaha-Tucannon Wilderness did not meet the fishery department requirements. This in itself should prove something, don't you agree?*

*Another consideration should be given some thought. This is Mining. Two of the areas being considered for wilderness are heavily mineralized areas. The North Fork of the John Day and Elkhorn Mountains both have early history of mineral production. Exploration, development and production is a continuous activity in these areas.*

*The Strawberry Roadless Area includes a chromium mine which was in production during World War II and periodically since that time.*

*Wilderness designation will foreclose these mining operations forever.*

*The United States is heavily dependent on foreign sources for mineral and metals for industrial purposes and defense weapons already. Do we want to make ourselves more dependant on our friends?*

*I think it is plain to see from my comments that I am against any additions or expansions to what is already a vast waste of potential in our state.*

*Please do what you can to protect our country's interests.*

*Respectively,*

*Ted Burgess*
*PO Box 297*
*Elgin, OR 97827*

*XC: STANLEY J. FARRIS*

Ed [illegible]
P.O Box 85
Joseph, OR 97846
2/17/83

Congressman Bob Smith
118 COB
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr Smith,

I recently recieved a 1983 Congressional Questionnaire from your office. This letter is in response to question Number 10 and the present Oregon Wilderness Bill presented to congress by Mr. Weaver, Aucoin and Wyden.

I am not going to snow you with facts & figures because anybody can manipulate pieces of fact & figures to produce any conclussion they desire (an example is the present Wallowa-Whitman National Forest proposed Plan).

The truth as I, a resident of Northeastern Oregon, see it is simple. We are an isolated area with low population levels and at present a relatively large wilderness base, especially in Wallowa County. Any Reduction in timber base results in Reduced harvest and thus Reduced empolyement. Please do not turn this area into another Redwood Nation Park! There is no correlation to increased tourism and jobs lost by reduced timber harvest in areas so far from population centers.

When will people such as Congressman Weaver learn that you cannot preserve a living thing. The Forest is alive and changeing and only through wise management can we offer Multipule Uses.

Please fight to defeat any proposed Wilderness areas that remove commercial Forest land from our needed timber base. The present wilderness areas in Northeastern Oregon (Eagle Cap, Hells Canyon, & the Wenaha-Tuccanon) are true Wilderness areas worthy of such classification. But even these areas are Not used to the potential that exists because of their distance to population centers How can Mr. Weaver claim we need more, especially here.

Sincerely
Ed Halloran

xc to/ Senator Packwood; Senator Hatfield; Gov Atiyeh; St. Senator Thorne; St. Rep. Brogoitti; Earl Misener, Stan Farris

April 13, 1983

February 23, 1983
Bruce Cartmel
P.O. Box 396
Enterprise, Oregon
97828

Senator Mark Hatfield
463 Russell Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Hatfield:

The Oregon Wilderness Bill (H.R. 1149) recently introduced by Congressmen Weaver, AuCoin and Wyden is a legislative action that I view with great alarm. I'd like to share my concern with you by offering a few facts and observations that may help you understand my point of view when I say that the Oregon Wilderness Bill in its present form is not acceptable.

My primary concern lies in the impact this bill will have on Northeast Oregon. Weaver's bill would add about 270,000 acres of wilderness within Northeast Oregon's two national forests, the Wallowa/Whitman and the Umatilla. Approximately two thirds (161,000 acres) of the proposed new wilderness acreage is productive commercial forestland.

I feel strongly that these additional wilderness acres would be a poor use of valuable forestland. Northeast Oregon is already unfairly burdened with vast wilderness areas: 16% of the Wallowa/Whitman and Umatilla National Forest land base is currently designated wilderness (582,000 acres). In addition to this existing wilderness, another 417,000 acres of the Wallowa/Whitman is designated as the Hell's Canyon National Recreation Area. It seems to me that this existing million acre area of restricted land use is far more than Northest Oregon's rightful share of protection for primitive areas. An equitable distribution of the protectionism burden requires that the remainder of this area's forest lands be effectively managed for multiple use, meaning that other national forests should sacrifice if Congress is compelled to designate more wilderness acreage. If Congressman Weaver and his constituency want more Oregon wilderness, let them carry their fair share of the burden by increasing wilderness areas in west-side forests to a level proportionately equal to that already existing here.

I might also add that most of the Northeast Oregon acreage proposed for new wilderness designation in the Oregon Wilderness Bill is not even appropriate for wilderness classification. Large portions of these proposed wilderness areas are not now in a "primitive" state: roads exist into some areas, minerals exploration, development and/or production has taken place and is ongoing in portions of the tracts in question, and several timber sales now are active in one proposed wilderness area. One of the proposed wilderness tracts, Joseph Canyon, was not even identified as a potential wilderness area in the RARE II process because it simply did not qualify as a wilderness candidate.

As I'm sure you're well aware, Northeast Oregon's economy is largely based on natural resources. These timber and grazing resources are made unavailable under wilderness management regimes. Given the sacrifices already made by Northeast Oregon in this respect and the lack of need for further recreation acres in this area, I urge you not to further cripple our economy by increasing designated wilderness acreage in either the Wallowa/Whitman or Umatilla National Forests. Please do not support the Oregon Wilderness Bill if it reaches the Senate in its present form.

Sincerely,

Bruce Cartmel

Bruce Cartmel

Feb. 23, 1983

Dear Sir:

As a citizen of Union County, Oregon, I am quite concerned about the bill introduced regarding additional wilderness areas in Oregon.

I want to go on record as opposing any bill of this nature. Because of the vital importance of timber in this area, we cannot afford to lock up any more of our timberland. The impact would be devastating. Not only would there be an immediate loss of jobs in logging areas, but it also would affect many small industries and ranchers.

Timber follows agriculture as the largest industry of Northeast Oregon, and I feel we should utilize it to the fullest. We cannot afford to put between 300-500 people out of work! That is just the immediate decrease in jobs and it would be almost impossible to determine the long range loss.

Wallowa-Whitman and Umatilla National Forests already have 16% of their land base as designated wilderness. With what is being proposed, it would be raised to 23%! We cannot afford to lose this much more commercial timberland.

Congressman Weaver has already publicly stated that wilderness designation should not exceed 3% of ALL available timber in Oregon. In the Blue Mts., this current bill would raise this to over 6% of the total commercial forest land base. How do you explain the contradiction?

Again let me state that I am totally opposed to this bill of adding more areas to the wilderness!

Sincerely

Raymond L. McVey

Raymond L. McVey
Rt. 2 Box 42
Elgin, OR. 97827

February 18, 1983

Rep. Bob Brogoitti
State Capitol
RM. 366
Salem, OR 97310

RE: Oregon Wilderness

Dear Rep. Brogoitti:

The proposed increase of the total national forestland base of the Wallowa-Whitman and Umatilla National Forestland into wilderness to 23 percent is alarming! Sixteen percent of these national forestlands are already designated as wilderness in contrast to about eight percent of all Oregon National Forestland.

It seems that Northeast Oregon is already unfairly burdened with wilderness. Eastern Oregon's economic base is its natural resources--timber and agriculture. Wilderness makes these resources unavailable. Congressman Weaver has publicly stated that the total wilderness designation should not exceed three percent of all available timber harvest in Oregon, it is already 13 percent in Eastern Oregon.

Long-term economic stability and prosperity are the primary goals of people throughout the United States including Eastern Oregon. This requires the use and management of our timber and not locking it up in wilderness. Increasing the wilderness would contribute to the collapse of the social structure of our community and many other communities. The mills' capacity already exceeds the long-term supply. Wilderness designation of any commercial forestland will exacerbate an already critical situation.

This area is famous for its elk hunting. It is not a good argument to say elk need wilderness to survive as a species because elk are not a wilderness animal. They flourish on developed private lands. Timber harvest will increase elk habitat conditions and develop surplus forage.

The construction of a fish hatchery on Lookingglass proves water quality, water production and fisheries' habitat is consistent with multiple use management of the forestland. This type of management requires that fisheries be protected and enhances, but wilderness is not required to do this.

In summary, we feel that Eastern Oregon has enough wilderness. Our future depends on the timber industry.

Sincerely,

John Lindsey

John Lindsey

Cathy Lindsey

Cathy Lindsey

cl

cc: Congressman Bob Smith
Senator Bob Packwood
Senator Mark Hatfield
Governor Victor I. Atiyeh
Senator Mike Thorne
Earl C. Misener
Stanley J. Farris
Congressman Les AuCoin
Forest Supervisor

**Timber and Wood Products Group**

Northeast Oregon Region
P.O. Box 610
LaGrande, Oregon 97850
503/963-3141

**Boise Cascade**

March 3, 1983

Mr. Jerry Allen
Wallowa Whitman National Forest
P. O. Box 907
Baker, OR 97814

Dear Jerry:

Last April I wrote requesting your forest to put up some small, short term accessible timber sales to help the local timber industry remain competitive with westside operators of short term timber sales.

I want to thank you for your efforts in making changes in your timber sales program to accommodate the local timber industry. While there was not as much volume offered, on a short term basis as the industry could have used, there was enough to maintain a reduced production level through the remainder of the year. The result was much less of an economic problem to the employees and local communities than extended shutdowns would have been. That is what would have happened without any short term timber sales. I cannot speak for other companies; but, in our company's case the La Grande and Joseph Sawmills would have been down for at least four months. Those shutdowns would have necessitated a two month closure of the La Grande Particleboard Plant also.

I hope you will continue short term timber sales (1-2 yrs.) through the present calendar year. The lumber market is improving but it will still be sometime before the local timber industry is back to full production.

There have been some complaints from industry about too many short term sales. The problem is one of semantics. The industry complaints are about some medium to large timber sales which historically have been five year plus sales, but are now being sold as three year sales. As a general statement three year sales, of significant size, are terrible for the industry. A three year term allows for substantial speculation and reduces the operational flexability of varying species, size/quality to meet seasonal/product demand. A true short term sale is one which must be logged in one year or less. In some cases due to necessary road construction/sale date not coinciding with the logging season, the sales must be made for two years.

I hope the above is not too confusing. But I did want to express my appreciation for your efforts to assist the local timber industry and communities in a very trying economic period. Some comments concerning "short term" timber sales seemed appropriate.

Sincerely,

John Reed

John Reed
Northeast Oregon
Region Manager

/n

xc: Union County Judge, Earle Meisner
Wallowa County Judge, Stan Farris
State Senator, Mike Thorne

R. B. Tibbatts
3012 Takena S.W.
Albany, OR 97321

August 23, 1983

The Honorable Mark Hatfield
Pioneer Square Court House
Portland, OR 97204

RE: Oregon Wilderness Bill

Dear Senator Hatfield:

I believe the Wilderness Act passed by Congress in 1964 carried the honorable intent to preserve certain designated primitive land areas of this country, some of which are located in Oregon.

I have serious concern about the proposed Oregon Wilderness Bill currently before the Senate Energy & Natural Resources Committee.

I urge you to specifically delete the "Middle Santiam" and "Old Cascades" areas from the Bill.

There are several important reasons leading to my request. First, these areas are not suitable for primitive wilderness but are suitable for highest and best use as commercially producing timber lands. The areas offer little in spectacular vistas but include numerous man-made improvements (roads and bridges) as well as clear cut areas. Second, withdrawal of these productive areas would remove at least 32,000,000 board feet of timber per year from the Sweet Home Ranger District resulting in the probable closing of a major mill and affecting over 965 jobs in the East Linn County timber and related industries. Third, Linn County stands to lose $2,250,000 of income annually from projected timber harvests. Fourth, Oregon already has approximately one-half acre of land set aside as Wilderness for each resident. Fifth, it appears that only 2% of Oregon's population use the wilderness areas.

How much additional Wilderness area do we need? How much can we afford?

I am sending a copy of this letter to the Senate Energy & Natural Resources Committee asking that it be entered into the records of the hearings on the Oregon Wilderness Bill.

Again, I urge you and all other members of the committee to delete the proposed Middle Santiam and Old Cascades areas from the Oregon Wilderness Bill.

Yours very truly,

Rod Tibbatts

R. B. Tibbatts

RBT/rec

cc: Senator Bob Packwood
√Tony Bevenitto, Senate Energy &Natural Resources Committee
Representative Denny Smith

Senator Mark Hatfield
Senate Office Building
Washington D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Hatfield:

Please incorporate this letter into the official hearing record.
I'm writing as a very concerned Oregon environmentalist. I support the conversationists' proposal to protect the finest of Oregon's remaining forest wildlands as Congressionally-designated wilderness. I also support the areas in HR 1149 as a good first step in sound stewardship.
However, please no reductions in that bill!

Following are areas and boundary adjustments I want to see included in the Senate version of the bill.

Areas to be added:

Drift Creek - 11,260 acres

Deadhorse Rim - 13,615 acres

Lookout Mountain - 15,577 acres

Murderers Creek - 30,683

Wapiti - 51,904

Chief Lookingglass - 6,500 acres

Grande Ronde Canyon - 22,978 acres

Existing areas that need boundary expansions:

Salmon-Huckleberry - 2,000 acres - add 2 miles of lower Eagle Creek

Mt Jefferson Additions - 5681 acres, key lower elevation ponderosa pine & Douglas-fir forest areas

Middle Santiam - 2500 acres

Old Cascades - 22,500 acres, Pyramids, Jumpoff Joe, Browder Ridge, Moose Creek. Upgrade from "Wilderness Study" to "Wilderness."

Three Sisters Additions - 38,000 acres Rainbow Falls, Cultus

Mountain, outer Squaw Creek Falls, & lower elevation areas on east side, as well as western forests of Waldo Country

Sky Lakes - 12,000 acres - Lower Cherry & Red Blanket Creeks.

Mt. Lakes Additions - 1500 acres

Little Aspen Butte, BLM Wilderness Study Area.

Grassy Knob - 13,030 acres
Copper Mt.

Gearhart Mt. Additions - 770 acres
Section of North Fork of Sprague River

North Fork John Day -

94,000 acres - Elkhorn Mt., Battle Creek, Squaw Creek, Trail Creek South Ireland, Beaver Creek.

Eagle Cap Additions - 35,000 acres

Wing Ridge Boulder Park, Pine and Eagle Creeks.

Please help us save our wilderness for wildlife, recreation and ecological balance.

Thank-you,
Jeanne A. Budd
42835 S.E. Pagh
Sandy, OR 97055

2610 NW Hayes Ave
Corvallis, OR 97330
August 20, 1983

The Honorable Mark O. Hatfield
U. S. Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator:

I am writing in support of the Oregon Wilderness Bill recently passed by the House of Representatives. I ask that this letter be included in the record of your hearing in Salem, OR, Aug 25, 1983. I am particularly anxious to see that wilderness protection be granted to the Middle Santiam and Old Cascades proposals.

I have heard that you are concerned about providing decent housing for poor people and that wilderness may be related to this problem. We in the USA are not limited by natural resources in addressing this problem. Poverty in our country (the inability to provide adequate food, clothing, warmth, and housing) is due to a number of causes such as ignorance, prejudice, the absence of will, and misfortune. The solution does not lie in exploiting our wilderness for whatever natural resources they may hold.

I understand that you have lately referred to the quality of the stewardship of the US Forest Service over our National Forests. Generally, over the past 100 years I think their stewardship has been good, but events of the past 2 or 3 decades give me pause. Forest practices by the USFS over the past decades have been getting worse, and on numerous occasions the Congress and the courts have directly intervened to improve the situation. Moreover, the USFS has shown a recent tendency to become politicized, and I am sure that the policies of Secretary Watt and Undersecretary Crowell are departures from long standing federal land stewardship. The quality of USFS stewardship is declining.

Much is said about the relationship of wilderness to jobs. I read in the paper that the forest products industry is currently running at full capacity and yet employment therin has decreased from 85,000 to 65,000. This decrease is due to automation, and it greatly exceeds the jobs impact estimates of even the most rabid anti-wilderness advocates. Logical arguments can be made that the jobs impact of a 1.2 million acre wilderness addition is a minor factor. You have acknowledged such arguments in our previous correspondence.

What accounts for the controversy over wilderness? The answer is clear; greed, fear, and ignorance.

I am suffering from cancer, but I mention this only to give credibility to what follows. When one faces death, one tries to sort out what is important to life. It is apparent that important things in life are not the accumulation of material wealth or gratifying our creature comforts. Rather the important things in life must be spiritual. Like many kindred souls, I get a spiritual awakening in a pristine wilderness setting the way God made it. I realize that this is not universally shared by everyone. A recent letter to the editor in the Corvallis paper attacked wilderness as "wildermess". The author sees only the material value of a forest, and she is to be pitied for she has eyes but cannot see.

Sincerely,

John R Potter

John R. Potter

August 18, 1983

Senator Mark Hatfield
Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Hatfield;

Please admit the following letter as written testimony in connection with your hearing on the Oregon Wilderness Bill in Salem, Oregon, August 25, 1983.

More than once in my inquiries into wilderness planning I have found wilderness classified under the multiple use catagory of recreation which would seem to place it on a level of importance equal to developed campgrounds, boat ramps, and tennis courts. If recreation were the only reason for wilderness, then of course, 1.2 million acres of additional designated wilderness in Oregon would be a bit too much. I would like to make several points about the value and uses of wilderness that I believe are often underplayed.

An important aspect of several of the wilderness proposals under consideration here is that they encompass large forested areas, often whole watersheds or ecosystems, such as the Salmon-Huckleberry and Badger Creek areas. Some animals and plants prosper in suburbs and clearcuts, but others need the richness and isolation of large areas of old growth timber. Here they can be protected, not from hunting perhaps, but from other human pressures on themselves and their habitat. Fish, too, need clean, unsilted streams in which to successfully breed. Hatcheries serve a purpose, and perhaps fill in for streams and breeding grounds already destroyed, but wild fish deserve a place in the world as well. The other wilderness dependent plants and animals also have a right to exist irrespective of human recreational needs.

An undisturbed watershed is one of the most important human-use values of wilderness. Clean water is going to become a very precious resource in the near future, and when California and the Southwest start asking the Northwest for water, and when the "protected" Bull Run Reserve becomes inadequate or damaged by logging activity, then water production becomes an excellent, non-consumptive use of wilderness lands.

Third, an extensive system of wilderness lands, with varied habitat and ecological zones, insures the availability of baseline areas for scientific study. I realize that there is already a good system of Natural Research Areas, but they are primarily small plots of land and could not be adequate for studies of large animal habitat, watersheds, or forest and land use planning. There needs to be places to study what happens if the hand of modern man does not interfere with natural processes.

Finally, as a church building can be used for a variety of purposes and still minister to the spiritual needs of its congregation, so can wilderness, in addition to the above practical uses, meet an important spiritual need for many individuals. If this must be termed recreation, then I believe we must stress the original use if the term: re-creation. This spiritual need cannot be filled in a crowded campground or at an overlook with expansive views of mountains that have been roaded and logged. Some people (in this case the needs of a few need not be beaten down to the level of the lowest common denominator) need the space to be alone with themselves and the world. I hesitate to quote extensively from someone else, but writer David Thomson, in his book The Shining Mountains, has found most of the words I have been looking for:

> "The wild mountains that were left were a place for me to merge my spirit with that of the earth, to let go of my ego and feel the simple and profound flow of existence, outside the social lacerations of everyday life; feel the life force, and my connection to the earth and its history. What it means to be a human, and where it was going."

This kind of spiritual discovery requires a lot of space, and perhaps it is not for everyone, but those few who could make use of this intellectual resource would be or should be the ones to lead humanity through the increasingly difficult future of this planet.

So please, consider the above factors in your decisions, and remember that when choosing between wilderness designation and road building, only one course is permanent. We can always amend the law in times of critical national need, but we can never re-create a wilderness that has taken nature a billion years to develop. Thank You.

Sincerely,

Joseph W. Hinton

Joseph W. Hinton
3525 S, E. Milwaukie Ave.
Portland, Or. 97202

Mrs. P. W. Chase
18140 Couch Mkt. Rd.
Bend, Oregon 97701

August 18, 1983

Senator Mark Hatfield
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Hatfield,

Re Oregon Wilderness Bill: —

Since I may not be able to attend the hearing to be held in Salem on August 25th, I ask that this letter be included in the hearing record.

My position is
that the House bill HR 1149 protects the minimum acreage acceptable,
that Oregon needs this increased wilderness because of the additional tourism it will attract, and the resulting increase in economic well-being it will generate,
that the forest industry will not be

unduly hampered by removal of these lands. More intensive and wiser use of the remaining areas will fill this industry's needs and create new jobs. Furthermore, new technologies developing in building methods are already lessening the demand for wood products.

that the bill to be presented to the Senate should be at least as inclusive as HR 1149 and should retain the compromise "release language"

Yours very truly,

J. G. Chase

Josephine Bridges
P.O. Box 1675
Bandon, Oregon 97411

August 14, 1983

Senator Mark Hatfield
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Sir,

I am writing to express my support for H.R. 1149, the Oregon Forest Wilderness Bill, and to ask that not only those lands which have been approved by the House of Representatives, but also further watershed, habitat, and recreational areas be included. I have enclosed a list of these lands compiled by the Oregon Natural Resources Council.

I am proud to live in a state as beautiful, diverse, and forward-thinking as Oregon. We can afford to lose neither what remains of our wilderness nor our committment to protect the species dependent upon that wilderness; H.R. 1149 is a fair and balanced beginning, and I urge you to support it and work for its passage by the Senate.

I request that these comments be included in the official hearing record.

Thank you,

Josephine Bridges

CC: Bob Packwood

## Areas That Should Be Added to HR 1149 by the Senate

**DRIFT CREEK** (11,260 acres) Finest representative sample of old growth Douglas-fir forest left in Coast Range; habitat for bald eagle, spotted owl, marten & other dependent species. Also a state-designated "wild fish" stream. Less than 2% of Coast Range remains in a natural condition.

**DEADHORSE RIM** (13,615 ac.) Together with Coleman Rim (in HR 1149), the only remaining pileated woodpecker, marten & fisher habitat left on Fremont National Forest. Deadhorse Rim was the eruptive center of a caldera, while Coleman Rim is excellent example of a fault block formation.

**LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN** (15,577 ac.) Most rugged terrain on Ochoco Forest; spectacular recreation area with outstanding views, wild horse range, critical wildlife habitat.

**MURDERERS CREEK** (30,683 ac.) Optimum habitat for elk & deer; adjacent to state-owned Wildlife Management Area of same name; bighorn sheep, pronghorn antelope, wild horses, steelhead fishery. Includes 10,000-acre BLM WSA.

**WAPITI** (51,904 ac.) 3000 of 4000 Rocky Mountain elk in the Heppner unit depend on this 25% that remains in a wilderness condition. Also important spawning habitat for salmon & steelhead trout.

**CHIEF LOOKINGGLASS** (6,500 ac.) Critical fisheries habitat for wild salmon & steelhead; provides vital high water quality for fish hatchery designed to help restore fish runs on Grande Ronde River System.

**GRANDE RONDE CANYON** (22,978 ac.) 20 miles of wild river canyon; important anadromous fish producer & big game winter range; ponderosa pine, mixed conifer & lodgepole. River included in State Scenic Waterway bill.

## Areas in HR 1149 Needing Boundary Expansions by the Senate

**SALMON-HUCKLEBERRY** (2000 ac. expansion) Add 2 mi. of lower Eagle Creek.

**MOUNT JEFFERSON ADDITIONS** (5681 ac.) Key low elevation areas.

**MIDDLE SANTIAM** (2500 ac.) Additional critical old growth forest stands.

**OLD CASCADES** (22,500 ac.) Pyramids, Jumpoff Joe, Browder Ridge and Moose Creek units should be added for important ecological diversity. Entire proposal needs to be upgraded from "Wilderness Study" to "Wilderness."

**THREE SISTERS ADDITIONS** (38,000 ac.) Lower elevation areas on east side as well as Rainbow Falls, Cultus Mountain, outer Squaw Creek Falls and western forested regions of the Waldo Country should be added.

**SKY LAKES** (12,000 ac.) Lower Cherry & Red Blanket Creeks, other lower elevations for ecological diversity; not including Pelican Butte.

**MOUNTAIN LAKES ADDITIONS** (1500 ac.) Little Aspen Butte & BLM WSA (Wilderness Study Area) for wildlife habitat purposes.

**GRASSY KNOB** (13,030 ac.) Copper Mountain, a key watershed area.

**GEARHART MOUNTAIN ADDITIONS** (770 ac.) Section of N. Fork of Sprague R.

**NORTH FORK JOHN DAY** (94,000 ac.) Battle Creek, Squaw Creek, Elkhorn Range, South Ireland & Beaver Creek units.

**EAGLE CAP ADDITIONS** (35,000 ac.) Wing Ridge and Boulder Park areas.

**Barraglen Scottish Terriers &**
**West Highland White Terriers**
**Mr. & Mrs. A. Ross Bower**
150 Detrick Drive
Grants Pass, Oregon 97527

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July 26, 1983

The Honorable Mark Hatfield
United States Senate
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Hatfield:

Since we will be unable to attend either of the United States Senate Committee Hearings in Oregon on H.R. 1149, we would like to express our opinions to you on the matter of the Oregon Wilderness Act of 1983 and The Wilderness Bill.

We are strongly opposed to having over 70% of the 1.2 million acres of proposed new wilderness taken out of our Congressional District; indeed, we are opposed to any additional wilderness acreage being created in Oregon. While we agree that wilderness areas should exist and be properly managed in all areas of the U.S. where this is feasible and practical, we do feel that the creation of additional wilderness areas should be considered in terms of its financial impact on the area where such creation is to take place. We hope you will agree that this is primarily a matter of balancing the needs for creating wilderness (and the beauty it extends to succeeding generations of Americans) with the financial needs of the communities involved especially the finances generated by timber harvesting and land taxation.

To skip to another subject, we are encouraged to know that you plan to vote for repeal of the Interest and Dividend Withholding. It would appear that time is running out for this repeal unless the Internal Revenue Service grants an additional extension. We would be very interested in knowing where the proposed repeal currently stands.

Thank you for your interest in the concerns of your constituents.

Very truly yours,

Ann B. Bower

Ann B. Bower

/ab

August 23, 1983

The Honorable Mark Hatfield
Pioneer Square Court House
Portland, Oregon 97204

Senator Hatfield:

As an employee of a wood products firm, I jealously want to protect my interest in commercial timberland.

As a citizen concerned about the economy of our state, I certainly do not want to see loss of jobs in the forest products industry. This would most certainly occur if the decision is made to increase the Wilderness area in the Middle Santiam and Old Cascades.

As a taxpayer, I want to to see my taxes maintained at the current level, which the Forest Service commercial timberlands provide with the current harvest. Don't increase my taxes with more Wilderness which only two percent of the people in our state utilizes for pleasure.

As one who enjoys high alpine lakes, meadows, and beautiful snowcapped peaks, I also want to jealously protect that pleasure. I feel the Wilderness areas we have are quality areas, easily accessible, and adequate for our state. It is needless to add more area that would be less than quality Wilderness area.

Save the Middle Santiam and Old Cascades for the majority of Oregon's citizens.

Sincerely,

Jacque McIntyre

Jacque McIntyre

August 19, 1983

The Honorable Tony Bevenitto, Chairman
Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee
312 Dirksen Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Bevenitto:

I am a concerned citizen of Oregon who is opposed to the Oregon Wilderness bill. I, for one, think that Oregon has enough acres set aside for the few people who have the time and money to visit these areas.

It is my understanding that our Representatives Weaver, Wyden and AuCoin wants to set aside 1.2 million acres as wilderness and in these acres would include "The Middle Santiam and Old Cascades" areas. I cannot imagine how they could come up with this preposterous bill. It is rediculous! If they would go into the Middle Santiam and Old Cascade areas they would find graveled roads, concrete bridges and clear-cut logged areas. Does this seem like a wilderness area?

We, the people of Oregon, need work, not unemployment. I would urge you to amend the Oregon Wilderness Bill to remove those proposed acreages that are best suited for timber production from the bill so we, the tax payers if we are employed, can work and feed our families.

Sincerely,

Lyle H. Gibson
587 Morton ST
Lebanon Oregon
97355

cc: Senator Hatfield
cc: Senator Packwood

County Court of Union County
La Grande, Oregon 97850

From the office of
EARLE C. MISENER, County Judge

MIKE CALDWELL, Commissioner
MARIE LESTER, Commissioner

July 19, 1983.

Senator Mark Hatfield
322 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Hatfield,

Please include this letter as written testimony on the Wilderness Bill under consideration presently, as I'm unable to attend the hearing in person.

As you undoubtly realize, Oregon has been blessed with an abundance of natural beauty and, like many, I believe it is our responsibility to preserve these natural assets for further generations, but I don't believe it is prudent to do that at the expense of our citizens' livelihoods today.

I'm not going to recite acreage figures as I'm sure you will have more figures given to you in the next several weeks than you can stand. But I think it is fair to say that Oregon certainly has its share of wilderness and also it's fair to say that Eastern Oregon has the majority of that acreage. Therefore, I believe it's imperative that you and your collegues examine the impact that additional acres will have on Eastern Oregon.

The timber industry has examined the economic impact very thoroughly and their figures may be viewed by some as suspect, but never the less, it is certain that the local timber industry will suffer dramatically, not to mention local government, if the proposed legislation is inacted.

In Union County, we operate our Road Department almost exclusively on federal timber receipts, and without this source of revenue we would not be able to maintain our road system. As you know, during these recessionary times, our road budgets have suffered and the resulting effects will be with us for many years. In light of what we are facing now and with respect to this County's future, I personally am deeply concerned about the notion of more wilderness.

To put the issue in plain terms from my perspective, it equates very simply. More wilderness means less timber; less timber means fewer jobs and less revenue for roads and schools. Although this equation *may be oversimplified, it does represent a majority of opinion from your and my constituents; and therefore, bears examination.*

*In conclusion, let me state again that preservation is important and I'm sure there are some places in the current proposal that would and should be placed under wilderness, but I'm just as sure that there is a great deal of land and timber that does not belong in wilderness if we are going to continue to allow Oregonians the opportunity to earn a living and pay taxes. These Oregonians need a strong voice now on this matter if we are going to maintain what we feel is a good quality of life.*

*Thank you for your time and the opportunity for Eastern Oregon to be heard on this important matter.*

*Sincerely,*

*Mike Caldwell*
*County Commissioner*

*MC/kc*

Earl C. Misener
Union C. [illegible]

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• P.O. BOX 267
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UNION COUNTY COURT
RECEIVED
MAR 15 1983
By
By

MEMORANDUM

DATE March 11, 1983

TO Whom It May Concern

FROM Jack L. Martin, Manager, Gem Fuel Company ( a Shell Oil Company Jobber) and R.W. Hagan, Custom Farming R.W. Hagan

J.L. Martin

SUBJECT: 1983 Oregon Wilderness Bill

CC: Jerry Allen, R. Max Peterson, Congressman Bob Smith, Senator Bob Packwood, Senator Mark Hatfield, Governor Victor L. Atiyeh, Senator Mike Thorne, Rep. Bob Brogoitti, and Congressman Les AuCoin.

I wish to voice my objection concerning the 1983 Oregon Wilderness Bill because of the dramatic effect it will have on our local economy and future jobs. Northeast Oregon economy is so dependant on the timber industry that if the bill passes it will curtail and eliminate a way of life for many people. Recreational use of the area in question is so small compared to the timber harvest that it should not even be an issue. The area in question is not located near a large metropolitan community to support the dramatic loss.

I am not in the timber business but as a concerned citizen I see how this bill could even further the decline of our economy from a recession to a depression.

UNION COUNTY ASSESSOR
COUNTY COURTHOUSE
LA GRANDE. OREGON 97850

**PATTY GOODERHAM**
Assessor

**TELEPHONE (503)**
963-8686

March 23, 1983

UNION COUNTY COURT
RECEIVED
MAR 23 1983
By
By

Earl C Misener
Union County Judge
Union Co. Courthouse
La Grande, OR 97850

RE: 1983 Oregon Wilderness Bill

Dear Earl,

As Union County Assessor I am strongly opposed to the Wilderness Bill that has recently passed the House. I am also opposed to Senator Hatfield's Wilderness proposal to the Senate for the following reasons:

1. The economic stability of Northeastern Oregon communities depends on our RENEWABLE resources mainly the timber and cattle industry. Recreational occupations could not possibly fill the gap of lost jobs in the timber and cattle industry. Especially when the use of our existing wilderness has been steadly declining.

2. The new Oregon Wilderness Bill would eliminate multiple-use management on commercial forest lands which is the highest and best use. The Bill would be catering to special interest environmentalist groups. Those who wish to lock up the land for a minute percentage of the population to use.

3. Nearly 40% of our state's existing wilderness is located within Wallowa and adjacent counties. Passage of this Bill would increase the ratio of wilderness to commercial forest land in Northeast Oregon to EIGHT times the statewide average.

4. Current restrictions on timber management in the Hells Canyon National Recreation Area and the 512,000 acres designated for big game habitat in the Wallowa-Whiteman forest plan have already curtailed land OUTSIDE the current and proposed wilderness to timber harvest.

5. It has been proven in Northeast Oregon that multiple-use management on commercial forest land has caused big game and fish habitat to thrive. Two areas are the Grossman area and Lookingglass fish hatchery in Wallowa County.

6. The increase in taxes to property owners could possibly double or triple due to:

   a. Decrease in timber receipts used for roads (75% of receipts totally fund the county road departments).

   b. Decrease in timber receipts used for schools (25% of receipts help fund schools).

   c. Closure of at least one sawmill facility is anticipated. The property tax burden would be shifted to other owners due to loss of value used to compute tax rates.

   d. There is the possibility of 500 jobs being lost. The recreational jobs in the Wilderness Area could not replace those lost in industry. Therefore those people would leave our communities causing the tax burden to shift to an even smaller portion of the people left.

I hope you take these concerns into consideration and influence the Wilderness decision...in the best interest of the Northeast Oregon population.

Sincerely,

Patty Gooderham

PATTY GOODERHAM
Union County Assessor

PG/mr

UNION COUNTY COURT
RECEIVED
MAR 21 1983
By

Dear Sir,

Once again I find it necessary to Write to you about the Oregon Wilderness Bill.

I am asking you not to pass this bill. We already have ample Wilderness in the Wallowa-Whitman + Umatilla National Forest. I can't see fit to lock up our natural resources that was God given for Our use. Down the road a few years we might be awfully glad we have this productive land.

The Wilderness area's we now have are not used. I don't feel we need it for our game Animals + Birds. We seem to have good hunting seasons. How many people do you know that use the already Wilderness of Hells Canyon, Eagle Cap's + Wenaha-Tucannon? So why Create more? I don't see any need for a long letter to get my point across. Thanking you for your time.

Respectively
Mrs. Betty Jean Smith
Rt 1 Box 78
Summerville, Oregon 97876

No return address

UNION COUNTY CO

RECEIVED

MAR 14 1983

By

By

March 8, 1983.

Earl Misener

The purpose of this letter is to voice my concern regarding the proposed Wilderness Bill sponsored by Congressmen Weaver, Aucion and Wyden. We already have 582,000 acres of designated wilderness in Northeast Oregon. Almost half of this wilderness area is productive commercial forest land.

In my opinion, it is sheer lunacy to take even more of our productive timber land out of production and lock it up as wilderness. Much of this land has been roaded, has been logged at one time and certainly does not fit in a wilderness catagory.

There is no one who enjoys more the privilege of visiting our now existing wilderness area than I do, but I am certain in my own mind that we have enough wilderness in this area now without adding more. It would take months to visit all the lakes, meadows and trails in the Eagle Cap Wilderness area and a very small percentage of our population is fortunate enough to even scratch the surface in visiting this area.

Please vote against this proposed legislation that I feel would be so destructive to the economy of our Eastern Oregon region.

Fred White

Rosalie Winter

UNION COUNTY COURT
RECEIVED
MAR 11 1983
By
By

March 10, 1983

Earl C. Misener
Union County Judge
Union County Courthouse
La Grande, OR 97850

Dear Mr Misener:

I would like to strongly protest the addition of anymore wilderness area to Northeast Oregon.

Northeast Oregon is unfairly burdened with wilderness already. This newly introduced wilderness bill will increase wilderness to 25% of Wallowa Whitman and Umatilla National Forest Land Base.

Eastern Oregon's economic base is its national resource. Mainly timber and agriculture. Putting these lands into wilderness will make these resources unavailable.

Eastern Oregon's economy is based on the use and management of its natural resources on both private and public lands.

Our area has a small population and we do not have the representation of the large metropolitan areas, hence the sell out of our livelyhood by Weaver, Aucoin and Wyden. If more wilderness is needed, let's make wilderness areas of downtown Eugene and Portland. At least someone would be able to afford to visit it.

This area lacks the physical, economic demographic attributes to support industrial expansion and economic diversity. The only alternative is processing and manufacturing its natural resources.

This a true multiple use resource region. The resources, (timber, range recreation, water and wildlife) must be managed collectively to contribute their share individually to the resource based economy.

Wilderness will lock up the timber resources and devalue the grazing resource which supports the local economy.

The social structure of many communities will collapse.

Plant capacities in Northeast Oregon already exceeds long term supply.

Wilderness designation of any commercial forest land will only add to an already critical situation.

Recently I saw Representative Denny Smith and Weaver on national news when Representative Smith objected to the Wilderness Bill because of the loss of 8,000 jobs in the state of Oregon. Weaver (I would not call him congressman, because he is not representing Oregons people or interest) responded new jobs would be created. He did not say that 8,000 new jobs would be created to replace the 8,000 lost, but I am certain that less jobs would be available.

He also asked where Representative Smith was when the meetings were held to discuss the Wilderness Bill. I have personally attended some of these hearings on Rare II and Wilderness Bills and I can assure you little if any consideration is given to the opinions of any one living and making our living in this area. It is very easy for someone who has no interest in an area to not care what happens to it.

I have worked in the wood products industry for 35 years, 15 of those years in Northeast Oregon. I have raised 4 children to be good citizens. My eldest daughter graduated from Eastern Oregon State College and is a teacher. My son attended EOSC for two years and graduated from Idaho State University as a pharmacist and graduated from the University of San Francisco with a law degree. My second daughter attended EOSC and at the present is employed by Boise Cascade Corporation, and my youngest daughter is presently attending EOSC. I have more than paid my share of taxes and am looking forward to retiring in Northeast Oregon, but this will be impossible if there is no industry to help share the tax load.

If the Wilderness Bill is approved, especially with the additional 110,000 acres Weaver is proposing, Northeast Oregon will not continue to exist.

Sincerely concerned,

John D. Jones

John D. Bud Jones
2301 Century Blvd.
La Grande, OR 97850

UNION COUNTY COURT
RECEIVED
MAR 11 1983

By
By

March 10th, 1983

Judge Earl C. Misener
Union Co. Courthouse
LaGrande, Oregon 97850

Dear Judge Misener,

This letter is in opposition to making anymore Wilderness Areas in Eastern Oregon. I understand that 40% of the existing Wilderness is already in two counties, Union and Wallowa. I certainly believe that is enough for this area.

Oregon is having a very depressed time with the lumber industry at the present. If the government keeps putting Eastern Oregon land into Wilderness areas we will have to depend on back-packers, tourists, etc., to make its livelihood and I believe, even you know that would be an impossibility.

My husband and I are both born Eastern Oregonians and love the land and area very much. He works for Boise Cascade and will be retiring this year. I work for the Elgin School system and will continue to work until I retire. This bill would not effect our lives too much, but all of our children will be effected as they work for the lumber industry. It will be terrible if all young people have to leave this area to seek employment. This makes you think of other parts of Oregon!

Please do anything you can to stop this from happening. There are other parts of Oregon that can have Wilderness Areas besides Eastern Oregon.

Sincerely,

Betty Knapp

Betty Knapp
Box 527
Elgin, Oregon 97827

Box 342
March 3, 1983
Joseph, Oregon 97846

Dear Mr. Misener:

I am writing this letter as a concerned citizen on this new wilderness bill. I am a young man but I am still interested in my future in this county. I have spent most of my work expierience—ranching, but now I am involved in the logging industry. Most all of my family are in the timber business in one way or another and our future is in jeopordy. Those people who don't think that our jobs will be hurt have not done enough research on the matter nor do they realize the impact this bill would have on the economy here.

I don't have any fancy words for you—just the plain truth. If you take away more timbered land you are cutting back on jobs. Timber is one of our few renewable resorces and it's a proven fact that good managed forest land does alot of good. For instance it gives more and better grazing land for big game like deer and elk. This wildlife is on the increase on these timber managed areas-up to as much as 55% in the last decade.

What I am hoping to convey to you is that I wish you would really do more research on R.A.R.E. III because it could cost the jobs of over 700 people—jobs that they have no other alternatives to go to. Loss of employment, not to mention the economical damage it could do to the cost of lumber, the cattle industry would loose their allotments so that less cattle could be raised here.

It's difficult I'm sure to grasp the picture unless you live in an area like this. Our tourist trade won't compensate for the jobs lost as the tourist season is only about three months out of the year at it's best.

I implore you to please consider these conditions very carefully before you make your final decision.

Thank you,

Larry Jennings

UNION COUNTY COURT
RECEIVED
MAR 11 1983
By
By

March 8, 1983.

The purpose of this letter is to voice my concern regarding the proposed Wilderness Bill sponsored by Congressmen Weaver, Aucion and Wyden. We already have 582,000 acres of designated wilderness in Northeast Oregon. Almost half of this wilderness area is productive commercial forest land.

In my opinion, it is sheer lunacy to take even more of our productive timber land out of production and lock it up as wilderness. Much of this land has been roaded, has been logged at one time and certainly does not fit in a wilderness catagory.

There is no one who enjoys more the privilege of visiting our now existing wilderness area than I do, but I am certain in my own mind that we have enough wilderness in this area now without adding more. It would take months to visit all the lakes, meadows and trails in the Eagle Cap Wilderness area and a very small percentage of our population is fortunate enough to even scratch the surface in visiting this area.

Please vote against this proposed legislation that I feel would be so destructive to the economy of our Eastern Oregon region.

King Spain
Lorna M. Spain

UNION COUNTY COURT
RECEIVED
MAR 14 1983
By
By

March 6, 1983

Earl C. Misenor
Union County Judge
Union Co. Courthouse
LaGrande, Or 97850

The 1983 Oregon Wilderness Bill and Proposed Wallowa-Whitman Management Plan will have a long-term effect on jobs, income, and our way of life in Northeast Oregon.

I would like to point out some of the effects of this plan.

Union and Wallowa Counties both depend on our renewable resources. Over 50% of our primary business is based on timber and agriculture industries..

The long-term stability for Eastern Oregon requires an equitable resolution on the Wilderness and Proposed Forest Plan issues. The new Oregon Wilderness Bill would eliminate Multiple-Use Management on additional commercial Forest Lands. National Forests contain 9[illegible]% of the standing saw-timber and 75% of all commercial Forest Land the region.

Nearly 40% of Oregon's existing wilderness is located within Wallowa and adjacent counties. The 1983 Wilderness Bill would increase the ratio of wilderness to commercial forest land in Northeast Oregon to four times the statewide average. In the Proposed Plan 512,[illegible] acres are designated for big game habitat which significantly restricts timber management. Multiple-use-management of commercial forest lands provide for big game and fish habitat. Elk and deer thrive on private forest lands which are managed for timber production.

According to an Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife Report, elk herds have increased over 55% in the past decade; A fish hatchery was placed on Lookingglass Creek in Northeast Oregon where over 50% of the drainage has been logged and managed for multiple resources. There is little chance to replace timber from other sources for that lost from National Forests.

Recreational jobs will not replace those lost in timber processing and grazing under the proposed management plan. Also, the counties would have reduced revenues from timber receipts to perform services and that would cause higher taxes for the counties. With the loss of jobs and higher taxes, Union and Wallowa Counties would probably be turned into nothing but ghost towns. In other words, the people of Eastern Oregon could not afford this proposed plan.

Respectfully submitted,

Rick Carson

Rick Carson

**WALLOWA COUNTY COURT**

Office of the Judge
Phone:503-426-3586
State of Oregon
P.O. Box E
Enterprise, Oregon 97828

March 9, 1983

UNION COUNTY COURT
RECEIVED
MAR 17 1983
By____________________
By____________________

To the Editor
The Oregonian
1320 S.W. Broadway
Portland, Oregon 97201

A few weeks ago your paper had a lengthy article in the editorial section that tried to explain why the Weaver Oregon Wilderness Bill was a desirable piece of legislation. I am sure that in order to be fair and to let your readers know that not everyone agrees with Mr. Weaver, you will permit me to respond.

The people of Wallowa County have had a long and interesting relationship with Indians, loggers, forest service personnel, and wilderness advocates.

Not too long after the white settlers came to Wallowa County they forced the Indians to leave and promptly started using grazing areas the Indians had traditionally used. At that time, a Wallowa County rancher took 300 head of cattle to the lower Imnaha to winter them and the cattle almost starved for lack of grass. The Indians had grubbed the grass down by over-grazing with horses. Today the same area grazes several thousand cattle. When the white men came there were no elk in the county and very few deer. Now there are many deer and some people believe too many elk. Obviously the native Wallowa County ranchers, Forest Service and loggers have not badly abused the country. In fact, they have improved the timber, grazing and big game resources to such an extent that Mr. Weaver and his over-zealous friends want to keep things just as they now are forever!

Mr. Weaver's Oregon Wilderness Bill is a bad bill for Oregon and the Forest Service proposed management plan for the Wallowa-Whitman Forest is a bad plan for Eastern Oregon. If both the wilderness bill and the forest management plan should become a fact, the result would be devastating. The Wilderness Bill will add about one million more acres to the existing wilderness, making a new total of about 3.3 million acres. The Forest Management Plan will reduce the number of livestock grazing and will reduce the amount of timber allowed to be cut. We anticipate the loss of at least one sawmill and the loss of over 500 jobs in timber harvest and manufacture in Eastern Oregon. Property taxes will go up because of timber receipts to schools and counties will go down. That is not a very pleasant future to look forward to.

Mr. Weaver made his recommendations for additional wilderness in the usual and classic political way. He relied completely on the advice of others. To the best of my knowledge, he has not ever set foot in Wallowa County. If my information is incorrect and he did take a step over the boundary line, then I do put forth as an actual fact that he did not consult with any county official, timber operator, soil conservation official, extension agent or livestock group regarding wilderness needs or boundaries. If he would have consulted or even looked for himself, he would have found his Joseph Creek addition to be completely ludicrous. This area does not even come close to meeting wilderness standards! It is logged-over canyon - nothing more. Wilderness should mean something like our Eagle Cap area - beautiful pristine lakes, clear running streams and magnificent mountains. We have many other canyons in

Wallowa County that are more spectacular than Joseph Creek. Walking down a logged-over, dry canyon certainly can't give a tourist much of a wilderness experience. If Mr. Weaver should care to take the time and trouble, we would be happy to give him a tour of our county and show him a few mistakes he has made in selecting wilderness areas.

Mr. Weaver and his friends obviously do not regard the economic impact of their actions to the local community to be of any importance. Unfortunately, he is wrong again. Anybody living east of the Cascade mountains will be affected. Ninety percent of the available saw timber volume of Baker, Union and Wallowa Counties is located within the national forest boundaries. There are 1,119,127 total acres of national forest in Wallowa County. We currently have 351,523 acres of wilderness and Mr. Weaver proposes to add about 65,000 MORE which makes about 37% of the total. There are other areas locked up so that they cannot be effectively used for timber production or livestock grazing. The net result is that only 408,452 acres or 36% of the total acreage is intensively managed.

As I view the problem, there are three basic facts that neither Mr. Weaver nor forest planners recognize. First, the wilderness designation of land not truly qualifying for that designation is a waste of a natural and renewable resource. We cannot afford to be wasteful. Second, big game and elk in particular thrive where domestic livestock graze. This has been proven by range specialists and soil conservationists. Elk do not necessarily need additional protective areas. Their numbers are up now about 55% over what they were 10 years ago. And, thirdly, recreation/tourism provide only about 6% of the local business economy and additional wilderness or big game will not provide any economic relief by increasing the tourist/recreation business volume.

In conclusion, the Weaver Oregon Wilderness Bill is a bad bill for Oregon. The proposed forest management plan for the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest is a bad management plan for Eastern Oregon.

Sincerely yours,

S. J. Farris, Judge
Wallowa County Court
Enterprise, Oregon

UNION COUNTY COURT
RECEIVED
MAR 28 1983
By
By

Harry Teilmann
P. O. Box 179
Enterprise, OR 97828

March 24, 1983

Mr. Jeff M. Sirmon
Regional Forester
U.S.D.A. Forest Service
Multnomah Building
P. O. Box 3623
Portland, OR 97208

Dear Mr. Sirmon:

I am writing in regards to the proposed Wallowa-Whitman Forest Management Plan. Many of us in Northeast Oregon are very concerned with some of the results of this plan.

According to the plan, there would be a decrease of 39MM Bd. Ft. of timber harvest per year. This decrease would have a very detrimental effect on the economy in this area. National Forests contain 90% of the standing saw timber in this area. Other timber lands would have little chance of making up the proposed shortfall from the proposed plan. The reason for the reduced allowable cut is because the Forest Service cites a 37% reduction in standing timber inventory over the past 10 years. As I am sure you are aware, the forest industry does have some questions on the reliability of this inventory reduction estimate.

The plan also says there will be a reduction of 14,000 AUM's, with most of this cut coming from Wallowa County. The livestock industry has been hit hard enough, without this type of additional reduction.

Any additional reductions in these two vital businesses will have a drastic effect on the economy in Northeast Oregon. Please check and make sure all the data used in this plan is accurate. The long lasting effect of this plan dictates accurate data being used, since the credibility of the Forest Service is being questioned over data that is being used in the plan.

In closing, thank you for letting me express my views on this plan that will have a very definite effect on the economy and stability of Northeast Oregon.

Sincerely yours,

Harry Teilmann

xc: Jerry Allen
R. Max Peterson
Senator Mike Thorne
Rep. Bob Brogoitti
Stanley J. Farris
Earl C. Misener
Larry Smith

UNION COUNTY COURT
RECEIVED
APR 4 1983
By
By

DATE: March 31, 1983

TO: Senator Mark Hatfield
463 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington D.C. 20510

FROM: John Hatton
P.O.Box 112
Imbler, OR 97841

RE: OREGON WILDERNESS BILL

Dear Senator Hatfield

I am writing to tell you that I do not think the Oregon Wilderness Bill should be passed for the following reasons:

1. This Bill will decrease the allowable timber harvest on Wallowa-Whitman and Umatilla National Forests with the following results:
    - A. The reduction in volume is greater than the amount of wood processed by the Joseph Sawmill, the loss of which would eliminate a small sawmill.
    - B. The loss of the sawmill would mean the loss of jobs in an already economically depressed region.
    - C. The loss of jobs decreases the economic base of the county and has the effect of raising costs to those working.
    - D. The reduced harvest will also reduce the payments to public schools and county roads, which will have to be made up by taxpayers.
2. We already have enough wilderness in Northeast Oregon.
    - A. I backpack in the present wilderness every summer and I have no trouble finding the wilderness isolation I seek.
    - B. There is presently more than 6% of the Blue Mountain Timbershed in wilderness. I understand that 3% is Congressman Weaver's goal.
    - C. The present Bill would put 23% of the Wallowa-Whitman and Umatilla Forests in wilderness.

3. Part of the proposed additions to wilderness do not meet the qualifications for wilderness.
    A. Joseph Canyon was not included in RARE II because of ongoing timber sales and past logging, ranching and road construction.
    B. The North Fork of the John Day has had extensive mining activity during the past century.
    C. The Lower Minam has had some roadbuilding activity and was not deemed to be suitable for wilderness when Eagle Cap Wilderness was expanded the last time.

Thank you for considering my opinions. Please let me know what your thoughts are concerning this Bill.

Sincerely,

John H. Hatton

John Hatton
JH:km

XC: Governor Victor I. Atiyeh
Congressman Les AuCoin
Representative Bob Brogoitti
Judge Stanley J. Farris
Judge Earl C. Misener
Senator Bob Packwood
Congressman Bob Smith
Senator Mike Thorne

April 11.83

Earl C. Misener
Union Co. Judge
La Grande Or.

UNION COUNTY COURT
RECEIVED
APR 8 1983
By
By

Dear Judge

I don't Think we have to have Any More Wilderness in WALLOWA And Whitman Forest as There is enough All ready And Any More would stop My pleasure So I Hope you See My Point of View

Thank you Judge

Frank Wedding
Box 805
Joseph Or.
97846

UNION COUNTY COURT
RECEIVED
APR 11 1983
By
By

Honorable, Earl C. Misener

I am writing this note to tell you that I am opposed to the 1983 Oregon Wilderness bill. The new bill would result in the loss of 39 million board feet per year which results in more lumber than Boise Cascade in Joseph can cut in one year. This bill will cause the loss of 360 jobs in timber production not including ranchers who are depending on the grazing land. Wallowa and surrounding counties already contain nearly 40% of Oregons wilderness and that is more than enough for eastern Oregon. This bill isn't going to help wildlife population any more. Deer and elk live around logging operations and feed on the fresh cut bows. The slash piles even provide protection for smaller animals. My job and many others depend on timber harvest.

Sincerely
Johnny Gibson

UNION COUNTY COURT
RECEIVED
APR 11 1983
By
By

Mr. Earl C. Misener
Union County Judge

Dear Sir:

I am oppossed to HR 1149, the 1983 Oregon Wilderness Bill, because;

1.) There is already 468,000 acres of designated wilderness area in North-East Oregon, and roughly 40% of this states wilderness is in Wallowa county.

2.) There would be an annual reduction of 39 million board feet of harvestable timber.

3.) The reduction mentioned above is greater than the annual requirement of Boise Cascade's Joseph Sawmill.

4.) Approximately 360 timber related jobs would be lost and over 500 when the secondary jobs are considered, and recreation jobs will not make up for the jobs lost in this area.

5.) There would be a reduction of 14,000 animal unit months in grazing. This would mean roughly 30 jobs lost in the livestock industry.

6.) If HR 1149 passes, over 70% of Wallowa-Whitman land base will be for recreation and wildlife uses only and our economy is based on our Harvestable Timber Lands.

Sincerly. Kevin D Brinder

April 7, 1983

Dear Sir,

I am writing this letter to express my concern about the proposed Wallowa-Whitman Forest plan and 1983 Oregon Wilderness bill.

I am a resident of Wallowa county employed in the timber forest industry. If this goes into effect I could stand to lose my job. As you are well aware, Wallowa county has approximately 40% of the current wilderness area in Oregon - none of which is being used to it's full potential - why do we need more?

They say we need big game habitat. You will find, if you are a hunter, that elk and deer do not live in thick, virgin forests. They live in the tree farms and the logged areas where new life has begun.

I am certainly for preserving as much of our country as we can afford to, but in these times we really can't afford to continue to add to these wilderness areas. Forest management, when handeled properly, creates jobs and revenue, and properly handeled will have no ill effects on the land.

Timber is our only renewable resource, but renew it we must! People don't seem to understand that a tree is like anything else - it lives and it dies. So much of the old growth timber in the Mt. Hood National Forest is over ripe and unmerchanable because of poor management. We have the ability and the knowledge to take care of our forests in a way to make everyone happy. We have enough designated wilderness. What we need is people to start doing their job right and stop figuring that adding to a wilderness area would solve the problem.

I know that, to the people in Washington, 500 jobs do not sound like much, but we are talking of approximately half the population of Joseph, Oregon. In these economic times a man trying to raise a family does not need the government fighting against him, but rather for him.

Sincerely,

Dave Staigle

Rt. 1 Box 437
Joseph, Oregon
97846

UNION COUNTY COURT
RECEIVED
APR 12 1983

By

By

Sir

I am writing this letter in concern of all wood workers. I think it's a bunch of bullshit the way the E.P.A. can come in and just shut every-thing down and lay off all the workers. who are trying to make a living. There is plenty of wilderness area in the Wallowa Valley and the Forest Service think they can expand. I am willing to do my part to keep the 'big shots' out.

Signed a concerned Wood worker

Todd Steel Wallowa Lake Forest Prd.

4-10-83

Dear Earl C. Misener,

I am very opposed to the 1983 Oregon Wilderness Bill and Proposed Wallowa Whitman Forest Plan because it will ~~cutter~~ down on the logging industry and within five years the mills will be shut down in Wallowa County. The President and the Congress are supposed to be creating jobs, not taking them away.

If that bill passes, Wallowa County will no longer be, because the logging industry is the only thing that keeps this county going.

If this bill passes, there will be thousands of workers out of jobs, and this will cause the unemployment rate to go up considerably.

Sincerely yours,

DAvid lowry

UNION COUNTY CO
RECEIV
APR 13 1983
By
By

Dear Honorable Earl Misener,

I oppose the 1983 Wilderness Bill. It will put me and alot of my friends out of work.

Sincerely,
Mark Moncrief

UNION COUNTY COURT
RECEIVED
APR 12 1983
By__________
By__________

UNION COUNTY COURT
RECEIVED
APR 14 1983
By

Dear Sir:

It saddens me to think that I have to write a letter opposing this 1983 Oregon wilderness Bill and proposed Wallowa-Whitman management plan.

Why would any of you people in state local or government positions let any thing like this even get out to the public is beyond any thing I can comprehend

I for one of a big group of men and women rely on the timber my employer and theirs are able to purchase from the United States Forest Service. If this Bill passes it would (before long) put me an a lot of my cronies out of work due to mill shut downs. If we in Wallowa Whitman National Forest Management were to lose 39 MMBF of timber a year that would put an estimated 500 lumber industrie related jobs down the drain. I would like to see an arer the size of Wallowa County re educate that many people and put them back to work and keep them in the area.

Therr are enough acres of Wallowa-Whitman already in wilderness. Leave it like it is and if any one or organization such as the Enviornmetal Protection Agency (which I think should never have been able to HAVE gotten A Foot Hold in GOVERMENT ANYWAY) IF they want MORE wilderness. SEND them to SOME FAR OFF FORGOTEN ISLAND AND Let them Be AS wild AS they want to Be.

LEAVE WAllowa Whitman ALONE AND Let THE MUCH NEEDED LUMBER AND AGRICULture INDUSTRIES MAKE their LIVING. USING Properly MANAGED TIMBER AND GRAZING REGULATIONS

with Respect to you AND YOUR OFFICE

Dick Wright
DICK WRIGHT
PO Box 133
WAllowa, OR. 97885

Earl C. Misener
Union County Judge
Union Co. Courthouse
La Grande, OR 97850

Dear Mr. Misener;

I am writing you in regard to the Wilderness Bill that is now trying to be passed by the State of Oregon. I am from Wallowa County and have lived and worked here all of my life. Currently I am employed at one of the larger mills in our County. I seriously feel that this bill will jeopardize my job here and have already had enough problems with the economic situation as it is, by being layed off, taking cutback wages, and so on. I am strongly opposed to this bill and believe it will cause the loss of my job if passed.

UNION COUNTY
RECEIVED
APR 14 1983
By
By

Sincerely,
Scott A. Parker

April 11, 1983

Dear Sir:

I have lived in Wallowa County seven years. I have worked in logging or related fields during that entire time.

I am opposed to the Wilderness Bill because I want to keep the timber industry growing; and I want to be able to feed my family. If the Bill passes, many of us will be unemployed and will have to leave the County to find employment elsewhere.

Thank you for listening.

Sincerely,

Bill Blanford

Bill Blanford

UNION COUNTY COURT

RECEIVED

APR 10 1983

By ____________

April 15, 1983

Earl C. Misener
Union County Judge
Union County Courthouse
La Grande, Oregon 97850

UNION COUNTY COURT
RECEIVED
MAY 13 1983
By
By

I am writing this letter in opposition to the 1983 Oregon Wilderness Bill which is of large concern to the citizens and families of Northeast Oregon at this time.

There are 468,000 acres of designated wilderness in Northeast Oregon Counties and 204,000 acres of commercial forest land in the present wilderness areas. There are 161,000 acres of commercial forest lands in the proposed wilderness areas. The new wilderness Bill would add an additional 270,000 acres of wilderness on the Wallowa-Whitman and Umitilla National forests. Is this equitable?

Nearly 40% of our states existing wilderness is located within Wallowa and adjacent counties. The passage of the 1983 Oregon Wilderness Bill would increase the ratio of wilderness to commercial forest land in Northeast Oregon to four times the statewide average. Do we need this?

Under current management proposals, restricted timber harvest is allowed on only 17% of the 417,000 acre Hells Canyon Recreational area within Oregon.

Elk and Deer thrive on private forest lands which are managed for timber production. According to an Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife report, Elk herds have increased over 55% in the past decade but still in the proposed Wallowa-Whitman forest plan 56,000 acres are designated for big game habitat which significantly restricts timber management.

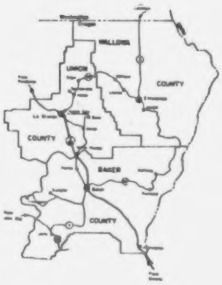
And now, the major concern of all of us. Over 50% of primary business activity is based on timber and agriculture industries. The loss of 39,000 million board feet per year of saw timber would result in mill curtailments or closures. It is estimated that 360 primary jobs in logging and lumber manufacturing would be lost in the area and there could be a total loss of over 500 jobs when secondary jobs are considered. There is a reduction of 14,000 animal unit months in grazing. This would eliminate an estimated 30 jobs in the livestock industry. Taking into consideration the all ready high percentage of unemployment in this area, I ask you, is this economical?

Sincerely
Perry D. Christensen
P.O. Box 665
Joseph, Oregon 97846

# Blue Mountain Intergovernmental Council

District 13

Baker, Union & Wallowa Counties



EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING
WEDNESDAY APRIL 20, 1983, HAINES, OREGON

CHAIRMAN Ringer presided.

PRESENT: Messrs. Ringer, Smith, Camp, Brockway, Beeman, Ms. Oliver.
Staff - John Beck

GUESTS: Mrs. Fred Beeman, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Ward.

CHECKS: Mr. Brockway moved that any 2 of the 3 following, be authorized to sign BMIC checks - The Chairman, 1st Vice-Chairman or Fiscal Office; second Mr. Camp; carried.

FINANCIAL REPORTS: The coordinator supplied each person with a complete budget report as of March 31, 1983; also detail of expenses. Mr. Camp moved we accept as submitted; second Mr. Beeman; carried.

WILDERNESS BILL: Mr. Ralph Ward of Baker, who had been in Washington, D.C. in behalf of the Oregon Wheat League, also worked hard while there to get Weaver's Wilderness Bill defeated. Ralph stated that Congressman Weaver was impossible to reason with; that our efforts now should be to concentrate on Senator Hatfield and the Conference Committee.

The coordinator suggested that BMIC participate with the 5 county consortium that is being formed (Grant, Baker, Union, Wallowa and Umatilla Counties). The Judge of Grant County is heading the consortium. Whether financial assistance to send a qualified delegate to Washington, D.C. or whether to help pay a portion of our three counties assessments on putting the package together was left to the coordinator. Ms. Oliver moved that the coordinator be authorized to decide how best to assist our three counties; second Mr. Brockway; carried.

The coordinator will work with Mr. Ringer and Mr. Smith of Baker County. SEE attached sheet with annual gross economics by County (estimated).

WEED CONTROL: Chairman Ringer explained the Weed Control Districts of Oregon are sponsoring a bill in the legislature to add $1.00 on hunting licenses to help fight noxious weeds in our Counties. If successful $400,000.00 could be raised and distributed by Dept. of Agriculture to county weed districts. Mr. Camp moved we su[illegible]liver, carried.

UNION COUNTY COURT
RECEIVED
APR 26 1983

By____________________

By____________________

ANDERSON, PERRY & ASSOC. STATEMENT: The coordinator presented a revised bill from Mr. Perry. The original bill was for $977.75; corrected bill $668.00. The Committee asked for detail of the charges. Chairman Ringer appointed Mr. Camp and Energy Committee to contact Mr. Perry and advise coordinator if bill should be paid.

COMMUNITY BLOCK GRANTS: The coordinator was asked to write letters of support to IRD for City of Halfway and Baker County on behalf of New Bridge.

CITY - COUNTY INSURANCE: Mr. Brockway stated League of Oregon Cities has sent each City a notice of a seminar on Insurance - check your notice for time and place. Haines and North Powder both have saved large sum on premiums.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE DINNER: Mr. Camp moved the dinner be hosted out of "701" Grant Trust; second Mr. Brockway; carried.

ROUTINE AIR FLIGHT SCHEDULE: Mr. Smith pointed out the need for some way elected officials could get to Salem and back the same day so that our District 13 could be heard on important legislation that was being considered in Committees. Chairman Ringer, Mr. Smith and Mr. Beeman were to check on cost and feasibility of BMIC sponsoring.

1983-1984 ASSESSMENTS: Mr. Brockway moved that the Assessment for each member be the same as 1982-83. Second Mr. Camp; carried.

Meeting Adjourned.

P.S. Your 1983-84 Assessment is $ 971.50.

WRITE your Congressman and Senator re Wilderness Bill.

PLEASE REFER TO THE ATTACHED TABLE FOR SUMMARY OF THE ABOVE PROPOSED WILDERNESS AREA INFORMATION.

ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES - The following information is based on Economic Input/output Models developed by Oregon State University for northeast Oregon counties.

Estimated Annual Gross Economic Activity Loss by County:

| County | Est. Annual $ Loss |
|---|---|
| Baker | $ 6,231,788 |
| Grant | 10,950,684 |
| Umatilla | 11,157,539 |
| Union | 14,954,240 |
| Wallowa | 13,948,956 |
| Total | $57,243,207 |

This economic activity loss represents over 13% of the total estimated for the State. The total 1980 population in the above counties is estimated at 114,399 persons, based on the 1980 census data. This northeast Oregon population is only 4.3% of the state total of 2,632,663 people.

Estimated Annual Loss of Household Income By County:

| County | Est. Annual $ Loss | 1980 Population | Est. Annual $ Loss/Household* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Baker | 1,796,889 | 16,134 | 300 |
| Grant | 3,020,802 | 8,210 | 1000 |
| Umatilla | 4,215,043 | 58,861 | 200 |
| Union | 4,781,914 | 23,921 | 550 |
| Wallowa | 4,332,770 | 7,273 | 1600 |
| TOTAL | $18,147,418 | 114,399 | Avg:=450 |

* Average 2.68 persons/household for the above counties - Center for Population Research and Census, Portland State University

The statewide average annual income loss per household is estimated at $150. Northeast Oregon average income loss/household is 3 times that amount or $450/year. When reductions in county receipts (1,199,500/year) are made up by increasing property and personal income taxes, total income/household would be reduced nearly $500/year. This money would not be spent at local merchant stores, restaurants, building suppliers and for recreation pursuits.

March 22, 1983

The Oregon Wilderness Bill HR 1149 passed the house on March 21, with a substantial yes vote. It had been hoped that the opposing votes would amount to more than they did. However, the battle is still very much under way. It is essential that resource users in N. E. Oregon consolidate and coordinate their efforts to reduce the acreage proposals to a level that we can live with. As it stands now if the Bill acreage is not reduced, it will have a massive long-term negative impact on N. E. Oregon.

Late information from Washington, D.C. indicates that the Senate action on the Bill will take place possibly during May and more likely during June or July. This means that there is time to develop strategy and act on it. Upon quick examination, there appear to be two major options available and perhaps both of them should be considered. The first option would be to push for one or more local hearings on the issue. The hearing that Congressman Weaver and Seiberling conducted in La Grande was done two years ago and contained considerable inbuilt bias. The second opportunity would be to prepare for effective contact with members of the Senate prior to and during their consideration of the Bill.

Regardless whether one or both strategies is adopted, there are a number of information needs that can be developed; (1) Select the areas from those proposed under HR 1149 that would have the least negative economic impact. (2) Select areas that most nearly fit the criteria of the 1964 Wilderness Act. (3) Exclude areas that if designated, would have great negative economic impact.

N. E. Oregon counties have economic imput - output models and other data and facilities that can be used to develop hard economic impact information. This information can logically be separated into direct and indirect effects under various combinations or proposals. Obviously the direct impacts would be employment, county receipts from timber sales, lowered tax base as a result of plant closures or production adjustments and the loss on the cattle and other agricultural communities. Also, the effect of HR 1149 on mineral industry should be considered as a direct impact. Now, the indirect impacts of a massive wilderness designation would obviously be forgone recreational opportunities for a majority of the citizenry, including motorized recreation of all types, and the limiting of nearby access to genuine wilderness. Obviously the large area proposed by Congressman Weaver must include some potential hydro-power sites. Also, there is ample justification to explore the potential future negative effects of fire and insects within large timber set-asides.

The analysis should be the best that can be done with the time and resources available. The individual counties should aim toward similar targets during the analysis process so that each counties data can be summarized with other county data without leaving embarrassing and distracting loose ends. This is a job that only the counties can do for themselves. The information would then be accurate, timely, and the county officials would be familiar with it from the start.

The wilderness impact analysis should then be assembled into a form thats graphic, honest and accurate. It should be in a final portfolio form that would enable a county official, or anyone else for that matter, to brief a lawmaker in 5 minutes or less. Summarized tabular backup information could then be supplied to lawmakers for later consideration and analysis.

UNION COUNTY COURT
RECEIVED
MAY 12 1983
By
By

Route 1 Box 180
Wallowa, Oregon
May 9, 1983

Earl C. Misener
Union County Judge
Union County Courthouse
La Grnade, Oregon
Dear Judge Misener;

I am writing, maybe too late, but to express my concern with the Weaver bill which will remove still more of our land from its present multiple use to wilderness area. We of Wallowa county paid to have an economic study of the income of our people and proved that agriculture and timber is where most of the income of the citzens comes from - over 60%. When wilderness is formed the land is used for recreation only and we have 1/3 of the county already set aside for it. Recreation only brings people -therefor - problems and just ove 6% of the income to the county. Wallowa county doesn't need these problems and a further cut into our main industries. Our young people have to live at a poverty level to stay here when they want to live in our county which they call home. There aren't enough year around jobs now and wilderness just eliminates more.

Please--no more wilderness in Wallowa county. Thank you for your help in not making us poorer.

Sincerely,
Joan Lathrop
Joan Lathrop
(Mrs. Melvin)

**UNC MINING AND MILLING**

Division of United Nuclear Corporation
A **UNC RESOURCES** Company

Church Rock Operations
P.O. Drawer QQ

Gallup, New Mexico 87301
Telephone 505/722-6651

April 14, 1983

UNION COUNTY COURT
RECEIVED
APR 18 1983
By
By

The Honorable Earl C. Mesener
Union County Judge
Union County Courthouse
La Grande, OR 97850

Dear Judge Mesener:

I am opposed to the proposed management plan for the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest. This plan is detrimental to the economic welfare of the city of Halfway and to Baker County.

I will appreciate it if you will join with our local community leaders in opposing this plan and petition the U.S. Forest Service to alter this management plan in such a fashion so to stimulate the local economy.

Sincerely yours,

Robert B. Schlosser/vm

Robert B. Schlosser
General Manager
Cornucopia Mines

RBS/v

UNION COUNTY COURT
RECEIVED
APR 20 1983
By
By

Earl C. Misener

I want to express my concerns on the Wilderness bill affecting our lives drastically in Wallowa Co.

I've worked hard these past three years on a 20% pay cut. Hurting constantly to pay bills, buy food, etc. And now the economy starts back up and Mr. Weaver drops this bill on our back. Wallowa Co. allready holds 40% of Oregons Wilderness. Seems to me there should have been alot more communication with the people this bill affects.

Jeff Larson
Wallow Lake Forest Ind.

UNION COUNTY CO
RECEIVE
APR 20 1983
By
By

Dear,

Mr. C Misener,

I am very concerned bout the Oregon Wilderness Bill. This bill will have a great effect on the jobs of Wallowa County. The mills of Wallowa would lose 39,000,000 Board feet per year. It is also estimated that 360 primary jobs in logging & lumber manufacturing would be lost in the Northwest alone. Please help us fight the Oregon Wilderness bill, so jobs won't be lost and towns won't die.

Sincerely Yours
William J Tippett

UNION COUNTY COURT
RECEIVED
APR 20 1983
By
By

Honorable Earl Misener

I am writing in reference to the 1983 Oregon Wilderness Bill and the proposed Wallowa-Whitman management plan.

I am opposed to both of these, as it will have a long term effect on many jobs, incomes, and our way of life in Northeast ORE.

If this is passed it means a loss of over 500 jobs and one of these jobs is mine.

Nearly 40% (468,000 acres) of our states existing wilderness is in Northeast oregon.

Economic times are hard and to cut out existing jobs seems senseless.

If these Bills pass the effect on many communities in Northeast Oregon will be disastrous.

Communities mean people.
What is more important: more wilderness are peoples welfare and wellbeing?
Thank You for your time.

Randy Underhill

UNION COUNTY COURT
RECEIVED
APR 21 1983
By
By

April 20, 1983

Earl C. Misener
Union County Judge
Union Co. Courthouse
LaGrande, OR 97850

Dear Mr. Misener,

We have just been through the first school budget rejection at Joseph School District #6, since the early 1970's.

One of the reasons this happened is because of the "1983 Oregon Wilderness Bill." Sixty percent of our local industry is based on timber and agriculture. Many of the people in the timber industry have voted against the school budget because they don't know how they will make a living if this bill passes. Over 100 families will be affected in the Joseph area alone. They are wondering who will pay for education if they have to move away in lieu of no jobs. Who will pay the difference?

It's a foregone conclusion that the passage of this bill would affect these jobs. Whether or not it would affect them all depends on the ability of the mills to stay in business.

We, in Wallowa County, feel that you have designated far more than our share of land for wilderness already. We definately don't need more. With times being so economically unsound, it is not the time to take production and income away from the county or the state.

When you consider that recreational income only amounts to 6% of our county income, with over 40% of our land being wilderness, that just doesn't compute very well.

I'm sure that you can see what the prognosis is for our schools. In Wallowa County it costs just over $4000 to educate one student. That figure is higher than the state average. One of the reasons for this is our small size and our inability to use high school teachers efficiently in our effort to offer as much curriculum choice as possible. We feel the need to prepare our students the very best that we can to make the adjustments to college and careers minimal.

B ecause of our location we pay double. We pay more for education because of our population. We provide more wilderness, therefore lowering our productivity.

Our county is not condusive to other industries. We are too isolated. We must rely on agriculture, timber, tourism and other related industry.

We make our living on a family operated farm and I can surely tell you that farming, as the major industry here, won't support our schools.

As a member of the Joseph School Board, I personally feel that if we cannot adequately educate our young people we are doing a large disservice to our entire country. Young people are our most productive natural resource.

In your position, you must realize that many schools in the state of Oregon did not pass their budgets. This may indicate to you that people are dissatisfied and are voting against the only thing that they have a choice in -- Schools! Not because they are dissatisfied with schools as much as they are dissatisfied with EVERYTHING!

Please, I urge you; listen with caution to the environmentalists. Though their hearts are in the right place, many of them have absolutely no practical experience in dealing with nature in an economic way. We had first hand experience with "dyed in the wool" environmentalists who lived on our ranch in a rental house. In a short time they were desperately poisoning and shooting the ground squirrels that were eating their garden to the ground, and looking for an effective spray that would kill the swarms of grasshoppers that stripped bare their whole surroundings in one 24 hour period. Yes -- This is happening in Oregon! These people have a lot more respect now for the real balance of nature. They learned that Mother Nature will will if left uncontrolled!!

Believe me, no one is more of an environmentalist or conservationist than he who works with it every day. If you don't take care of your environment as a farmer or timber worker you have no livelihood.

I have often thought it might be an interesting experiment to take a large amount, several truckloads, of grasshoppers, ground squirrels, some elk and deer, and turn them loose in a nice neighborhood of environmentalists and see just how long it would take, seeing the mutilation of their surroundings, for them to have a little more respect for those of us trying to make a living with these obsticles.

Please reconsider this "1983 Oregon Wilderness Bill" and help Oregonians remain financially strong. Please vote against more wilderness.

Thank you

Donna Butterfield

Donna Butterfield
Rt. 1 Box 119
Joseph, Oregon 97846

Basis of my involvement:
- 5 year school board member
- Family corporate farm participant
- 20 year 4-H leader
- President of Wallowa County 4-H Leaders Assoc.
- 4 year Wallowa County Extension Advisory Board member
- mother of 4

DOUGLAS L. LELAND

5800 S.W. Western Avenue
Beaverton, Oregon [illegible]

Dear Mr. Bevenutto,

After extensive study on the proposed Oregon Wilderness Bill I am strongly requesting that you and your Natural Resource Committee reduce the amount of acreage you are considering. Not only do I feel a overall reduction is critical but feel that the Middle Santiam and Old Cascades areas should be completely eliminated!

Please look at this

DOUGLAS L. LELAND

5800 S.W. Western Avenue
Beaverton, Oregon 97005

Bill realistically considering
your Oregon employment
statistics, drastic effects on
Linn County's tax base, and
not just as an "environmentalist".

Thank you for your consideration
Douglas L. Leland

July 20, 1983

Dear Sir.

I am writing to express my feelings concerning the Oregon Wilderness Bill.

I was born and raised in Linn County.

I work and live here today.

I do not support the wilderness bill

I never have supported wilderness bills simply because they benefit so very few people

I urge a reduction in the acreage purposed in the bill and the elimination of the middle Santiam and Old Cascades areas.

Respectfuly yours

Richard Argo

7-19-83

Dear Senator Hatfield;

It seems obvious to me that Jim Weaver is eventually going to make Oregon into a wonderful park (except that it wont have any roads or toilets) and those of us whose forefathers developed this great place will have to move onward to where we can afford to live.

I understand that you are holding hearings soon on the Oregon Wilderness Bill and I'd like you to consider my remarks:

Oregon already has 1.2 million acres of wilderness area.

After years of study and hearings, the Forest Service recommended 370,000 acres of additional wilderness.

This new bill adds 1.2 million acres to the original number!

I cannot believe that this proposal will benefit the citizens of this country or state. The Linn County portion withdrawl will cost us jobs, increase the tax burden of those who stay in Oregon (and thats a subject of revolt already), will interfere with the recreational use we now enjoy, and perhaps most important, it does not freeze for all time some unique heritage, for generations to come. We've got the Three Sisters, Mt. Jefferson, and Mt. Washington areas that have far more beauty.

I hope you'll do your best to thwart the efforts of that nut from Southern Oregon so that the rest of us can remain and enjoy our state. My future retirement income will not permit me to carry my share of the tax burden generated by the loss of these productive lands.

Sincerely
Cliff Thiede
140 Touchstone Ct.
Lake Oswego - 97034

P.S. Thanks for the informative newsletter on Social Security.

CC: Tony Benevitto

July 22, 1983

Tony Bevinetto
Senate Energy and Natural Resources
312 Dirksen Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20510

Re: Oregon Wilderness Bill.

I would like the committee to know I favor a substantial reduction of the acreage in the Oregon Wilderness Bill and that the Middle Santiam and Old Cascades Areas be eliminated from the bill.

Virgil G. Hodges
750 Ralston St.
Lebanon, Or. 97355

WESTERN STATES REGIONAL COUNCIL NO. III
INTERNATIONAL WOODWORKERS OF AMERICA, AFL-CIO
25 CORNELL AVENUE 503/656-1475
GLADSTONE, OREGON 97027

July 22, 1983

The Honorable Tony Bevenitto, Chairman
Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee
312 Dirksen Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Re Oregon Wilderness Bill

Dear Senator Bevenitto:

I am certain you are familiar with the Wilderness Act enacted by the Congress in 1964. I am also certain you are aware that for the past 18 years we have had some three million acres of so-called roadless areas studied to death under the RARE 1 and RARE 2 processes. After all these exhaustive studies and after volumes of public input, the Forest Service recommended that 370,000 acres be designated as wilderness in Oregon. This was subsequently increased to 420,000 acres under the Carter Administration.

Early in 1983, Oregon Congressmen, Weaver, Wyden and AuCoin, in their infinite wisdom saw fit to offer an "Oregon Wilderness Bill" that would designate 1.2 million acres as wilderness - triple the acreage recommended by the Forest Service. If this bill is enacted as passed by the House, the harvest reduction from National Forest Lands in Oregon is projected to be reduced by some 230 million board feet annually. This drastic reduction in available supply will result in higher demand for the remaining timber supply, thus creating higher stumpage prices.

The net result will be that some production facilities will be priced out of the market and will close down creating more unemployment in an industry already devastated by unemployment.

Probably the area that I am most familiar with, that is proposed as additional wilderness in Oregon, is the "Middle Santiam and old Cascades" areas, simply because I have lived and worked in that area most of my life. Both of these areas have great acreages of commercial timberland. Of the 48,550 acres, all but 5,000 acres are commercial forest land with a total volume of over 2 billion board feet. Inclusion of these acreages in the wilderness bill will reduce the annual harvest in that particular ranger district by 39 million board feet. It is projected that this amount of harvest reduction will result in the loss of 312 direct forest industry jobs plus an additional 600 jobs in service and related industries. I think you will agree this would create a severe negative economic impact upon a small, totally timber dependent community.

The proponents of these wilderness areas aruge that there will be no net loss of jobs but what they don't tell you is that any service-type jobs created will be those types paying one third to one half the wage of workers in the Forest Products Industry.

These two areas simply do not fit the criteria of wilderness areas. They do not contain unique or unusual features. They contain several miles of two-lane graveled roads; at least two concrete bridges; almost 30 clear-cut logged areas, and 28 units of previously sold, but as yet, unharvested timber sales.

The three separate areas that are proposed to be designated as the "Old Cascades" wilderness are separated from each other by U. S. Highway No. 20 as well as a veritable network of access and logging roads.

These areas as proposed in the bill are best suited for continued intensive forest management. The existing clear-cuts have been reforested and exhibit fast growth. Experience has proven that these areas can be harvested and managed with no damage to water quality, wildlife or the land itself. Much of the timber in these areas is mature old growth. Unless it is harvested in the near future, much of this valuable resource will be wasted. A tree, much as a human being, is born - grows to maturity, ages, then dies. If, in this process, something beneficial is not produced from that life then that life has been for nothing.

When timber is harvested, a portion of the revenues derived from sales flow to the counties and local taxing districts. If these areas are designated as wilderness it will create a dramatic decrease in tax revenue thereby placing an even greater tax burden on local property owners, many of whom will be unemployed due to a reduction in the number of available jobs created by wilderness designation.

I am well aware that the proponents of wilderness advance an argument relating to protection of wildlife. All I can say about that is - I have been hunting the specific areas of Middle Santiam and Old Cascades since I was 15 years of age - a span of 42 years. I have seen more game in these areas since units were clear-cut than was ever there before. I have to believe this is due to increased forage and variation in vegetation created by the clear-cuts.

In conclusion, on behalf of the thousands of woodworkers represented by this organization, I would urge you to amend the Oregon Wilderness Bill to remove those proposed acreages that are best suited for timber production from the bill and designate as wilderness only those areas that provide a truly unique wilderness experience for the small percentage of our population who have the physical stamina, the time and the motivation to use those lands.

Sincerely,

John Ball

John Ball
Secretary-Treasurer

JB/vh
cc:Senator Hatfield
Senator Packwood

**Pacific Corridor International, Inc.**

620 BANK OF CALIFORNIA TOWER
707 S.W. WASHINGTON STREET
PORTLAND, OREGON 97205

TELEPHONE (503) 225-9044
TELEX 474 2067 PCI UI

August 31, 1983

Senator Mark Hatfield
Pioneer Square Court House
Portland, Oregon 97204

Subject: Oregon Wilderness Bill

Dear Senator Hatfield:

Persuant to the above mentioned subject I would like to go on record as one who favors the reduction of acreage in the Oregon Wilderness Bill by removing those areas of high commercial value, such as: Middle Santiam, and the old Cascades.

I am certainly in favor of Wilderness area for posterity, however anyone can see that we have ample wilderness for everyone to enjoy and I think that now it is time to keep some of the land areas for commercial use.

I would appreciate it very much if you would include my name amongst those in favor of modifying the Oregon Wilderness Bill.

Sincerely,

Howard A. Page, Jr.
President

HAP:mkp

**Weyerhaeuser Company**

P.O. Box 275
Springfield, Oregon 97477
A/C 503 • 746-2511

August 30, 1983

The Honorable Mark O. Hatfield
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Hatfield:

Please add this letter to the hearing record regarding the Oregon Wilderness Act of 1983.

The Oregon Wilderness Act that is now being considered by Congress will identify the lands to be released for multiple-use management and resolve the issue of how much land should be set-aside as Wilderness. Weyerhaeuser Company endorses this effort by the Oregon Congressional delegation. We believe the continuation of the present situation with millions of acres in an uncertain status, serves neither to protect potential Wilderness areas nor to properly manage our public lands for multiple-use benefits.

In general, we believe the Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE II) study adequately assessed Oregon's roadless areas for their potential as Wilderness. We believe that this process resulted in a thorough review of the issue and that balanced recommendations were made. Therefore, we basically support the final RARE II recommendations developed by the Forest Service as modified by the Carter Administration and believe they should serve as the basis for Wilderness legislation.

Weyerhaeuser opposes the addition of extensive areas that were not recommended for Wilderness status by the RARE II process. We also oppose including additional commercial forestland within Wilderness areas unless there are unique features not adequately protected in existing Wilderness areas or National Parks.

The Oregon Wilderness Act of 1983 recommends that 26 new Wilderness areas be established, representing over one million acres. Of these 26 areas, only 7 were, in total, recommended for Wilderness by the RARE II process. Part of one other area--the proposed Hidden Wilderness Area--was also recommended for Wilderness. In total, these areas represent 238,730 acres contained in the Oregon Wilderness Act. Thus, this bill contains about 800,000 acres of land that was not recommended for Wildernesss by the most exhaustive Wilderness study to date.

We support the Wilderness designation of the acres recommended for Wilderness by RARE II as a means of resolving the issue for Oregon. However, we do not support the additional areas as being appropriate for Wilderness. We believe the RARE II review completely assessed the pertinent characteristics of the Wilderness study areas prior to the time that the final recommendations were developed and that the areas best suited for inclusion within the Wilderness system were clearly identified.

Weyerhaeuser Company owns forestland adjacent to two areas proposed in H.R. 1149. We believe that both would be inappropriate as Wilderness areas.

## The Middle Santiam in the Willamette National Forest:

### Area is Commercial Forest

The RARE II and U.S.F.S. information indicates the stated 19,000 acre area to be commercial forestland with a current programmed harvest of approximately 19.6 million board feet. This substantial annual harvest alone provides over $1,350,000 to local county revenue.

### Area Has Development/Does Not Meet Wilderness Criteria

In addition to these longer-term harvest impacts, there are currently eight timber sales that have been sold within the proposed Wilderness area with total volume of 55 million board feet. Roads have been constructed and timber volume removed from three of these sales. We do not believe this area to be of Wilderness character or definition. Further, the Middle Santiam area is not unique. The nearby Mt. Washington, Mt. Jefferson and Three Sisters Wilderness areas contain a substantial and plentiful representation of the forest and topography found in the Middle Santiam area.

### Adverse Impacts on Adjacent Private Forest Owners

Weyerhaeuser Company is also concerned about the potential adverse impact that a Wilderness designation would have on many thousands of acres of adjacent Company timberlands. Our normal forest management activities such as harvesting, vegetation management, slash disposal, and other operations may be subject to additional direct or indirect regulation if the Middle Santiam area is given Wilderness designation. Other major owners would also be affected.

U.S. Forest Service Currently is Managing for Special Interests

In addition, normal Forest Service management provides for a wide range of special uses and recreational pursuits. The Middle Santiam area is already used by a variety of recreationalists. A designation restricting recreational uses, or their opportunity for future growth, has questionable merit. Protection of special values in the Middle Santiam area can and has been addressed in the Forest Service's multiple-use management plan. In that planning, the Forest Service can administratively provide the flexibility needed to satisfactorily manage for recreational or other special uses, without obtaining a formal Wilderness designation, and provide at the same time for carefully managed timber harvest.

For these cited and related reasons, Weyerhaeuser Company opposes Wilderness status for the Middle Santiam area and supports its release to multiple-use management.

Coleman Rim - Fremont National Forest:

We have similar objections (as cited for the Middle Santiam) to Wilderness status for the Coleman Rim area in the Fremont National Forest. This area also contains a significant volume of commercial timber and would have a programmed harvest of 1.6 million board feet.

Weyerhaeuser owns several sections of timberland adjacent to this proposed Wilderness area. In addition to our adjacent landowner concerns, as purchasers of federal stumpage in Eastern Oregon, we believe that this timber inventory and the land's future production should remain in multiple-use management.

We concur with the original RARE II recommendation that this area should be released for a variety of its resource uses - including known mineral deposits - and recreational activities. We believe that the nearby Gearhart Mountain Wilderness Area and the Goodlow Mountain Natural Area adequately represent the types of forest and topography found in the Coleman Rim area.

Wilderness Impact on Adjacent Lands:

Regardless of which areas are finally recommended for Wilderness status, we strongly urge Congress to include language within the Oregon Wilderness Act to adequately protect the interests of adjacent landowners. Intensive forest management practices should not be restricted on neighboring lands - either immediately or in the future - due to any Wilderness designation. We believe that Section 6 of the Mount St. Helens National Volcanic Monument Act should be considered for inclusion within any Wilderness bill to avoid these potential problems.

Summary:

Weyerhaeuser Company supports a rational allocation of RARE II lands between Wilderness and multiple-use and the rapid release of land not designated as Wilderness. We believe that to the maximum extent possible, the Forest Service's RARE II recommendations should serve as the basis for this allocation.

We also believe that commercial forestland should not be included within Wilderness areas unless there are unique features not protected in Oregon's existing Wilderness areas or special management areas. If this decision is made in a balanced manner, we can have additional Wilderness areas, while simultaneously making more timber available to society.

The Oregon Congressional delegation should be commended for addressing this issue which is so critical to the forest products economy of Oregon, and we are confident that you will resolve it in a balanced and timely manner.

Sincerely,

Quincy M. Powers

Quincy M. Powers
Region Vice President
Western Oregon Region

QMP:kb

cc: The Honorable James A. McClure
The Honorable J. Bennett Johnston
The Honorable Dale L. Bumpers
The Honorable Malcom Wallop

Sept. 2, '83

Dear Senator Hatfield:

More wilderness, please! The amount we have now is pitifully small. If Oregon was beer and wilderness the alcohol content you could drink and drink and never get drunk.

Please enter this letter into the hearing record, if that is possible.

Yours truly,
Tom Whitehead
P.O. Box 72
Prairie City, OR 97869

AtlanticRichfieldCompany 555 Seventeenth Street
Denver, Colorado 80217
Telephone 303 575 7577

J. R. Mitchell
Public Lands Coordinator

September 1, 1983

The Honorable Mark O. Hatfield
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Re: Statement of the Atlantic Richfield Company on
H.R. 1149, The Oregon Wilderness Act of 1983

Dear Senator Hatfield:

Atlantic Richfield Company would like to provide the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee, Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water, with the following formal statement for insertion in the record of the August 25, 1983, field hearing held in Salem, Oregon on H.R. 1149, the Oregon Wilderness Act of 1983.

As a domestic energy and minerals producer, Atlantic Richfield Company is vitally concerned with the management of our nation's public lands. We strongly support the concept of balanced multiple use, including the preservation of wilderness which comprises an important part of our national heritage. However, we do not believe that lands containing significant energy and mineral resource potential should be designated as wilderness. At the very least, it is imperative that priority consideration be given to energy and mineral exploration in areas which contain the potential for these resources prior to their long-term commitment to a highly restrictive, single-purpose use such as wilderness. Our concerns with specific areas proposed in H.R. 1149 are attached.

An area's subsurface resources are potentially as important as an area's surface resources. In order to allocate public land resources in a manner which best serves the public interest, the Congress must have relevant information about all of the land's resources -- both surface and subsurface. If an area's energy and mineral resources are not known or well understood because exploration has been prohibited, a critical element of rational land use decisions is lacking. Therefore, we oppose any proposal that would prohibit energy and mineral exploration through leasing bans or severe restrictions such as "no surface occupancy" requirements in newly designated wilderness areas.

Atlantic Richfield Company strongly believes that any wilderness legislation should, in addition to specific designations, include the following provisions:

- o Permanent release to multiple use of non-wilderness lands. We support permanent release of those areas determined not suitable for wilderness designation. One of the most critical factors in making a balanced wilderness decision is providing for the permanent release of areas determined to be unsuitable for wilderness designation. As stated previously, we are not opposed to the concept of wilderness designation; however, we are opposed to lands being tied up in "de facto" wilderness. When Congress makes its decisions as to which areas should be wilderness, there is a concurrent responsibility to release to other uses those areas deemed unsuitable for wilderness. Agencies responsible for managing these lands need to have some certainty on which to base their land use decisions.

- o Legal and factual sufficiency of the wilderness study process. We also believe that the continual wilderness study of RARE II lands must be terminated, and that the legal sufficiency of the RARE II process must be statutorily affirmed. We feel that enough time and effort have been expended in studying forest lands. More than ten years have been devoted to study; now is the time to use this information to make land use decisions.

- o Definitive boundaries for lands withdrawn as wilderness. We are opposed to the concept of buffer zones around designated wilderness areas. While H.R. 1149 does not include reference to buffer zones, such a concept has received support in other legislation. Specific decisions should be made regarding wilderness boundaries once and for all.

> There is no need for buffer zones as they are provided for in defining wilderness boundaries.

In light of these considerations, we support the language contained in Section 6 of H.R. 1149 which pertains to the sufficiency of the RARE II process, and which directs the Secretary of Agriculture not to conduct further statewide roadless area evaluations in Oregon. However, we do not believe that the release of lands which are not designated as wilderness for only the initial forest planning cycle is adequate. Such lands have been the subject of repeated, intensive studies. This information provides the basis for a long-term commitment to multiple use, just as it serves as the basis for a long-term commitment to wilderness. We argue that it is only reasonable to permanently release such nonwilderness lands so that land management agencies can allocate multiple use resources on a sound basis.

In addition to these concerns regarding the bill's provisions, we are also troubled by the inclusion in H.R. 1149 of several proposed wilderness areas which harbor significant mineral potential. These areas, which include Hidden, Coleman Rim, Bridge Creek, Mill Creek, North Fork-John Day, Strawberry Mountain, and other proposals, should remain open to exploration and development and not be designated as wilderness. We have attached for your consideration detailed information on the mineral resource potential of these areas. Not only do they have significant potential, but some have also been the site of human activities, such as logging, road construction and use, summer camps, etc., which have altered their natural state. Because of these factors, we believe that the public interest is best served by making these lands available for multiple use management rather than committing them to a single purpose land use such as wilderness.

Legislative decisions regarding Oregon's national forest lands assume major importance as our nation seeks to provide for a diverse range of needs. Great caution should be exercised prior to making long-term wilderness decisions which erode the economic base of local communities and effectively reduce our ability to produce essential commodities.

Atlantic Richfield Company appreciates having this opportunity to present our views on the Oregon wilderness bill. We encourage the Congress to give thoughtful consideration to our concerns in arriving at an equitable solution to this important issue.

Sincerely,

Jay R. Mitchell

J. R. Mitchell

JRM:JFO:drm
Attachments

## Attachment

ATLANTIC RICHFIELD COMPANY

Geologic/Mineral Potential of Selected Areas Proposed for Wilderness Designation in H.R. 1149, The Oregon Wilderness Act of 1983

Based on our evaluation, the following areas proposed for wilderness designation have moderate to high potential for a variety of mineral resources. This data is supplemented by a report completed by the Western Field Operations Center, U.S. Bureau of Mines which provides mineral resource background data for the proposed areas. (Numbers correspond to H.R. 1149).

4) Hidden Wilderness (#6098) Mt. Hood and Willamette National Forests
This area includes the eastern half of the North Santiam Mining District which is the site of historic gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc production. It contains at least 15 abandoned mines and prospects and approximately 1,000 claims. There is a strong possibility of unexposed mineralized bodies in the area.

5) Middle Santiam (#6929) Willamette National Forest
This area includes the eastern third of the Quartzville Mining District (with 75 mining claims within the proposed boundary) and the eastern quarter of the Galena Mountain Mining District (with 25 mining claims). Small scale placer mining takes place in most creeks within the western half of the proposed wilderness.

11) Red Buttes (#6703) Siskiyou and Rogue River National Forests
This area contains high potential for lode gold veins and gold-bearing massive sulfide deposits. Past production of gold in the region

14) Coleman Rim (#6226) Fremont National Forest
This area is located two miles northeast of an active Anaconda Minerals Company, an Atlantic Richfield operating company, drilling project at Quartz Mountain in a similar geologic setting, and harbors potential for shallow epithermal disseminated gold deposits.

15) Bridge Creek (#6213) Ochoco National Forest
This area is contiguous to the Ochoco Mercury District. Anaconda Minerals has plans for future exploration for

shallow epithermal gold deposits in favorable geological environments. It has moderate oil/gas potential, and is the site of road and recreation camp developments.

16) Mill Creek (#6212) Ochoco National Forest
This area includes a portion of the Ochoco Mercury District, and is the site of historic gold production from vein and shallow epithermal deposits. It has moderate oil/gas potential. Anaconda Minerals has completed initial reconnaissance in the area and plans followup exploration activities in the future.

17) Ochoco Canyon (#6220) Ochoco National Forest
This area has high potential for gold deposits of the vein and disseminated types, and moderate oil/gas potential.

18) North Fork John Day (#6253, 6255, 6251, 6252, 6273) Wallowa-Whitman, Malheur, and Umatilla National Forests
This area contains numerous mining districts; including the Granite Mining District which is currently being actively explored. It is the site of historic and as recently as 1980, production of gold from veins and harbors potential for vein and massive sulfide-type gold deposits. Anaconda Minerals has identified it as a follow up area for future exploration. Roads, logging operations, dead lodgepole pine, and summer camps are found here.

24) Gearhart Mountain Additions (#6225) Fremont National Forest
This area is adjacent to the Chewancan River Mercury deposit, and harbors potential for shallow epithermal disseminated gold deposits, similar to our Quartz Mountain project.

25) Strawberry Mountain Additions (#6238) Malheur National Forest
This area includes portions of the Canyon City District with some gold and nickle prospects and historic production of chromite from ultrabasic rocks.

26) Eagle Cap Additions (#6279, 6289) Wallowa-Whitman National Forest
Anaconda Minerals Company has conducted preliminary reconnaissance in area. There are permissive geological environments for porphyry copper, moly deposits. There are known copper-sulfide deposits in the region. There are potential lead, zinc, and silver replacement deposits in limestones at depth. Has been recent production of copper and gold, 1970, Iron Dyke Mine.

28) Glacier-Monument (#6239, 6240) Malheur and Wallowa-Whitman National Forests
This area is adjacent to the Bull Run Mine (lode gold) and the Blue Mountain Hot Spring Known Geothermal Resource Area. There are many claims in the area, including a large porphyry copper-molybdenum prospect, which AMCO reviewed as a submittal.

29) Table Rock (Unnumbered) Salem District, BLM
This area is situated on the northern edge of the North Santiam Mining District and includes known gold deposits. Its geologic setting is similar to the North Santiam District.

1) Old Cascades WSA (Unnumbered) Willamette National Forest
This area is six miles south of the Quartzville Mining District and eight miles north of the Blue River - Calapooya Mining District.

West Valley
Chamber of Commerce
"Serving the West Yamhill Valley"
P. O. BOX 98 SHERIDAN, OREGON 97378

August 25, 1983

U. S. Senator Mark Hatfield
436 Russel Senate Office Building
Washington D.C. 20510

Senator Hatfield:

Please introduce the attached letter into the hearing records for the Wilderness Bill.

Sincerely,

Gratia B. Robertson
Chamber President

West Valley
Chamber of Commerce

"Serving the West Yamhill Valley

P. O. BOX 98 SHERIDAN, OREGON 97378

August 25, 1983

U.S. Senator Mark Hatfield
436 Russel Senate Office Building
Washington D.C. 20510

Senator Hatfield:

The West Valley Chamber of Commerce wishes to express our concern over the need to keep the maximum amount of harvestable timber available in the state of Oregon. Speaking from an area of twenty-five percent unemployment, we want to keep timber supply available for the potential jobs the timber industry has to offer to our communities.

We, like other Oregonians, are very proud of the great natural beauty of our state. Of course, we wish to maintain its balance of natural attractiveness as well as keeping Oregon attractive to business.

Therefore, we want you to know that, in our opinion, if land can be harvested now or in the future it should be classified that way. A change in any classification should not jeopardize any harvestable timber around it.

Although tourism is a normal industry to develop in such a state as Oregon, we want to maintain the job base and pay scale which has provided a good standard of living for Oregon.

Basically then, we wish to preserve the traditional occupations of logging and agriculture which have formed the base of our communities since their beginnings over one hundred years ago.

Sincerely,

Gratia B. Robertson
Chamber President

cc: John Hampton
Les AuCoin
Carol Woods

R. B. Tibbatts
3012 Takena S.W.
Albany, OR 97321

August 23, 1983

The Honorable Mark Hatfield
Pioneer Square Court House
Portland, OR 97204

RE: Oregon Wilderness Bill

Dear Senator Hatfield:

I believe the Wilderness Act passed by Congress in 1964 carried the honorable intent to preserve certain designated primitive land areas of this country, some of which are located in Oregon.

I have serious concern about the proposed Oregon Wilderness Bill currently before the Senate Energy & Natural Resources Committee.

I urge you to specifically delete the "Middle Santiam" and "Old Cascades" areas from the Bill.

There are several important reasons leading to my request. First, these areas are not suitable for primitive wilderness but are suitable for highest and best use as commercially producing timber lands. The areas offer little in spectacular vistas but include numerous man-made improvements (roads and bridges) as well as clear cut areas. Second, withdrawal of these productive areas would remove at least 32,000,000 board feet of timber per year from the Sweet Home Ranger District resulting in the probable closing of a major mill and affecting over 965 jobs in the East Linn County timber and related industries. Third, Linn County stands to lose $2,250,000 of income annually from projected timber harvests. Fourth, Oregon already has approximately one-half acre of land set aside as Wilderness for each resident. Fifth, it appears that only 2% of Oregon's population use the wilderness areas.

How much additional Wilderness area do we need? How much can we afford?

I am sending a copy of this letter to the Senate Energy & Natural Resources Committee asking that it be entered into the records of the hearings on the Oregon Wilderness Bill.

Again, I urge you and all other members of the committee to delete the proposed Middle Santiam and Old Cascades areas from the Oregon Wilderness Bill.

Yours very truly,

R. B. Tibbatts

RBT/rec

cc: Senator Bob Packwood
Tony Bevenitto, Senate Energy &Natural Resources Committee
Representative Denny Smith

SEP 1 [illegible]

1210 Bowron Road
Lakeside, Oregon 97449
August 27, 1983

Steve Nousen, Aide
Portland Office, The Honorable Mark O. Hatfield
Room 114, Pioneer Courthouse
555 S. W. Yamhill Street
Portland, Oregon 97204

Dear Mr. Nousen:

Please refer to our meeting on August 25, 1983. Thank you for giving me the opportunity to make my presentation.

My testimony concerning H. R. 1149, the Oregon Wilderness Bill, is enclosed.

You asked me a question as to whether logging could be carried out for trees having a commercial value without causing undue damage to associated trees and plants. Special restrictions or procedures may apply to logging in areas containing rare trees and plants, such as Brewer's weeping spruce.

Sincerely,

Bill Perl
Bill Perl

Enclosure (1)

# Testimony of Bill Perl relative to H. R. 1149, the Oregon Wilderness Bill

Last September I collected the specimen of a Brewer's weeping spruce (Picea breweriana), a rare spruce tree, in the Klamath National Forest, Siskiyou County, California, 13 miles northwest of Happy Camp. The tree was planted in Bear Creek Park, Medford, Oregon. I would like to make some additional collections of Brewer spruce and collect some specimens of Siskiyou cypress (Cupressus bakeri var. matthewsii) in Oregon. The Botanical Collector's Permit that was issued to me by the Forest Supervisor reads: "Permit does not grant permission to collect specimens in Primitive, Wilderness, Natural, Botanical or Scenic areas..." As far as I know the same rules apply to all national forests. On that basis, I oppose the House-passed Oregon Wilderness Bill, H. R. 1149, specifically, the proposed Red Buttes Wilderness Area. If the bill is enacted into law in its present form I would be extremely limited in the Oregon collections that I could make of Brewer spruce and would be unable to make any Oregon collections of Siskiyou cypress. The only area in Oregon in which I can collect specimens of both trees is located in the middle eastward extension of the proposed Red Buttes Wilderness Area within the Rogue River National Forest. I recommend that this eastward extension be removed from consideration as a wilderness area.

Senator Hatfield has suggested a third classification for wilderness management. Perhaps the area that I am concerned about would be appropriate for such a classification. Such a designation might protect the trees and shrubs from the effects of logging, yet provide for the collection of botanical specimens for educational or scientific purposes.

Approximately 50 spruce galls were attached to the twigs of the Brewer spruce which I dug up. They are of consequence because they kill the tips of branches and tend to stunt and deform the trees. For example, the spread of the branches of wild, mature, Brewer spruce is about ½ of the spread of the branches of cultivated, mature, Brewer spruce. The galls are caused by the feeding and irritation of Cooley spruce aphids. They are formed by the growing together of the basal portion of the needles so as to form chambers between the base of the needles and the stem. These chambers, which are separate, usually contain from 3 to 30 small wingless aphids covered with a white waxy coating and also a very few winged ones. The galls turn brown, dry and hard after the insects have escaped. They may persist on the trees for many years. The galls are formed on Brewer spruce only where Douglas-fir, the secondary host, is present. On Douglas-fir, the aphids settle on the new needles, new shoots and developing cones. White, cottony, tufts mark their presence. The infested needles become twisted and yellowish. Severe infestations cause heavy shedding of foliage. I believe that the infestation is widespread wherever Brewer spruce are associated with Douglas-fir. If the Forest Service ever decides to establish a program to control the aphids by treating them with chemical sprays it would be prohibited from doing so for the infested trees placed into wilderness. I would like to add that the Forest Supervisor, Klamath National Forest, has recommended that the galls be removed from the specimen which I collected.

The Brewer spruce which I dug up was growing on the northeast slope of a steep ridge in hard, rocky soil. The site had been logged some years earlier for Douglas-fir. There were stumps and fallen, rotted, trees here and there. The logging roads and landing were visible. However, the loggers left standing the spruce and.other trees. Young Douglas-fir and shrubs were abundant. A spring was flowing. At night I heard an owl hoot near my tent. My tent was located in the logged area, 150 yards south of where the specimen was growing. The point that I would like to make is that the loggers did not destroy the general character of the forest. From what I saw, logging can be done in a way that minimizes damage to the environment. I am not advocating that logging be carried out in the portion of the proposed wilderness area that I am concerned about. I am pointing out that logging, while causing a certain amount of unavoidable damage, can co-exist with other uses of the forest.

Bill Perl

Bill Perl
1210 Bowron Road
Lakeside, Oregon 97449
August 27, 1983

SEP 1 1983

3856 Hulsey Avenue S.E.
Salem, Oregon 97302
August 31, 1983

Senator Mark O. Hatfield        Re: Oregon Wilderness
107 Pioneer Courthouse
Portland, Oregon 97204

Dear Senator Hatfield:

Please include this letter in your August 25, 1983 hearing record.

The best quality of Wilderness is obtained in the larger Wilderness areas, where the attractions in the core are protected with adequate buffer space in the perimeter. These areas are also easiest to manage as Wilderness.

The greatest need for Wilderness areas in Oregon is in those national forests closest to the dense population of the Portland metropolitan area and the cities of the Willamette Valley.

Therefore, to obtain the best quality of Wilderness where the need is greatest, my first choice for Wilderness designation would be:

1. Columbia Gorge.

   To provide adequate buffer, the north boundaries should be at the foot of the cliffs (approximately 1200 feet elevation).

2. Hidden Wilderness (Bull of the Woods).

   Included should be:

   a. Trail corridors: Dickey Ridge, Whetstone-Silver King, Bagby, and Dickey Creek Trails.

   b. Stream drainages: Elk Lake Creek (below Elk Lake Road). Little North Fork of the Santiam (as much as qualifies for Wilderness).

3. Additions to Existing Wilderness Areas.

   a. Mt. Jefferson Wilderness Additions. All proposed additions are very much needed.

   b. Other proposed Wilderness Additions. All would provide a more managable and better quality of Wilderness.

Many smaller or less compact but very scenic roadless areas in Oregon are popular with hikers and should be protected. Table Rock, Badger Creek, and parts of the Little North Fork of the Santiam River drainage are but a few of these. Declaration of "Recreation Lands" or "Roadless Recreation Area" on a 10-year management plan is not adequate protection. These areas should be given a permanent designation.

Sincerely, Eleanor (Heller) Dyke
Eleanor Heller Dyke

17645 NW Rolling Hill Lane
Beaverton, Oregon
September 6, 1983

Senator Mark Hatfield
Senate Office Building
Washington D.C., 20510

TESTIMONY FOR OFFICAL HEARING RECORD OF SENATE ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCE COMMITTEE:

I was unable to attend the hearing in Salem August 25th on the proposed Oregon Forest Wilderness Act of 1983, so am submitting this to support the designation of areas as wilderness as contained in HR1149. They are a minimum; expansion should be considered in some cases as proposed in the hearing.

One I ask you to consider is the Grand Ronde canyon. This 20 miles of wild river canyon is proposed as an important first step toward preserving a treasure for ourselves and our descendents along the Minam and Grande Ronde Rivers. As with other wilderness areas, there are important ecological considerations, such as supporting anadromous fish and big game.

When I stood at the top of the South Sister recently, I realized how important was the foresight of leaders such as yourself in saving it as wilderness and buying the Rock Mesa mining claims. The areas in HR 1149 and proposed additions also possess values that make them worthy wilderness. They fulfill needs in me that I believe are universal and transcendent. They are bound up with our history and our future. If we are to understand ourselves in terms of geological time, biological evolution, our growth as a nation, and our relationship to nature, we need adequate wilderness--large enough for all who dare explore it and varied enough that we see the many types of ecosystems in the state as our ancestors found them.

Each area must be considered in its own right and not merely lumped as an increment of acres to be traded with timber and mining interests. The total is a very small fraction of Oregon's resources. Please examine carefully claims of job loss. The collapse of extravagant timber bidding undermines claims of shortage. If shortages are to be later proved, those we save these lands for can better judge the tradeoffs between environmental and other benefits and economic needs. I am counting on your wise consideration of these issues.

Best regards,

James Kimball

James Kimball

95187 Elk River Road
Port Orford, Or. 97465

September 5, 1983

Senator Mark Hatfield
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Hatfield,

Please include this request for your full support of HR 1149 in the August 25th wilderness record.

I am especially concerned that Grassy Knob be included in the wilderness system. It is vitally important that this salmon spawning habitat be preserved. Port Orford has always had a marginal economy and cannot afford any potential damage to the last remaining salmon streams.

Any logging done on Grassy Knob would essentially be a federal subsidy at todays timber prices. I would prefer to see our money spent on reforestation and stream rehabilitation. Also, the unstable soil, and steep slopes, and dry south exposure of Grassy Knob will be very difficult, or even impossible, to replant, therefore further threatening the life of our salmon.

Please be sure to include Grassy Knob in the Oregon Forest Wilderness Bill.

Thank you,

Carolyn A Osborne

SEP 7 1983

633 W. 8th Ave. # A
Eugene, OR 97402
September 1, 1983

Senator Hatfield
Pioneer Courthouse
220 SW 3rd
Portland OR 97204

Dear Senator Hatfield:

Please include this letter in the official hearing record of the August 25 hearing concerning the Oregon Wilderness Bill.

I urge that the Senate support the Bill in its entirety. The Bill should even be expanded to include such areas as the Middle Santiam, Grande Ronde Canyon, Three Sisters Additions and others.

Sincerely,

Mark W. Whitson

August 23, 1983
1440 N.E. 10th St.
Grants Pass, OR
97526

Senator Mark Hatfield
Wilderness Hearing Record
114 Pioneer Courthouse
Portland, Oregon 97402

Dear Senator Hatfield,

I would like to submit the following comments for your consideration at the Salem Oregon Wilderness Hearings, August 25, 1983.

I am in full support of the House Bill 1149, which is an adequate compromise between the environmental community request for 3.4 million acres and the timber industries' demand for no additional acreage at all.

I would like to address the timber industry's two major objections to additional wilderness in Oregon:
1) "Wilderness costs jobs". In 1977 Oregon had less than a million acres protected in the wilderness system. The sustained-yield allowable cut that year was 3.27 billion board feet. In 1982 Oregon has 1.2 million acres in the wilderness system and the allowable cut has risen 11% to 3.63 billion board feet. Clearly there is no evidence from the allowable cut that wilderness has cost even a single job in Oregon!
2) "Wilderness is a single-use lockup for the Elitist backpackers". Wilderness is Multiple-use! The only consumptive activity not allowed in Wilderness is timber harvesting. Only motorized recreational activities are banned. People of all kinds can hike, camp, fish, hunt, boat, ski & ride horseback in wilderness areas. Wilderness provides habitat for plants and animals, insures genetic diversity, feeds grazing livestock, protects watersheds and spawning grounds and furnishes spiritual renewal and a link with our past for thousands of people. Who are the "Elitists" - the backpackers with their $500 worth of gear, or the ORV driver in a 12 thousand dollar truck? Or the $3000 motorcycle or snowmobile owner?

Thank you for the opportunity to submit these comments.

Sincerely,
Kurt C. Herzog
Kurt P. Herzog

cc: Grants Pass
Daily Courier

SEP 1 1983

8/26/83

Hon. Senator Hatfield
Pioneer Courthouse
220 Southwest 3rd
Portland, OR. 97204

Dear Senator Hatfield,

Please include my letter in the official hearing record for the Wilderness bill (HR 1149) hearing.

I am the son of lifelong timber cutter and was also one when I was younger. As such I am not opposed to cutting timber in Oregon. I just think we are cutting too much too fast, and not setting aside enough for wilderness, & roadless areas, where, wildlife, soil and water preservation come first. I am concerned that the economic and political pressure from the timber industry is going to result in a disproportionate amount of cut over commercial timber land in proportion to the natural ecosystems remaining in roadless and wilderness areas. Any biologist will tell you that such a balance will result in ecological disaster or severe reduction in population carrying capacity for our many oldgrowth dependent species. For this reason it is imperative that the

Senate consider H.R. 1149 as the minimal wilderness needed for Oregon at this time. Please support H.R. 1149 but in addition include those areas left out of the bill including the Mt. Jefferson addition, middle Santiam, old cascades, and three Sisters additions including beautiful Rainbowfalls. And surely Oregon deserves wilderness areas like the Grande Ronde Canyon, Eagle Cap additions, North Fork John Day Boundary expansions, and Lookout Mt. Since much of the lands mentioned here do still support old growth forests it is vital to include them in this bill. We cannot afford to loose the oldgrowth timbered areas in question. Oregons old growth dependent species (our heritage) deserve at least this much natural unaltered habitat.

Sincerely

Rex L. Mills BIOLOGIST

25993 VISTA DR.
VENETA, OR. 97487

2526 University Street
Eugene, Oregon 97403
Weptember 4, 1983

Senator Mark O. Hatfield
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Hatfield:

Please include this letter in the record of testimony presented before your committee hearing on the Oregon Wilderness Bill, held in Salem, Oregon, August 25, 1983.

Our names are Kenneth and Robin Lodewick; we live in Eugene. One of us is a cartographer/surveyor, the other is recently retired as a librarian at the University of Oregon, with the rank of professor emerita.

Thank you for your promise to add the rest of Rainbow Falls and its approach trail to the Wilderness Bill. This saves a stand of the lovely phantom orchid as well as protecting two other rare plants. When you decide how many of these few acres you will add, please remember what the Forest Service now tells us: NO area is too steep for logging, with the use of helicopters. The Rainbow gorge is precipitous, but only what is in wilderness will stay tree-covered.

The Oregon Wilderness Bill passed by the House includes two thousand times the acreage being asked for Rainbow Falls. Lumber industry spokesmen say none of that should be added. You, Senator Hatfield, have suggested that the Bill adds more than it should. Conservation groups and sportsmen are asking for twice as much again to be added. On one side, lumber workers who have lost their jobs because of high interest rates, or mechanization, blame wilderness for the loss. On the other side, your own recent study of timber resources, reported in the Register-Guard a few days ago, tells us that the lumber industry does not need more forest, but improved forest management. How are you , and all of us, to decide?

We are going to list the areas proposed for wilderness that we know deserve that status. Then we are going to suggest a different way to think about whether wilderness is needed.

As members of the American Penstemon Society, the Oregon Native Plant Society and the Nature Conservancy, our first concern is to protect rare and endangered species, and to prevent other species from becoming endangered. A second, equally important goal, is to preserve unique habitats which will be lost once lumbered. Areas with diverse and rare plant species include Boulder Creek, Table Rock and Gearhart Mountain. At Gearhart, where the endemic Penstemon glaucinus was recently rediscovered on the summit, additions are recommended in hope that the species may still exist at lower elevations. Boulder Creek carries a wide range of animal species and many rare plants; it is a possible site for Kalmiopsis leachiana, known only from the Umpqua and Kalmiopsis regions.

In the Old Cascades Wilderness Study Area, Echo Peak, Browder Ridge, Cone Peak and Iron Mountain (which is no more "too popular to be wilderness" than is Sunshine Meadows), present the finest collection of alpine species in the state; they have long been in need of permanent protection.

On our southern border, the Siskiyou Mountains combine some of the most varied, richest, and oldest plant habitats in the nation, which include relict species from many ancient biotas. The Red Buttes area is long overdue as protection here.

The Wallowas are extraordinary mountains, with many endemic species of plants in their piled up granite and basalt peaks; Joseph Canyon and any additions to the Eagle Cap Wilderness are most welcome. Also in eastern Oregon, the grassland plateaus and deer ranges of the North Fork of the Umatilla will provide a balance to our more common types of wild country.

A completely different habitat, again, is offered by coastal forests and their fast-disappearing bogs. We have no wilderness on the coast; only two percent of the forest is still untouched. That two per cent should be wilderness: the Coast Creeks, Grassy Knob and Wassen Creek.

All wilderness protects resident animals, many of them endangered species. Some of the proposed areas shelter the spawning grounds of anadromous fish. It is astounding that we have allowed our salmon runs, a precious renewable resource, to be nearly destroyed by dams, erosion from road building and excess heat due to clearcutting. The Columbia Gorge, Salmon-Huckleberry, the Hidden Wilderness, and especially the North Fork of the John Day are important for watershed and fisheries protection.

Wild animal populations are notably dependent on the Waldo Lake and Badger Creek areas, on the widening of the too-narrow Strawberry Mountain Wilderness, and, for the larger and often rarer species, on the space provided by the Rogue-Umpqua Divide and Diamond-Thielson areas. For survival, a large enough range must be available. The special case of Waldo Lake should be mentioned. It is, except for Crater Lake itself, the most pristine body of water in Oregon. One shore is heavily used for recreation. Will the other shore be logged, or commercialized? Government policies change with changes in administration, as we are now seeing. Only Congressional action can make a spot people treasure, safe.

Coming back to our own Three Sisters Wilderness, the meadows and streams bordering it on the east side should be put into the wilderness, from Squaw Creek south, not merely for their brilliant floral displays and clustering waterfalls, but because here is the only spot in the Oregon Cascades where one can stand within a semi-circle of snowy peaks.

One, most controversial, problem remains to be considered, on the Middle Santiam and at Hardesty Mountain. Mount June, in the Hardesty area, bears an alpine garden as lovely as those in the higher Cascades. The forests on the slopes of Hardesty, however, like those of the Middle Santiam, are low-level, heavy-growth trees, highly productive for lumber. How can these be spared, economically speaking?

Up till now, wilderness areas have been created almost altogether in high country, where timber is least valuable. Now that our good, low-level forest land is being turned into forty-year-rotation, even-age, single-species tree farms (like the "cornfield" forests of Europe), where will future generations find out what the grand old natural forests were like? The very quality of this low-level forest is what makes it imperative to save some small part of it.

Oregon has more forest land than any other state:(it also has a third less of its area in wilderness than the state of Washington has). The Willamette National Forest is the largest forest reserve in Oregon, and in the nation, and produced more lumber than any other. Twelve and a half per cent of the Willamette is now in wilderness - ten per cent, if lakes, streams, bare rock and meadows are omitted. Yet remember that the full wilderness request of the Oregon Natural Resources Council, of 3.4 million acres, still leaves ninety-five per cent of Oregon's timber production available for harvest. Wild country is not the best logging country.

The forests now in wilderness are mostly alpine; most of the areas being proposed for wilderness are not much lower in elevation. Up high, the Forest Service reckons any acre carrying a cover of foot-thick trees is commercial timber, even though it will take four hundred years for such trees to grow again. This is not the sort of forest loggers make a profit on.

Twenty years ago, when the wilderness controversy began, we figured that two per cent of our nation's forests were in parks and wilderness, ninety-five per cent were best used for sustained-yield lumbering, and what was more surprising, that most loggers and conservationists agreed on those uses. The remaining three per cent was what we fought over then, and what we are still fighting over (production being a fairer gauge than acreage).

Also twenty years ago, a Battelle Institute study had just predicted a one-third loss of lumber industry jobs in the Northwest, due to mechanization, by the end of the century. That loss is occurring. We cannot stop it by cutting our last old-growth faster, or by leveling match-stick forests in the high country. Lumber companies today cannot afford to cut the trees they have already contracted for. When prices go up and the mills open again, they will open with new machines and fewer workers.

As your report says, Senator, intensive management of productive forests is what brings benefits. Cutting trees whose highest use is wilderness does not even help the economy.

Are the arguments on the conservation side more convincing? Wilderness is one of the multiple uses the national forests are set up to serve. It is not compatible with some other uses: logging, mining, road-type recreation. It enhances uses that are also, to a large extent, incompatible with clear cuts and roads: protection of watersheds, wildlife, and fisheries, preservation of endangered species and genetic diversity, opportunity for scientific research in future, into questions not yet thought of. Recreation and esthetic pleasure are also part of what wilderness provides, yet not essential parts.

Humans are changing the earth we live on at frightening speed, and without knowing the consequences. Species disappear before we know what they might teach us, or how they might have benefited us. Perennial corn, for instance, was discovered recently in Mexico, just before its last remnant stand was to be destroyed; many potato species in Peru are already lost. Many more cures for disease and improvements in food plants are waiting to be discovered - if we can find them in time. But the web of interdependence on which all life, including our own, depends has widening rents in it. Any fragment of unchanged forest, stream, tundra, that we are able to keep for the future, is like a packet of food and water put into a lifeboat. It may be our lifesaver.

We believethat the whole area asked by the conservation groups should be added to Oregon wilderness. Three million acres is not too much.

Thank you.

Kenneth Lodewick
Kenneth Lodewick

Robin Lodewick
Robin Lodewick

Senator Mark O. Hatfield
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510 September 4, 1983

Dear Senator Hatfield,

We are writing to voice our strong support of H.R. 1149 and wish to have our remarks included in the August 20, 1983 Salem field hearing record. As you know, this bill which would designate 1.2 million acres of Oregon as Wilderness passed the House in March, 1983 by an overwhelming margin of 252. The 2 to 1 vote in favor of the bill reflects the public interest in finally seeing a comprehensive Oregon Wilderness Bill enacted. It also illustrates the fact that the House members are fully aware that only prompt passage of a serious, thorough bill will actually eliminate the threat of RARE II lawsuits and the spectre of a RARE III process which no one wants.

Wilderness is true multiple use land management. It provides watershed and airshed protection and enhancement, fish and wildlife habitat, and quiet recreation and scientific research opportunities. Our family and friends wish to see the 1.2 million acres of Oregon roadless public land protected by the Wilderness designation so that these lands can continue to provide these benefits. In particular, we support Wilderness designation for the Columbia Gorge, Salmon Huckleberry, and Badger areas because of their proximity to Portland and the Hidden area because of its proximity to Salem. All these areas require protection in order to serve the rapidly growing needs of Willamette Valley residents for clean air and water and spiritual renewal made possible through the Wilderness experience.

Passage of H.R. 1149 will not cost any jobs in the long or short run and, in fact, will help Oregon's economy. The maximum effect this bill could have on Oregon's commercial forests would be a two percent reduction of average annual timber production. This minimal effect is further reduced by the fact that sixteen billion board feet of timber ( more than a four year suply) has already been sold to Oregon timber operators, but is still waiting in the forest to be cut. In addition, the bill will release to timber harvesting approximately 2 million acres of public lands presently held hostage by non-action on the Wilderness question.

Furthermore, by permanently protecting 1.2 million acres of critically important wildlife habitat, spawning streams, and scenic and recreational lands, the Oregon wilderness Act of 1983 will proivide help for Oregon's troubled economy. It protects our threatened salmon fishing industry, creates jobs in both the fishing and tourism industries, and protects the timber industry's long-term economic vitality. The bill is a compromise in the highest sense of the word and deserves your support.

However, we urge your support of the bill without a "Road Credits" amendment which would allow timber companies to build logging roads in National Forests where the cost of the road exceeds the value of the timber cut and then to charge those road building costs to other National Forests where logging produces a bigger income to the U.S. Treasury. Such an amendment would encourage more logging in important wildlife and recreation areas all over the Western U.S. where it otherwise would not be economic to log. Thus the U.S. Treasury would lose revenue by subsidizing the road building and the pristine environments of many key public lands would be destroyed. Please let this good legislative compromise stand as it does now without such an amendment.

Sincerely,

Walter C. Mintkeski Vicki G. Mintkeski
Walter C. Mintkeski Vicki G. Mintkeski
6815 SE 31 st, Portland, Or 97202

9/2/83

Honorable Senator Hatfield:

I've not written but a few letters to our reps in all these years but what is coming up requires my efforts.

We've just had our 1st child & partially chose Oregon as the location of our Home because we enjoy the wild out-of-Doors.

I was surprised to find it becoming more & more congested / a condition that depreciates the experience.

I realize we need to keep the precious little left for the Kids etc.

The Hardesty area is especially dear to us.

Pls. Make the "right" choices. Thx.

Sincerely

To be included in the Hearings!

2031 NW 29th #2
Portland OR 97210

9/1/83

Dear Senator Hatfield,

I wish to submit my comments for the Wilderness hearing record.

1). Designating 1.2 million acres of wilderness in Oregon's National Forests would release the remaining 2.2 million unroaded acres from the originally proposed 3.4 million acres of the Bill and allow them to be available for uses other than Wilderness.

2) Much of the proposed land is marginally productive from the timber standpoint; its' value lies in its use as a source of clean water and as fish and wildlife habitat; specifically for salmon, steelhead, and elk.

3) It would be prohibitively expensive to harvest timber from much of this land. It is either steep, rocky, or has shallow soils, or would be difficult to road with minimal impact on the land.

4) The income that tourism will generate for Oregon will probably increase as people spend more leisure and vacation time closer to home.

To paraphrase Edward Abbey: "The Wilderness doesn't need more defense; just more defenders."

Thank you,

Ellen Harman

Senator Mark Hatfield 8-30-83
Senator Robert Packwood
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C.

Re: Oregon Wilderness Bill-H.R.1149

Dear Sirs:

I have written to you both many times on this complex issue. I attended the Salem hearing, although there was not sufficient time for my private citizen commentary to be taken as testimony. Please include this letter in the record and honestly assess how H.R. 1149 and additions will affect Oregon's future.

I believe after digesting all the testimony, and reading various academic and scientific examinations of wilderness affects on Oregon's economy (U.S. Forest Service - John Poppino, Forest Service Chief's Report, Sept. 21, 1978) that we would be very short sighted not to include at least the 1.2 million acres in the bill. This report stated that "closer to 2.5 million acres" could be protected and still meet all other multiple use goals under R.P.A.

Why then senators, is 1.2 out of the question as Senator Hatfield intimated several times at Salem?

Any compromise House-Senate version will have been a compromise already, in including only 1.2 in HR1149. The bill should have the standard "sufficiency" language used in the Colorado and California bills, and not the hard release used in Utah, and in the Hayakawa-McClure bill introduced in 1982.

I support the following additional areas:

1- Drift Creek - 11,260 - the best remnant representation of the coast range, with crucial "wild fish" habitat, and habitat for spotted owl, marten, pileated woodpecker, and bald eagles. I am told your staff approves of this addition.

2- Mardei's Creek - (30,683) I have hiked over this tremendous wildlife area. I have seen elk, golden eagle, prarie falcon, and steelhead. The John Day River fisheries are dependent on this area for spawning grounds and waterflow of good, clear quality. This area contains a 10,000 acre BLM-WSA.

3. Grande Ronde Canyon & Lookingglass-(29,500) The last free flowing Oregon river, without dams, that remains unprotected. These areas contain critical anadromous fisheries, big game winter range, and excellent raptor nesting habitat.

4- Wapiti (51,904) - This contains the crucial range for the rapidly declining Heppner unit elk herd. This is the core of the range, and only roadless land in the whole area. Also has important salmon & steelhead habitat, that is dependent on clear, non-sedimented water.

5- Deadhorse Rim (13,615) The last remaining marten, fisher & pileated woodpecker habitat left undisturbed on the Fremont N.F. Also has good raptor habitat and distinctive geologic features.

These areas in HR 1149 need boundary expansion by our Senators:

1) Salmon-Huckleberry - 2000 ac - lower Eagle Creek trail is acessible, scenic, and good fish habitat.
2) Eagle Cap - 35,000 ac - addition of steep lands on Wind Ridge and Boulder Park would not harm timber sales as land is not good commercial land, would protect watershed values and unique wildflower areas.
3) N.Fork John Day - 94,000 ac. - the protection of Battle Creek, Squaw Creek, Elkhorn Range, & Beaver Creek units will protect existing fisheries, big game range and quality hunting, and increase tourism jobs, with no real loss

of valuable timber harvest. You heard the shaky theories of beetle damage and stream clogging by lodgepole snags rebuffed completely at the Salem hearings by N.W.F. & Tribal fish biologists. This is the most productive native salmon and steelhead drainage in Eastern Oregon, and these are some of the very runs the Northwest Regional Power Act has been passed to preserve and enhance.

4) Old Cascades - 22,500 - whole area should be upgraded from wilderness study to wilderness.

5) Three Sisters Adds. - 38,000 ac. Lower elevation areas on east side as well as Rainbow Falls (as you promised at the hearings), Cultus Mtn., and Waldo Lakes Country.

The national consensus is for continued environmental protection and expansion of parks and wilderness areas. The Oregon areas now designated need "relief" from overuse, as any long-time user or back country ranger can tell you, and the system needs more variety than its predominant "rocks & ice". Lower elevation areas (Joseph Canyon, Ochoco Canyons, Badger Creek, Drift Creek, Middle Santiam, Grand Ronde, etc.) extend the seasons of use and types of activities available.

Also little testimony was heard about the expansion of use and especially increased recreational dollars available from wilderness use. The 1978 report, Kratilla & Jones, more truly reflects the cast value of recreational dollars from dispersed-primitive, non-commodity uses. I know when I travel to the Eagle Cap, Strawberry, or Kalmiopsis Wilderness's I spend many more dollars in local communities than acknowledged in RARE-II or by wilderness detractors.

I look forward to the mark-up of a reasoned Senate bill in October, 1983, containing all HR1149 areas and those additions noted above. If you do so, you will have acted in a prudent, far-sighted manner that will benefit Oregon and its citizens now and in the future.

Sincerely,
Jeffrey Crook, Esq.

27691 SE Haley Rd.
Boring Or 97009

cc- Weaver
Wyden
AuCoin
W.S.

P.P.S.- Congressmen- hold on for the total bill in any House-Senate Conference Committee- thank you!!!

Mark A Stern
PO Box 797
Silver Lake, Or 97638
31 August 1983

Senator Mark Hatfield
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

I offer the following statement in support of HR 1149, with increased acreage as proposed by the Oregon Natural Resource Council to a total of 3.4 million acres of designated wilderness. Please include my testimony in the officeal hearing record.

I am an ex-mill worker, former resident of Harney County, and current resident in Silver Lake, Lake County. In the past 5 years I have watched mills close in both Burns and Silver Lake, friends lose jobs, and many people forced to move away. Times are tough, but despite Representative Robert Smith's contention, wilderness designations in Oregon have not in the past, and will not in the future cost our state jobs. High interest rates with associated lulls in the construction industry, coupled with old out of date mills in much of the state have in the past, and continue to cost us jobs. These factors are the culprits to our unemployment problems, not wilderness areas.

The protection of Oregon's natural resources will add to Oregon's potential for economic diversity, maintain Oregon's high quality of "liveability," and attrack both tourism and out of state business. Most importantly, the protection of watersheds with native, anadromous fish runs will result in economic revenues annually from both sport and commericial fishermen, and provide greater economic returns than cutting the adjacent forest lands. With this in mind, I urge you to expand HR 1149 to include 3.4 million acres, as proposed by the Oregon Natural Resource Council. I have spent time in these areas that warrant inclusion in this wilderness bill.

1) Drift Creek (11,260 ac) along with Wassen Creek are the only 2 large old growth sites left in the Oregon coast range. I've walked Drift Creek-it has a native fishery and the hillsides are so steep that erosion following cutting would surely silt in these spawining areas.
2) Grande Rhonde (22,978 ac). Along with the John Day Wild. Complex, this is one of eastern Oregon's best fishing areas. Also, I have boated this section of the river, and believe in years to come in will serve to those who are no longer satisfied by the over-crowed, but ever so popular Deschutes River. This river may be one of Oregon's best secrets, and it is time to get the secret out of the bag.
3) Wapiti (51,000 ac). Anocher important fishery

In summary, Iurge you to support a modified HR 1149 to include a total of 3.4 million acres of designated wilderness. Securing these areas for wilderness will be one of Oregon's best investments for the future.

Sincerely
Mark A Stern
Mark A Stern

copies to Sen. Packwood, Representatives R. Smith and D. Smith

9525 S.W. 12th Dr.
Portland, Or. 97219
August 30, 1983

Senator Mark Hatfield
Energy and Natural Resources Committee
United States Senate

Dear Senator Hatfield;

It is very important to me that the Oregon Wilderness Bill be a strong one, stronger than the House Bill. Even though, in Oregon, there are many spots left that provide the desired diversity of habitat it doesnt mean that these places are safe. How quickly one bulldozer can destroy a whole plant community that may have taken hundreds of years to develop.

In July of this year a group of Native Plant Society of Oregon members from Portland Chapter made a visit to Gearhart Mountain Wilderness. We spent a day in the Coleman Rim Area and explored some of these very special plant communities. We were dismayed to see that already the logging and seemingly superfluous road building are so close as to pose a threat. Since places like these cannot be returned to their position in the environment when so damaged, we ask that they be protected before it is too late.

Please work for the inclusion of these areas in the Senate Bill; Coleman Rim, Drift Creek, Lookout Mt.,Wapiti, Grande Ronde Canyon. Also I believe it is important to increase the size of some other areas under consideration; Salmon-Huckleberry, Mt. Jefferson, Middle Santiam, Old Cascades, Three Sisters, Sky Lakes, Mountain Lakes, Grassy Knob, Gearhart Mt., North Fork of John Day and Eagle Cap.

Please include this letter in the official hearing record.

Sincerely yours,

Martha J. Huffstutter

Martha J. Huffstutter
Portland Chapter President
Native Plant Society of Oregon

3223 N.E. 14th
Portland, OR 97212
September 3, 1983

Dear Senator Hatfield,

I would like to urge you to support an Oregon Wilderness bill that includes all of the areas designated as wilderness by HR 1149. In particular I urge protection for the Little Badger portion of the Badger Creek Wilderness, on the basis of personal experience of this as an unusually beautiful and inspiriting place which would be ruined by logging.

In addition, I ask that you support inclusion of the following areas as recommended by the Oregon Natural Resources Council: Drift Creek, Deadhorse Rim, Lookout Mountain, Murderers Creek, Wapiti, Chief Lookingglass and Grande Ronde Canyon, and expansions in the following - Salmon Huckleberry, Mt. Jefferson, Middle Santiam, Old Cascades, Three Sisters, Sky Lakes, Mt. Lakes, Grassy Knob, Gearhart Mountains, N. Fork John Day and Eagle Cap.

Trying to support my family on a temporary job at poverty level pay, I have a strong interest in improving Oregon's economy and can hardly be classed as an elitist in any relevant sense. But it is clear to me that improving our economy need not and should not be at the expense of selling the soul of our land.

Sincerely, Kirke Wolfe

Glenda Anderson
P.O. Box 4
Leaburg, Ore 97489

Dear Senator Hatfield,

I'm writing to indicate my support for the inclusion of the roadless areas in HR 1149 to the wilderness system. I believe all of these areas are worthy of wilderness status and deserve protection. That including these areas into the wilderness system would cause a loss of jobs, is not a relevant argument for excluding them, considering 97% of the forest land that is already roaded can be more intensively managed. Besides, wilderness is necessary for other economic benefits as well, ie, high water quality for the salmon industry, tourism, all the recreationally related businesses, etc. Also, we should and do have other needs other than economic. I believe for us, and other species as well, to survive we'll need a certain percentage of this planet left intact with as little of man's impact on it as possible. We know already that elk and the bald eagle must have wilderness habitat to survive. Our water quality is insured only if we leave important watersheds intact. Wilderness provides "control" areas & ecologic diversity to maintain gene pools of native flora and fauna.

Drift Creek (11,260 acres). Deadhorse Rim

(13,615 acres) and Lookout Mtn (15,577 acres) and Wapiti (51,904 acres) should be added too, I believe.

I have visited roadless areas such as Boulder Creek, the North Fork John Day, Hardesty Mtn., Joseph Canyon, Sky Lakes, Waldo Wilderness study area and Drift Creek. I hope these beautiful places are left as they are with wilderness classification protection. I would like to visit many other places as yet unprotected. Your support can help keep these relatively small parcels of wilderness here with us.

Thankyou for listening. These are important decisions which, once made, affect evolution forever. Our biologic needs *must* be met. Wilderness helps create the environment we need to survive.

Sincerely,

Glenda M. Anderson

P.S. Please put this letter into the official hearing record.
Thankyou . . .

30563 LeBleu Road
Eugene, Oregon 97405
August 21, 1983

Dear Senator Hatfield:

As a frequent year-round visitor to Oregon Wilderness Areas and amateur botanist, I was delighted to learn of the passage of HB 1149, the Oregon Forest Wilderness Bill. It is an important step toward the resolution of the wilderness issue in Oregon. However, this bill contains only a minimum number of the areas that have been well-studied and are prime candidates for wilderness protection. There are several important additions that should be included in your Senate bill.

I have personally visited most of these areas in search of rare plants, primarily saprophytic and mycotrophic species, which are peculiar to Old Growth areas--many of these are being threatened with extinction due to intensive timber management of lower elevation forests. Boundary expansions to several of our existing wilderness areas would greatly help in assuring the survival of these endangered species. The amount of acreage taken out of timber production is miniscule compared to the benefits that would accrue from protecting vital habitats for these plants, as well as for other species, particularly those of anadramous fish such as salmon and steelhead.

Within the Willamette National Forest, important areas to be added to wilderness included in HB 1149 are:

1) Salmon-Huckleberry (22,000 acres), an expansion of lower Eagle Creek;
2) Mount Jefferson additions (5681 acres);
3) Middle Santiam (3500 acres);
4) Old Cascades (now a 22,500 acre wilderness study area);
5) Three Sisters additions (38,000 acres), particularly the 640-acre segment that would protect the north side of Rainbow Creek Canyon, the viewpoint and trail; and
6) Sky Lakes (12,000 acres)

In addition to these areas, there are several more areas, supported by many Oregon conservationists, that should be added to HB 1149 by Senate action. These include:

1) Drift Creek (11,260 acres) --one of the few remaining segments of Old Growth habitat in the Coast Range;
2) Deadhorse Rim (13,615 acres) --a complement to the Coleman Rim area on the Fremont National Forest;
3) Lookout Mountain (15,577 acres) --of very little value for timber harvest, but prime for recreation and wildlife habitat on the Ochoco National Forest;
4) Murderers Creek (30,683 acres)--an important addition to the State-owned Wildlife Management Area (includes 10,000-acre B.L.M. Wilderness Study Area);
5) Wapiti (51,904 acres)--critical habitat for Heppner Unit Rocky Mt. Elk population as well as salmon and steelhead;
6) Chief Looking Glass (6,000 acres) and
7) Grand Ronde Canyon (22,978 acres)--areas critical to restoring quality of anadramous fish runs on the Grande Ronde River system. Much of this river has been included in the State Scenic Waterway bill passed by the House. National protection should follow this lead!

The inclusion of approximately three million more acres as nationally protected wilderness is still less than the 4.5 million acres of eligible wild wildlands in Oregon. The 3.4 million acres that sportsmen, scientists, recreationists and other conservationists are asking for still leaves more than 80% of Oregon's forested acreage for timber production and 95% of lands suitable for timber harvest to be managed by the industry.

That's a small amount to be asking for the future of these perishable wildlands. I am personally very concerned that the habitats of certain plant and animal species are shrinking to the point where they may never recover. Modern intensive timber management does not provide for the recovery of these Old Growth habitats. It is our responsibility to pass responsible legislation that provides for the maintenance of ecological diversity--critical to our survival in the long run. Please allow this letter to be incorporated into the official hearing record. Thank you for your concern.

Sincerely yours,
Carol Winkler

Carol Winkler

Sept. 5, 1983

Senator Mark Hatfield
Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Hatfield,

I urge you to support the Oregon Wilderness Bill in its entirety, as set forth in HR1149. I particularly urge you to include the Hidden Wilderness area in Marion County and the Middle Santiam area of Linn County; also the Old Cascades Wilderness Study Area in Linn County.

It seems to me that we can justify including these rather heavily timbered areas for several reasons.

1. Since the decision is largely judgmental, it is better to include a bit too much rather than too little of this better timbered area, because if an error is made, Congress can always change the designation if it ever becomes necessary. Wilderness areas cannot very well be designated

-2-

in areas that have been roaded and logged.

2. Future generations need to have adequate Wilderness areas.

3. I feel certain that statements made by the timber industry at the Salem hearing, which I attended, and at other times, grossly overstated the effect of placing these areas in wilderness. True there will be some effect, but does this generation have to hog all of our timber resources?

Thank you, Senator Hatfield, for your careful consideration of this matter.

Sincerely yours.
Allan Howells

4016 Hwy. 20 NW
Albany, OR 97321

Please include this letter in the official hearing record.

SEP 1 1983

Senator Mark Hatfield
Pioneer Courthouse
220 Southwest 3rd
Portland, Oregon 97204

August 29,1983

Dear Senator Hatfield,

We would like to express our support for the Wilderness Bill of 1983 (H.R. 1149). The areas represented are indeed crucial but we strongly urge the expansion of the bill to include other important areas.

We believe that not only does this bill pose no threat to Oregon's timber economy, but that it will in fact save jobs in the fishing industry by protecting essential salmon spawning streams.

As former residents of the Midwest, we were attracted to Oregon seven years ago because of the concern and appreciation shown here for the environment. We urge you to continue to protect it for future generations to enjoy.

Please include this letter in the official hearing record.

Sincerely,
Jim & Linda Deardorff

Jim and Linda Deardorff
P.O. Box 235
Reedsport, Oregon 97467

2639 Quince Street
Eugene, Oregon 97404
September 1, 1983

The Honorable Mark Hatfield
475 Cottage NE
Salem, Oregon 97301

Dear Senator Hatfield:

My wife and I support the 1.2 million acre Oregon Wilderness Bill (HR 1149) passed by the House of Representatives this March. We feel that representative portions of the State's ecosystems should remain in an undeveloped condition to protect watersheds, provide wildlife habitat and for educational, recreational and aesthetic purposes. We feel that a wilderness designation is essential for the protection of these areas since many administrative categories allow mortality salvage and can readily be altered to accommodate additional forest uses not compatible with viable wilderness.

We spend our summers backpacking and hiking in various wilderness areas. We have strong emotional feelings when entering these areas which have retained much of their original character since the birth of this great Nation. These areas represent the wealth of unexploited natural resources that awaited the first colonists. Wilderness areas are this Nation's last remnants of our original natural heritage.

We are primarily concerned with the preservation of old growth habitat. This habitat is essential for certain species of wildlife, such as the spotted owl. Retaining old growth as wilderness would also maintain the water quality in certain watersheds, thus contributing to the preservation of natural genotypes of steelhead and salmon. I am employed as a forester in the Coast Range and can attest to the fact that old growth Douglas Fir and Sitka Spruce have been virtually eliminated.

Oregon Wilderness Bill
Bill and Gwynne Schultz

To preserve a good representation of old growth, my wife and I recommend that the following areas be included in the Senate version of the Oregon Wilderness Bill:

Drift Creek (11,260 acres)
Windy Peak (5,100 acres).

The following areas should be included in the Bill because of their importance as wildlife habitat:

Aldrich Mountains (25,000 acres)
Murderers Creek (33,343 acres)
Crystal Canyons (25,320 acres).

The North Fork John Day Complex should be enlarged to 400,000 acres because of its importance as elk and andromonous fish habitat.

Due to the Waldo Lake area's recreational importance we feel that the Waldo Lake Wilderness Study Area (63,000 acres) should be listed in the Bill as a Wilderness Area and not as a study area. In addition, we feel that the recommended boundary adjustments should be made to include Rainbow Falls in the Wilderness System.

Please include our recommendations as part of the public hearings record, We would appreciate hearing from you regarding which areas and how much acreage you are proposing for the Senate version of the Oregon Wilderness Bill.

Sincerely,
Bill Schultz
Gwynne Schultz
Bill and Gwynne Schultz

cc: Senator Packwood
Congressman Weaver
Congressman AuCoin
Congressman Wyden

September 1, 1983

Dear Senator Hatfield,

As you probably know, the balance of nature is very delicate. One of the few remaining spawning areas for our native salmon is the Grassy Knob, Elk, & Sixes rivers area. I want to see the Grassy Knob Area (in Oregon) added to the National Wilderness System and I want to see your opposition to the logging of this area.

Please include my request as part of the hearing record for your wilderness bill.

Thank you,

Jill Stephens Frank

Jill Stephens Frank
Rt 2, Box 480
Bandon, OR 97411

1770 Kona Street
Eugene, Oregon
September 5, 1983

Senator Mark Hatfield
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Hatfield:

I support the Oregon Natural Resources Council proposal to protect 3.4 million acres as Wilderness. Protection of the areas designated in HR 1149 is a good first step in sound land stewardship, and I strongly oppose any reductions in it.

Specifically, these areas should be added to HR 1149: Drift Creek, Deadhorse Rim, Lookout Mountain, Murderers Creek, Wapiti, Chief Lookingglass, Grande Ronde Canyon and Hardesty Mountain.

The following areas require boundary expansions: Salmon-Hukleberry, Mount Jefferson Additions, Sky Lakes, Mountain Lakes Additions, Grassy Knob, Gearhart Mountain Additions, North Fork John Day, and Eagle Cap Additions.

I urge you to use all your influence to save these irreplacable Oregon forest wildlands.

Very truly yours,

Dallas W. Cole

Dallas W. Cole

P. S. Please include this letter in the hearings record.

FACT SHEET ON COLEMAN RIM & WILDERNESS BILL (H.R. 1149)

Total Acres: 7,825 acres

Commercial Forest Land: 6,620 acres

Timber Volume: Pine - 4.6 million board feet (mmbf)
Pine Assoc. - 148.4 mmbf
Lodgepole - minimal

Annual Estimated Program Harvest (per mmbf) - 3 mmbf/year

Annual Estimated Program Harvest (% of yearly working circle cut) - 5% approximately per year

Annual Gross Economic Activity $ Loss - $1,426,734.00

Annual Household Income $ Loss - $444,051.00

Potential Number of Jobs Lost if Coleman Rim is Designated as a Wilderness Area - 4.5 employees at a Paisley or Lakeview sawmill.

Employee Payroll Loss - approximately $90,000

Potential Community Jobs Lost as a result of Mill Jobs Lost - 9

Dollar Loss "Ripple Effect" in Community from Mill Payroll Loss - $360,000. Some estimates are higher.

***The U.S. Forest Service analyzed the Coleman Rim area in the RARE II process and DID NOT RECOMMEND it for inclusion as a wilderness area.

Once the yearly allowable cut is lost, it cannot be made back up. The federal unit policy states that a mill in the Lakeview Federal Sustained Yield Unit cannot go outside the unit to buy Forest Service timber without expressly authorized permission, which does not happen often.

If Coleman Rim becomes a wilderness area, it will mean a reduction of what we now have. The opposition to Coleman Rim becoming wilderness is not an effort to limit growth but instead an effort to keep present levels.

POTENTIAL IMPACTS IF COLEMAN RIM BECOMES A WILDERNESS AREA
Based on 5% less timber available for harvest in the working circle.

1) Reduced payroll - loss of mill labor force, or

2) Reduced work year - lower average income.

3) Less logging - fewer employees.

4) Significant reduction in short term road construction activities.

5) Reduction of forest receipts - less money available to, and therefore, lower standard of county roads and schools. Also, a shift in funding of schools even more to property taxpayers.

6) Loss of population will affect the services in Lakeview and Paisley which are now available:

   a) Schools are now under utilized. A further reduction in students will increase the average cost to educate each student. Also, it may decrease the number of programs that can be offered.

   b) The Lake District Hospital is designed to service an area of up to 10,000 population. A reduced population could increase per patient cost while likely decreasing the level of service available locally.

   c) City services are designed for the present sized town. A reduction in population will increase the cost to those remaining individuals.

## CONGRESSMAN ROBERT F. (BOB) SMITH

### Results of 1983 Congressional Questionnaire

| Question | YES | NO |
|---|---|---|
| Do you support a Constitutional amendment to require a balanced federal budget? | 28,989<br>(75.92%) | 9,193<br>(24.08%) |
| Do you favor an across-the-board freeze on federal spending until the budget is balanced? | 27,862<br>(72.77%) | 10,428<br>(27.23%) |
| Would you favor more reductions in federal spending even though they might involve programs which affect you? | 31,854<br>(83.67%) | 6,219<br>(16.33%) |
| Would you favor a freeze on defense spending? | 21,518<br>(56.64%) | 16,472<br>(43.36%) |
| Do you favor repeal of the withholding tax on interest and dividend income? | 33,316<br>(85.31%) | 5,736<br>(14.69%) |
| Do you think the federal government should create temporary public service jobs to employ those who are now unable to find work? | 19,412<br>(50.44%) | 19,070<br>(49.56%) |
| Would you favor a reduced minimum wage for part-time and youth workers? | 25,159<br>(64.55%) | 13,819<br>(35.45%) |
| Do you favor adding new federal employees to the Social Security system? | 25,416<br>(66.30%) | 12,920<br>(33.70%) |
| Would you support a limitation on the import of foreign goods to save American jobs even if it meant those goods might cost you more to purchase? | 23,734<br>(61.94%) | 14,585<br>(38.06%) |
| Should Oregon have more designated federal wilderness areas? | 10,333<br>(26.80%) | 28,219<br>(73.20%) |

Hart Lake Water Users
P.O. Box 351
Lakeview, OR 97630

July 20, 1983

Senator Mark O. Hatfield
Room 114, Pioneer Courthouse
Portland, Oregon 97204

Dear Senator Hatfield:

On behalf of the Hart Lake Water Users I have been asked to submit the following in opposition to the inclusion of Coleman Rim in the Fremont National Forest as part of the wilderness system under the Oregon Wilderness Legislation (HR 1149) which is now pending before your committee.

The Hart Lake Water Users are ranchers located in North Warner Valley which, although approximately 50 miles from the Coleman Rim, would be directly adversely impacted by a wilderness designation of Coleman Rim.

As I am sure you know, the agricultural segment of our country is in deep financial trouble. One of the problems that compounds the situation for agriculturists in the state of Oregon is the heavy burden placed upon them by property taxes. One of the few reliefs available from that burden is the offset provided by federal forest fees. Therefore, maximizing federal forest fees to the county is essential, not only to enable the schools, roads, and county government to be properly funded, but to relieve the real property tax burden of the agriculturists.

I am sure you have insight into this problem because of your experience as Governor and Secretary of State of Oregon. As you are no doubt aware, the Oregon Legislature was not able to agree on any solution to this problem during its 1983 session. Therefore, the tax burden remains.

As the Coleman Rim is in the Lakeview working circle of the Federal Sustained Yield Unit, the ability to harvest the timber upon the property directly effects every property owner in Lake County. Also, as agriculturists, the Hart Lake Water Users remain concerned about single purpose use for special interests which is further compounded by the fact that the special interests are invariably not local.

The multiple use concept has in fact worked, and will continue to work as long as Congress does not allow the valuable renewable resources to be locked up.

The argument by those seeking wilderness designation is that the area is unique. This we know of our own personal knowledge, is not the case. While there may be old growth timber in the area, to hold that this means it is subject to being designated as wilderness would have the absurd result of victimizing the people in Lake County due to good management practices being followed by the local personnel of the Fremont National Forest.

Because of the existence of the working circle, the only one left in the state of Oregon, good management can be exercised, but only if the available timber is not subject to sudden and arbitrary disruption.

Therefore, the designation of Coleman Rim as wilderness would do violence to the concept, not only of multiple use, but also to the specific purpose for which the Lakeview Federal Sustained Yield Unit was established.

You will note that a copy of this letter is also being sent to Senator Packwood and Congressman Smith so they will be aware of our concerns involving this matter.

Thank you again for your attention to this matter.

Sincerley yours,

Jim C Lynch

JIM C. LYNCH,
Secretary

cc: Senator Bob Packwood
Congressman Bob Smith

**LAKEVIEW WATER USERS, INCORPORATED**
LAKEVIEW, OREGON

July 20, 1983

Senator Mark O. Hatfield
Room 114, Pioneer Courthouse
Portland, Oregon 97204

Dear Senator Hatfield:

Please find attached a Resolution adopted unanimously by the Board of Directors of the Lakeview Water Users, Inc. on July 9, 1983, in opposition of the Coleman Rim area of the Fremont National Forest being designated wilderness as is now proposed by the Oregon Wilderness Bill (H.R. 1149).

Sincerely yours,

HOLLIE CANNON, Manager

# RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, Lakeview Water Users, Inc. is a water district corporation providing irrigation water to 132 agricultural operations involving approximately 10,000 acres; and,

WHEREAS, the ability of agricultural operations to continue to function in economically viable situations is threatened by undue reliance upon property taxation within the state of Oregon to provide basic needs such as schools, roads and county services; and,

WHEREAS, an offset against such property taxes is provided by Forest Service fees made available to the county for such services; and,

WHEREAS, legislation now pending in the U. S. Senate would place Coleman Rim of the Fremont National Forest in wilderness status, thereby decreasing the amount of funds being returned to the community; and,

WHEREAS, such wilderness designation would be in conflict with the multiple use concept which has allowed maximum use of areas consistent with their inherent characteristics; and,

WHEREAS, Coleman Rim has no unique wilderness characteristics;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Board of Directors of the Lakeview Water Users, Inc. formally oppose the wilderness designation of Coleman Rim under the proposed Oregon Wilderness Act (H.R. 1149), or any other legislation.

ADOPTED by unanimous vote this 9th day of July, 1983.

John Conroy

John Conroy Secretary

North Warner Grazing Association
c/o Con (Bob) Fitzgerald, Jr.
Plush, Oregon 97637

## RESOLUTION

BE IT RESOLVED that the North Warner Grazing Association officially go on record as opposing the designation of Coleman Rim located in Fremont National Forest in Oregon as wilderness pursuant to the proposed Oregon Wilderness Will (HR 1149) for the reason that such an inclusion does violence to the multiple use concept, which concept has been set forth as national policy in numerous legislative acts, beginning with the Taylor Grazing Act; and which multiple use concept has allowed an ongoing balancing of the equity between various use of the public lands and has allowed for the flexibility which is needed in a constantly changing world.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that copies of this resolution be forwarded to the the Congressional Delegation consisting of Senator Mark O. Hatfield, Senator Bob Packwood, and Congressman Bob Smith.

DONE this 20th day of July, 1983.

Con Fitzgerald
Con (Bob) Fitzgerald, Jr.,
President

Ride 'em Cowboy!
LAKE COUNTY FAIR & ROUND-UP
Saturday, Sunday & Labor Day
LAKEVIEW, OREGON

July 20, 1983

Senator Mark O. Hatfield
322 Hart Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Hatfield

This letter is written to add our support to the unaminous opposition by Lake County, Oregon to further Wilderness expansion in Oregon and especially to the Coleman Rim addition to Wilderness.

We see no point to additional Wilderness and feel the addition of Coleman Rim especially will do great harm to the economy in our area.

Sincerely

Bill Warner
Bill Warner, President

Elaine Messner
Elaine Messner, Co-Secretary

Skip Thornton
Skip Thornton, Co-Secretary
Representing the Lake County Round-up Association

WARNER VALLEY ASSOCIATION
%Jean Snider Schadler, Secretary
P.O. Box 23
Adel, Oregon 97620

July 11, 1983

Honorable Mark O. Hatfield
322 Hart Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

ATTENTION: Thomas Imeson

Dear Senator Hatfield:

The Warner Valley Association is an organization of land owners in Eastern Lake County, approximately 35 miles from Lakeview. Our purpose is to comment on, and participate in, the proposed decisions of federal, state and local government having an impact on Warner Valley land and the agricultural businesses established there. On behalf of the Warner Valley Association, I have been directed to address the Coleman Rim Wilderness Act (H.R. 1149), now under consideration by the Senate. The membership of our Association, approximately 100 families and individuals, would be adversely affected by Wilderness designation for Coleman Rim. Basic school support, road maintenance and repair, and our proportionate share of state government support would sustain a significant adjustment with the loss of federal timber receipts to Lake County from the proposed decrease in the annual allowable cut of three million board feet.

Warner Valley supports two elementary schools and sends eight to fifteen tuition-paid, high school students to Lakeview District #7. Timber sale receipts from the annual allowable cut in the Federal Sustained Unit of the Fremont National Forest have provided, in the past, an essential share of basic school support. The Federal Sustained Unit was designed to, and sucessfully had, provided a stable basic funding source, subject only to market fluctuations. This is an exception to the normal rule of public forest management susceptible to the whims of passing public fancy. The Warner Valley Association objects to disallowing five percent of the annual allowable cut in the Lakeview/Paisley working circle in order to designate a second addition to the Gearheart Wilderness Area. The parties who will bear the burden of this exclusion are not the parties who will reap the benefits.

Warner Valley is bisected by one state highway, Oregon 140 East. All other roads connecting us to centers of commerce, schools and outlying components of our agricultural businesses are county roads. Timber sale receipts have made it possible for Lake County to establish and maintain a network of roads which sustain the other production industries here, thereby increasing the productive capacity of outlying lands. Lake County citizens are dependent upon the timber industry to a lesser degree because of our road system. The loss of the road-fund share of annual timber receipts on three million board feet will result in a decrease in the county's ability to maximize isolated lands for revenue generation. More directly, to our membership, the cost of doing business in Lake County will be increased due to increased vehicle and equipment maintenance, time loss, and traffic safety hazards. We object.

The Federal Sustained Unit contributes a significant amount of revenue to the State of Oregon through the timber severence tax. The proposed wilderness would eliminate one-twentieth of that contribution. The loss will be shifted to other sources. Although agriculture contributes only one-quarter of the county economic base, by the most recent analysis, it is virtually the only production industry in the county other than timber. Services and government contribute a larger share to the county economic base. However, the most likely source of revenue for the state, to offset the timber tax loss is other business. Agriculture will experience increased taxation. The Warner Valley Association objects to the potential shift of tax burden in the state from timber sales to agriculture. More directly, the current beneficiaries of Wilderness tend to be persons from outside the area. Such a shift does not fit the policy of the "user pays." We object.

Thank you for your consideration of these points. The Warner Valley Association strongly urges you to make a strong stand in favor of the economic stability of Oregon and our concerns by presenting the position that Lake County has already contributed to the National Wilderness Preservation System. An arbitrary five percent reduction in the working circle to make a further addition to the Gearheart Wilderness in the Fremont National Forest in Lake County would be inherently unjust administration of timber resources. More importantly, it would be breaking faith with local citizens who struggled to establish and maintain an economy based on multiple use and sustained yield through the Federal Sustained Unit.

Sincerely,

Jean Snider Schadler, Secretary

JSS/em

LAKEVIEW SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 7
134 South First Street   Lakeview, Oregon 97630   Ph. 947-3347

The Board of Directors of Lake County School District 7 on July 14, 1983, unanimously passed the following Resolution No. 1-83/84:

Resolution Opposing the Proposal to Include Coleman Rim as a Wilderness Area

WHEREAS, there would be a 5% reduction of timber available for harvest in the Lakeview Federal Sustained-Yield Unit;

WHEREAS, reduction of the forest receipts would have an adverse economic impact on this school district and every other school district in Lake County;

WHEREAS, Lake County School District 7 is dependent upon forest receipts to operate its schools;

WHEREAS, a reduction in forest receipts would increase the burden for local property taxpayers;

WHEREAS, a reduction in forest related employment could cause a decline in student enrollment;

WHEREAS, Lake County School District 7 would be adversely affected by inclusion of Coleman Rim as a wilderness area;

THEREFORE, the Board of Directors of Lake County School District 7 hereby states its opposition to the inclusion of Coleman Rim as a wilderness area, and submits this Resolution to be included in the record at the public hearing on July 21, 1983, in Bend, Oregon.

Ernest B. Price, Jr.
Chairperson

OFFICE OF THE
LAKE COUNTY EDUCATION SERVICE DISTRICT

FRED ARCHER, SUPERINTENDENT
STANLEY A. WONDERLEY, DIR. SPEC. SERV. & CRRIC.
JUANITA A. ANDERSON, BUSINESS MANAGER

118 S. E ST.
LAKEVIEW, OREGON 97630
PHONE 947-3371

July 14, 1983

Senator Mark O. Hatfield
322 Hart Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

PUBLIC DOLLAR LOSS IF H.R. 1149 PASSES THE SENATE

The E.S.D. Board and most School Boards in Lake County have asked me to express their concern with the School Dollar Loss if H.R. 1149, which includes Coleman Rim, is considered in the Wilderness Bill.

Lake County's largest School District has already closed one school - cut programs to a very minimum - has reduced staff at all levels - cut several sports programs - and still cannot pass a School Levy.

If as projected, Lake County's cutting circle would lose 5% of the annual harvest, which is estimated for 1983-84 to be $15,053,000, roads and schools would lose over $188,162 or approximately .86 per thousand on 1982-83 County Assessment. This would make additional tax burden on our taxpayers who most are now in the 15.55 to 23.32 tax range per thousand.

Coleman Rim can best be used as a multi-use area, serving not only the Lumber Industry but recreation and grazing.

Please, before locking up Coleman Rim, consider the tax burden that you will be placing on the taxpayers and depriving our Lake County Citizens of forest fees - that could and would be used for roads and schools.

Sincerely,

Fred Archer.

Fred Archer, Superintendent
Lake County E.S.D.

ddr

Telephone (503) 947-2029

Town of Lakeview
525 FIRST ST. NORTH
LAKEVIEW, OREGON 97630

June 30, 1983

Senator Mark O. Hatfield
322 Hart Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Coleman Rim & Wilderness Bill (H.R. 1149)

Dear Senator Hatfield:

As you are aware Lake County offers timber and ranching as prime major industries. The United States Forest Service's biological potential inventory review reveals a probability of a 10-12% annual cut back and coupled with the proposed Coleman Rim Wilderness Bill passage would produce a devastating impact on Lake County's already economically depressed area.

This bill, if passed would lock out 6,620 acres of prime forest land, would create considerable jobs loss, decrease the gross economic activity, reduce the timber working circle, which in turn causes loss to other business and high cost to those individuals who would be remaining in the area by higher taxes. Timber receipts loss will reduce funds for roads and school support.

We just cannot afford this bill.

Sincerely,

E. Lane Thornton, Mayor

Del Lepley
Del Lepley, Councilman

Jack Pendleton, Councilman

Roehl Watts
Roehl Watts, Councilman

Fred Gerber
Fred Gerber, Councilman

cc: President Reagan
Senator Bob Smith
Senator Bob Packwood

LLT:de

SCHADLER RANCH, INC.
VYA, NEVADA
VIA BOX 83
ADEL, OREGON 97620

July 11, 1983

Honorable Mark O. Hatfield
322 Hart Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

ATTENTION; Thomas Imeson

Dear Senator Hatfield:

Schadler Ranch, Inc. would be directly and adversly affected by designation of Coleman Rim in the Fremont National Forest as Wilderness. The proposal to eliminate three million board feet from the allowable annual cut will increase our proportionate share of basic school support, county government funding and state government support. The few services we now receive from government will be decreased.

Schools and roads are our most essential services. Both are beyong the resources of any individual. Timber and agriculture provide the bulk of the funding for both through timber sales receipts and property taxes. The bulk of the support for Wilderness originates in Western Oregon. The bulk of Wilderness users come from outside the area. The Fremont National Forest and Lake County have already contributed the Gearheart Wilderness Area and one addition with the resultant loss of revenue from abandoned grazing leases, prohibited timber sales and decreased recreational activity. We are now facing increased taxation to offset another addition to Gearheart. Loss of the timber severence tax to Oregon will result in increased taxation to land owners and agricultural business. We find this latest proposal extreme in its burdensomeness.

We have long-running experience with long-term cooperative planning and management of public resources. We supported the concept of the Federal Sustained Unit or working circle. It has provided stability to Lakeview, Paisley and Lake County. The Coleman Rim proposal is a disincentive to participation in Federal land management and policy because it breaks into the working circle in the interest of one group which is not locally based or supported.

The Fremont Forest practices multiple use management ot accomodate recreational needs. Fremont Forest has managed the Federal Sustained Unit to optimize timber growth. The existence of old growth forest in the Coleman Rim Area is due partly to forest management objectives for sustained yield. We find it objectionable to use an example of responsible resource management as the justification for withdrawing five percent of the yield from multiple use and sustained yield management.

Thank you for your consideration of these points. Schadler Ranch strongly urges you to make a strong stand in favor of long term cooperative planning and management of the National forest by defending the integrety of the Federal Sustained Unit. Please oppose the Coleman Rim Area designation for Wilderness.

Sincerely

Jean Snider Schadler

RE: The Coleman Rim and Wilderness Bill HR 1149

We, the undersigned Board of Directors, acting on behalf of the Lake County Farm Bureau, oppose the inclusion of the Coleman Rim area in the Wilderness Bill HR 1149, and ask that this area be excluded from the bill.

The waste of all the timber on the Coleman Rim will be a severe economic loss of jobs, taxes, lumber, and revenue for every person in Lake County, as the estimated harvest is three million board feet per year.

Furthermore, the reforestation that follows a logging operation will mean millions to the generations to come.

The U.S.F.S. did not recommend this area as a potential wilderness area in their RARE II analysis, and we, as a local organization strongly urge you to vote to delete the Coleman Rim area in Lake County Oregon from the proposed HB 1149.

Clarence Tracy Legislative Comm.

David L. Wieslinger Pres.

William J. Hoffman - Director

Robert T. Harms - Vice Pres.

Note: Copies sent to President Reagan, Senators Hatfield and Packwood, Thomas Imeson, Don Shullanberg and Jim Black of the Oregon Farm Bureau.

TALL MAN ROCK CHIPPERS
Lakeview, Oregon 97630

July 14, 1983

Senator Mark O. Hatfield
322 Hart Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Hatfield:

Re: Oregon Wilderness Act of 1983, H. R. 1149

We, the members of the Tall Man Rock Chippers, strongly oppose the passage of H. R. 1149.

We have a membership of 50 people, living in and around Lakeview, and engaged in various occupations. We see this bill as a definite threat to all of us.

Lakeview has been classified as a depressed area, and the reduction of income due to timber loss, if this bill passes will not improve the situation. We do not have that many jobs available to Lakeview residents and the loss of jobs in the mills will hurt the town severely.

We strongly urge that you vote against this bill.

Sincerely,

TALL MAN ROCK CHIPPERS

Don Deidrich

Don Deidrich, V. P.

## RESOLUTION

Valley Falls Grange No. 930, Lake County, Oregon, is opposed to inclusion of the Coleman Rim area of the Fremont National Forest, Lake County, within the National Wilderness System.

There exists one Wilderness Area in Lake County, at Gearhart Mountain, which has proved more the adequate to the needs and use of those who can benefit from a Wilderness experience.

Coleman Rim contains some excellent merchantable timber which is necessary to the County's industrial economy, but the area does not include any terrain that qualifies for Wilderness experience. The only purpose the area could serve if included in the Wilderness System would be to add to the System's acreage.

Lake County's economy is based primarily on the Lakeview Sustained Yield Unit which presently offers about 61 million board feet of timber annually to sustain the sawmill capacity. Withdrawal of Coleman Rim for Wilderness would reduce the total available timber in the Unit by about 3 minnion board feet annually. Such a reduction is especially important when the economy of the County could use more, not less, annual timber harvest.

DONE this 19 day of July, 1983, at Valley Falls, Oregon.

Amelia Simmons Secty.
Valley Falls Grange.

July 19, 1983

To whom it may concern:

The South Eastern Oregon Sportsmans Club has gone on record at its most recent meeting, as opposing the inclusion of Coleman Rim in the Wilderness Area.

We feel it would not be in the best interests of our South Eastern Area, and STRONGLY OPPOSE IT.

Sincerely,

Fran Wells

Fran Wells - Sec. Treas.
South Eastern Oregon Sportsmans Club
P. O. Box 663
Lakeview, Oregon 97630

CITY OF PAISLEY
P.O. Box 100
Paisley, Oregon 97636

July 11, 1983

Hon. Mark Hatfield

United States Senate

Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator:

We are writing this letter and are sending it to you in care of Mr. Louis Lamb, chairman of the Board of County Commissioners of Lake County, to place in the record at your hearing in Bend on July 21, concerinig the so-called Wilderness Bill.

The Paisley City Council is opposed to the inclusion of the so-called Coleman Rim tract of timber here in Lake County into the Federal Wilderness System. Thirty years ago the federal government established the so-called Lakeview-Paisley Sustained Yield Unit to stabilize the economy of the two communities. Said Coleman Rim timber was inventoried therin and should not be removed.

Futhermore, the so-called Gearhart Mountain Wilderness Area which is located a few miles west of Paisley, was one of the first established in the United States. That action was taken with the support of the citizens of Lake County. We have done our part; we have made our contribution to the Wilderness Program. Current Wilderness programs should pass us by and leave us alone.

Yours truly,

C.E. Young, Mayor
Keith E Butler, Councilman
Gordon C. Greene, Councilman
John W. Branch, Councilman
____________________, Councilman

For the Record

2948 Fairview Dr.
Medford, OR. 97501
July 13, 1983

Senate Subcommittee
on Public Land & Reserved Water

I urge support for and passage of HR 1149 plus the following areas. Drift Creek, Grande Ronde Canyon, Wapiti, Lookout Mt., Chief Lookingglass, Monument Rock, and Deadhorse Rim. I also support boundary expansion of areas in HR 1149, including Lower Cherry and Red Blanket Creeks in Sky Lakes, Mountain Lakes Additions, Gearhart Mt. Additions (section of N. Fork of Sprague River), North Fork John Day (Baldy Creek, Squaw Creek, Elkhorn Ridge, South Island and Beaver Creek Units), as well as proposed additions to the Three Sisters Wilderness, Eagle Cap, Old Cascades, Middle Santiam, Mt. Jefferson and Salmon Huckleberry.

I recommend this because:

1. Wilderness designation of the above would still leave over 80% of Oregon's forest acreage for timber production, and would provide 95% of available timber productivity to the industry.

Fremont Nat. Forest
Paul B For the Record

**Board of Commissioners**
**Lake County**
STATE OF OREGON
LAKEVIEW, OREGON 97630

GEORGE CARLON LOUIS LAMB ARTHUR SHEER

Ladies and Gentlemen:

Some years back Congress created within Lake County the Federal Sustained Yield Unit. Commonly known within Lake County as the "Working Circle Agreement" whereby the timber harvested within this unit would be manufactured within Lake County, thereby creating a stable basis for the economy of the community. We, the people of Lake County, feel this was a very wise and foresighted decision. Since that time the amount of allowable cut within this unit has been maintained at a constant level of about 65 to 68 million board feet.

According to the Forest Service's study and biological analysis and reassessment, the allowable cut within the unit may be reduce from 10 to 12 percent. This coupled with the Coleman Rim designation and taking another 5 percent of the annual programmed harvest will have a devastating effect on the citizens of Lake County.

On that basis we strongly object to the inclusion of Coleman Rim in Wilderness Bill HR 1149.

Also the Forest Service did not recommend this area for wilderness in their Rare II Study.

The two areas most directly affected by the 5 percent loss of timber harvest would be County Roads and County Schools. With the loss of revenue this will put an even greater burden on property taxes for the operation of County Schools.

County Roads will also have to reduce services with the reduction of funds.

The reduction of available timber is going to mean a loss of jobs within an already economically depressed area. This creates a chain effect to the business of the County with less income for purchasing of goods and services.

We have five sawmills in Lake County and each one is operating at about 50 percent of capacity. Any further loss of timber could mean the loss of one or more of these plants, which would mean an even greater loss of jobs.

It is quite clear that Coleman Rim does not have any unique or wilderness characteristics.

There is a small percentage of old growth pine in the area which does not qualify it for wilderness.

We believe the multiple use concept of management that the Forest Service uses is the proper use. It provides a use and benefit to every one.

We already have the Gearhart Wilderness area which is very close to Coleman Rim, which is the least used wilderness in the Country.

We are talking about the livelihood of a County and two communities and continued existence of the communities of Lakeview and Paisley. Therefore, we can ill afford the inclusion of Coleman Rim as a wilderness area.

LAKE COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

BY: Louis V Lamb
LOUIS V. LAMB, Chairman

FYI

Lebanon, Oregon.
Aug. 30. 1983.

Tony Bevinetto.
Senate Energy & Natural Resource Committee.
312 Dirksen Office Building -
Washington D.C. 20510.

Dear Mr. Bevinetto.

Re: Oregon Wilderness Bill: H.R. 1149.

As residents of Oregon for more than 50 years we have enjoyed our forests many, many times. We do not believe these areas would be improved by declaring them "Wilderness Areas" then left to rot or burn down. As sportsmen we know the best hunting is in managed lands, Logged and recently reforested. As employees of the lumber industry our livelihood depends on that industry surviving.

There are thousands of families with their future at stake, a high price to pay for the pleasures of a minority of "naturalists".

We think an intensively managed forest has so much more to offer so many more people. There is already enough land set aside in its natural state, Oregon residents cannot afford to lock up anymore forest land.

We encourage you to discourage support of this bill.

Sincerely Yours.
Mr & Mrs Richard L. Parker.
40348 McDowell Cr Dr.
Lebanon, Or 97355

MEMBER
AIME

TIBOR KLOBUSICKY
MINING AND GEOLOGICAL ENGINEER

EAST 3612 – 16TH AVENUE SPOKANE, WASHINGTON 99203 PHONE (509) 534-7137

# STATEMENT

of

TIBOR KLOBUSICKY, Consulting Geologist

on

OREGON WILDERNESS BILL

H. R. 1149

To be included in the Official Record of the hearing before the Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water, Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources held in Bend, Oregon, July 21, 1983.

Official Committee File

MEMBER
AIME

TIBOR KLOBUSICKY
MINING AND GEOLOGICAL ENGINEER

EAST 3612 – 16TH AVENUE SPOKANE, WASHINGTON 99203 PHONE (509) 534-7137

July 28, 1983

SENATE COMMITTEE ON
ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
RECEIVED
AUG 1 1983
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

The Honorable James A. McClure
Energy & Natural Resources Committee
Room SD 316
Capitol Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

RE: Oregon Wilderness Bill H.R. 1149

Dear Senator McClure:

The subject bill proposes to include into Wilderness Classification a number of mining regions of Oregon that are either active at this time or are in a preparatory stage for reactivation because of their great mineral potential.

While I cannot address the problem of all the mineral-rich areas affected by the subject bill, I would like to respectfully direct your attention to the area designated as "Northfork John Day Wilderness", Section 2, Item 18, of the subject bill--as shown in Exhibit "A".

This unit includes Camp Carson Placer Gold Mine where a group of Oregon, Idaho and Washington business men, including myself, own mineral and water rights--some of which were granted in the late 70's and others date back to the turn of the Century.

The great mineral potential of this region has been recognized since the first discovery of gold and other strategic minerals in 1945, and active mining operations were carried out in the region intermittently ever since.

The currently greatly improved precious metal market prices gave a strong stimulus to vigorous development programs carried out at this time by numerous companies in the region.

Since 1981, Camp Carson Mines, Ltd. and its operating entity--Royal Western Mining, Inc. invested in excess of $2,500,000 in equipment, development work and improvement of access roads to the property. (Exhibits "B", "C" and "D".)

Production at this facility is scheduled to commence in late 1983 or early 1984.

The past operations--carried out mostly around the turn of the century--left large open pits, exploratory trenches and other signs of mining activity on the property--some of which are shown in the attached pictures.

In addition, substantial logging operations were necessitated in the area recently because of extensive damage caused by the pine beetle. The region, therefore, certainly does not seem to have any characteristics required for Wilderness classification, but at the same time it is capable of a substantial mineral production in an area of a depressed economy.

While we can't undo all the errors committed around the turn of the Century in relationship to the ecology, we have a high respect for ecological considerations and wish to conduct our operation with strict compliance at all times with the ecological laws and regulations.

For the reasons cited above we respectfully request your assistance for:

1. Removal of "Northfork John Day Wilderness" Section 2, Item 18 from a Wilderness consideration.

2. Should this be impossible, we suggest an adjustment of the proposed boundary line to exclude Sections 14, 15, 21, 22, 23, 27 and 28 of T. 65, R. 36 E., as shown in Exhibit "F" from the proposed Wilderness.

This adjustment would involve approximately 5 square miles and it would necessitate a granting of an access corridor through the proposed Wilderness to the mine area.

Your assistance in this matter would be greatly appreciated.

Respectfully submitted,

Tibor Klobusicky

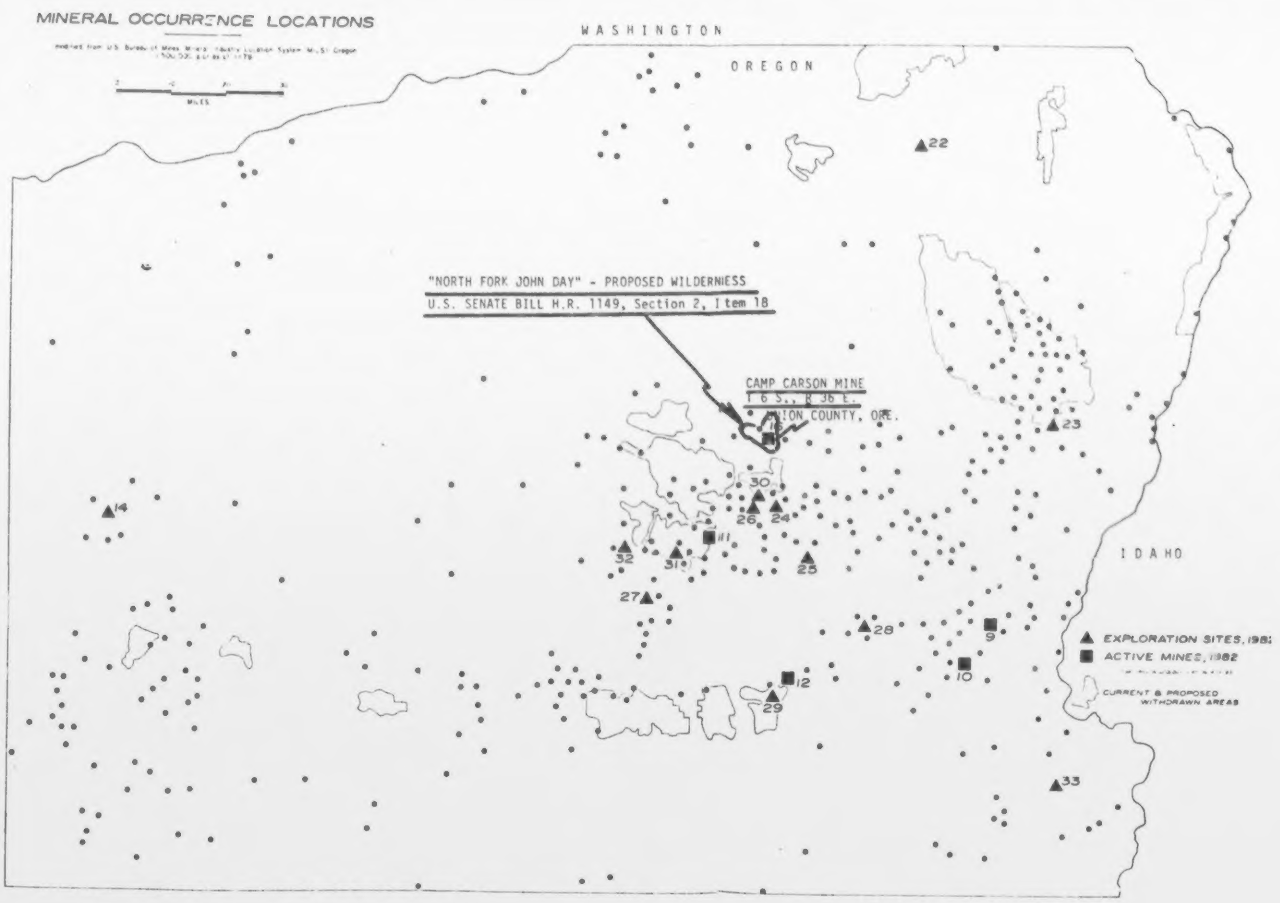
Tibor Klobusicky

TK/mb

Encl.

## LIST OF EXHIBITS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| EXHIBIT "A" | - | Location map showing Proposed Wilderness, "North Fork John Day", Section 2, Item 18. |
| EXHIBITS "B" thru-"D" | | Camp Carson Gold property. Equipment installed since 1981, in an open pit, excavated around the turn of the Century. |
| EXHIBIT "E" | - | Camp Carson Open Pit shown on cover page of a prospectus dated May 16, 1983 |
| EXHIBIT "F" | - | Alternative proposal by mining interests shown in the suggested adjustment in the Wilderness boundary line, as compared to boundary line proposed in H.R. 1149. |


MINERAL OCCURRENCE LOCATIONS
MILES
WASHINGTON
OREGON
IDAHO
"NORTH FORK JOHN DAY" - PROPOSED WILDERNESS
U.S. SENATE BILL H.R. 1149, Section 2, Item 18
CAMP CARSON MINE
T 6 S., R 36 E.
UNION COUNTY, ORE.
16
9
10
11
12
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22
23
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28
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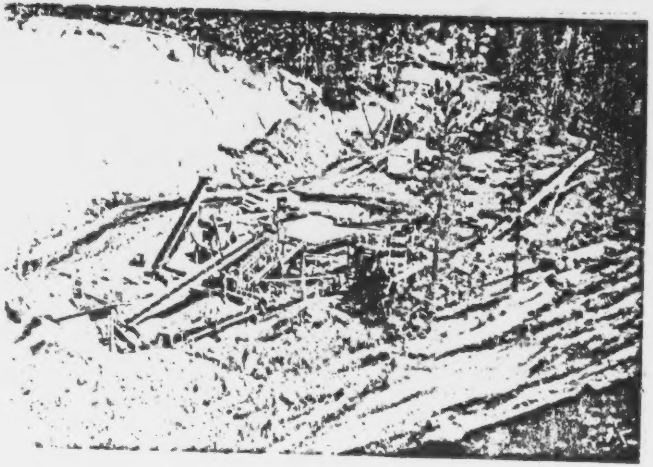
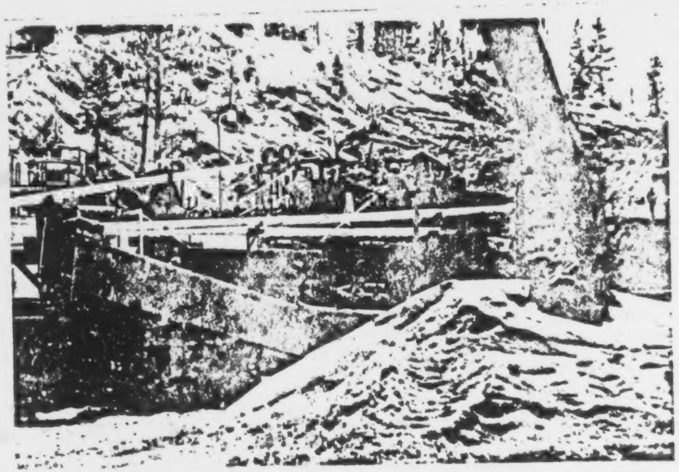
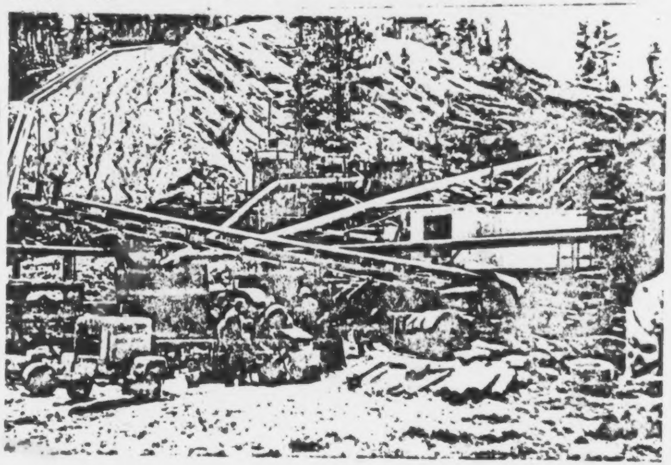
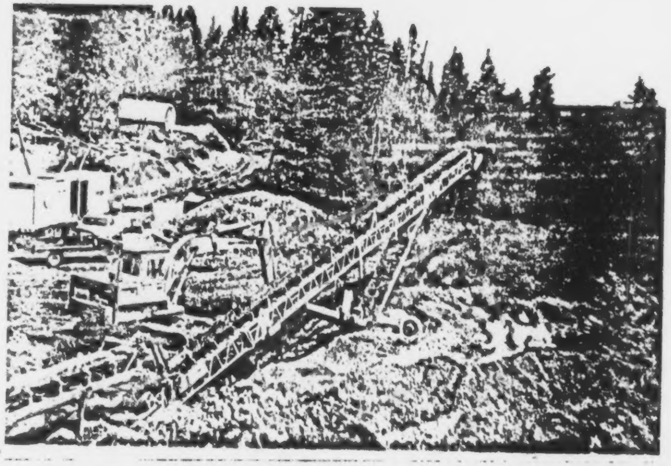
33
▲ EXPLORATION SITES, 1982
■ ACTIVE MINES, 1982
CURRENT & PROPOSED WITHDRAWN AREAS

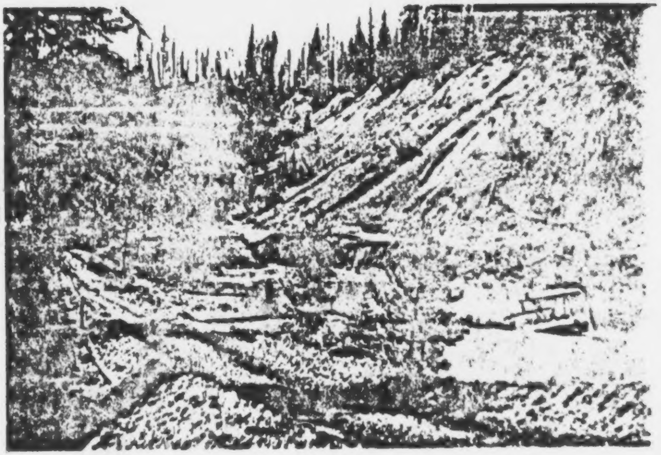
EXHIBIT "A"

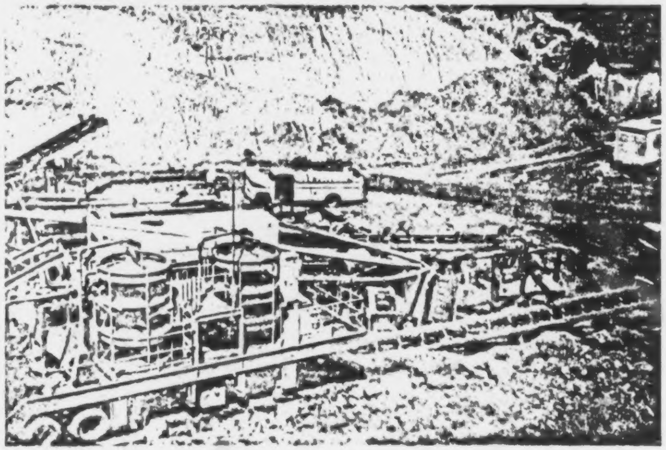












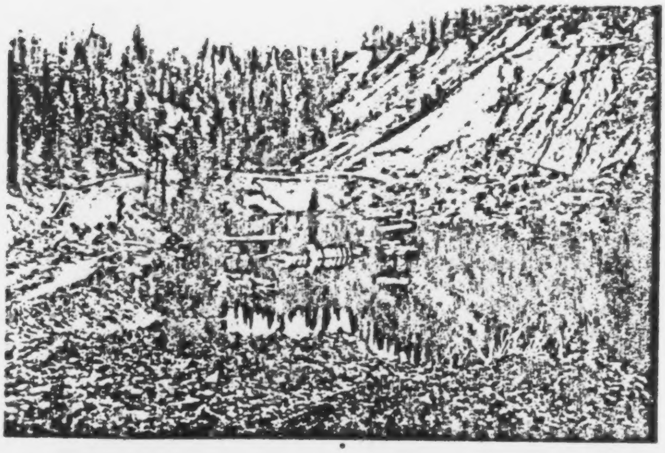
CAMP CARSON GOLD PLACER MINE

UNION COUNTY, OREGON

EXHIBIT "B"

CAMP CARSON PLACER GOLD MINE, INCLUDED IN THE "UPPER GRAND RONDE UNIT"
OF THE NORTH FORK JOHN DAY WILDERNESS.

LOCATION : T 6 S., R 36 E. Union County, Oregon H.R. 1149



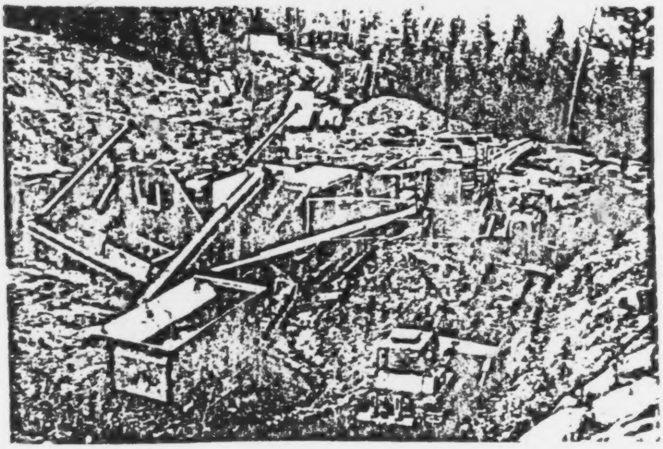
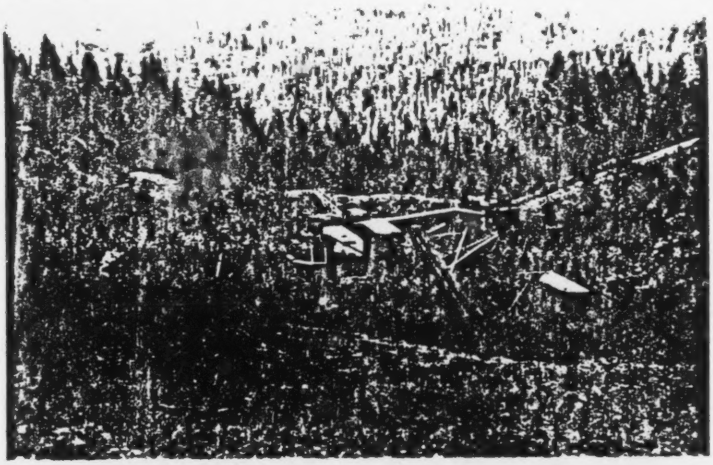


EXHIBIT "C"

CAMP CARSON PLACER GOLD MINE, INCLUDED IN THE "UPPER" GRAND RONDE UNIT

INCLUDED IN NORTH FORK JOHN DAY WILDERNESS.

LOCATION : T 6 S, R 36 E., Union County, Oregon H.R. 1149



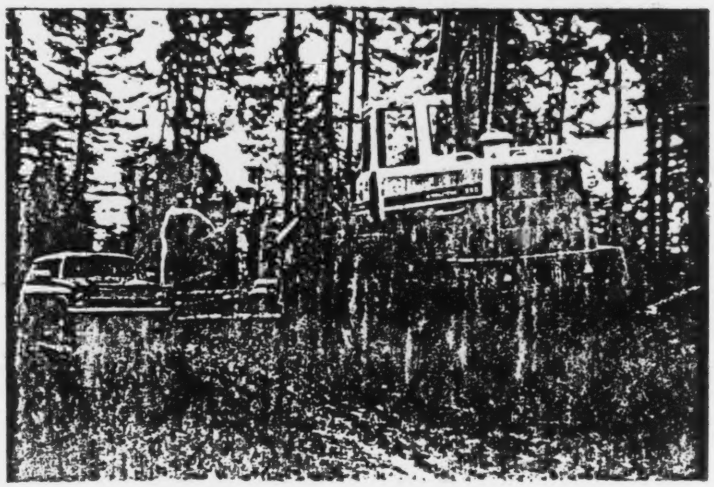
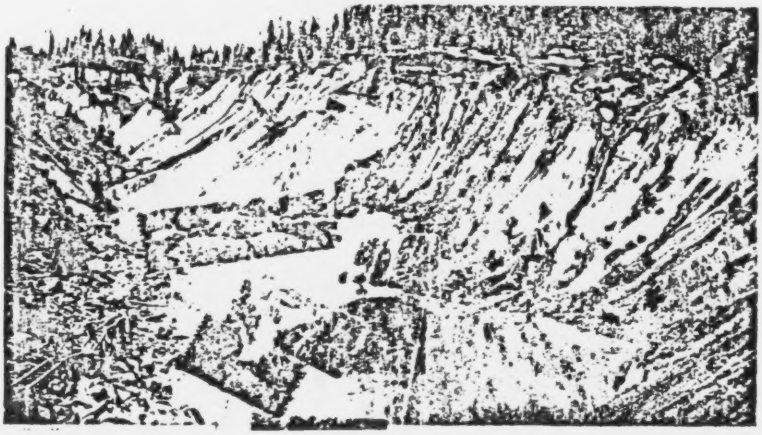


EXHIBIT "D"

CAMP CARSON GOLD PLACER
UNION COUNTY, OREGON

# PROSPECTUS

May 16, 1938



Picture taken in May, 1938 of the Camp Carson open pit located in Sec. 15, T6S, R36E.

THESE SECURITIES HAVE NOT BEEN REGISTERED WITH THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION BECAUSE SUCH SECURITIES ARE BELIEVED TO BE EXEMPT FROM REGISTERATION BUT SUCH EXEMPTION, IF AVAILABLE, IN NO SENSE INDICATES APPROVAL [illegible] MISSION OF THE MERITS OF THESE SECURITIES.

This prosp[illegible] the only statement with respect to this issue of stock which [illegible] the company is authorized to make.

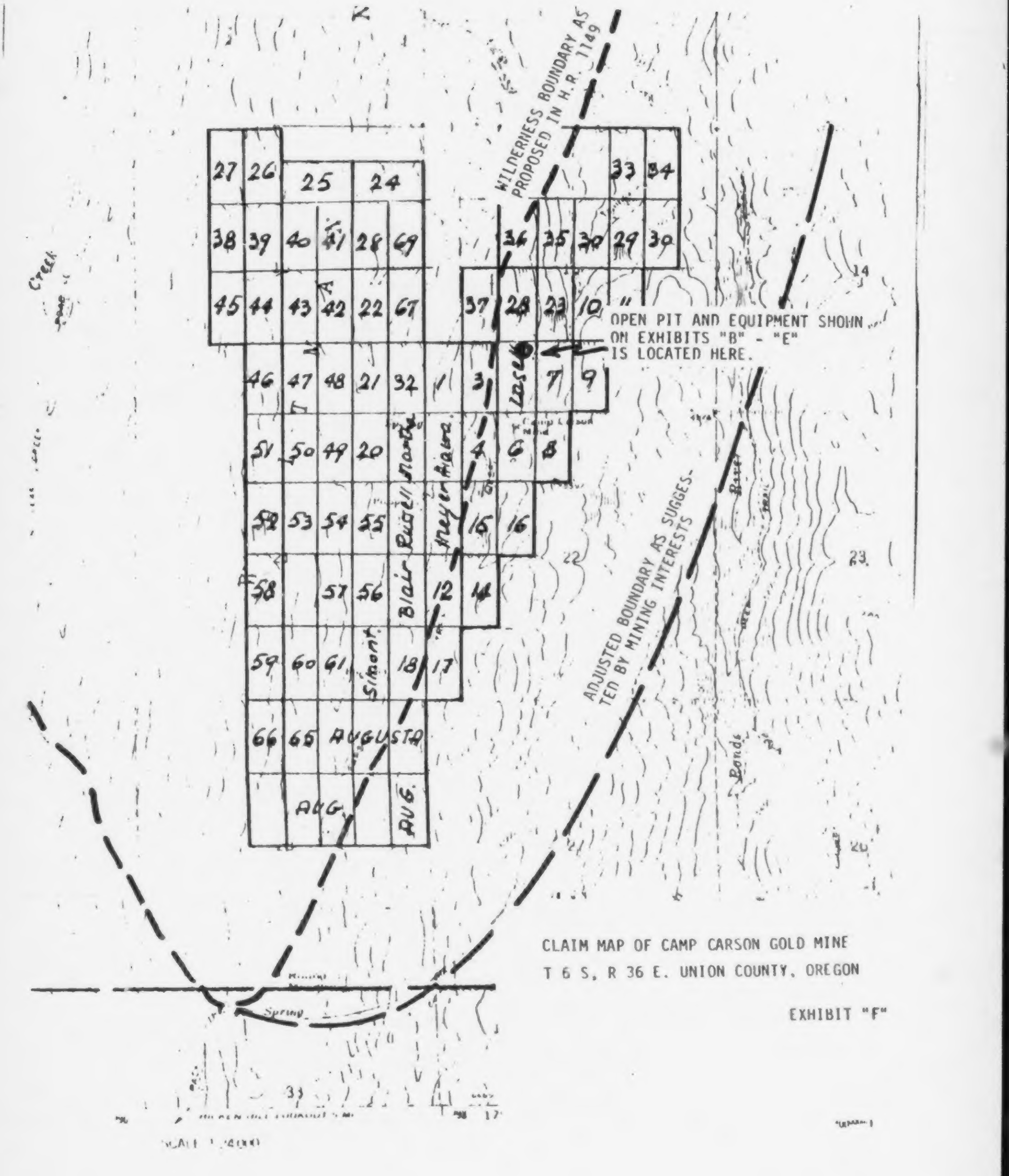
The shares and [illegible] gants are offered as a speculative mining venture only limited to [illegible] residents of Washington State.

**5 Cents Per Share**

Issued May 16, 1938

A MERITORIOUS MINING VENTURE

EXHIBIT "E"


WILDERNESS BOUNDARY AS PROPOSED IN H.R. 1149
ADJUSTED BOUNDARY AS SUGGESTED BY MINING INTERESTS
27
26
25
24
33
34
38
39
40
41
28
69
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Lasel
7
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50
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20
Martin
Meyer Aguirre
4
6
8
52
53
54
55
Russell
15
16
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57
56
Blair
12
14
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60
61
Simont
18
17
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65
AUGUSTA
AUG.
AUG.
Creek
Spring
22
23
14
33
17
SCALE 1:24000

OPEN PIT AND EQUIPMENT SHOWN ON EXHIBITS "B" - "E" IS LOCATED HERE.

CLAIM MAP OF CAMP CARSON GOLD MINE
T 6 S, R 36 E. UNION COUNTY, OREGON

EXHIBIT "F"

8-11-83

FTR

Gentlemen,

In reference to the "Oregon Wilderness Bill" in Congress, I would like to say no to any-more wilderness areas. I feel that there is sufficient acres now for non-motorized, roadless areas.

In our state of Oregon we rely upon the forests as our major source of employment. We desprataly need these acres for future employment of our people.

Please consider our State and use good sound judgement when dealling with this issue.

Thank you.

Mrs. Linda Clever

DCO Tom Winn

Linda Gene Greenberg
36B Taylor Street
Amherst, Massachusetts
01002

September 6, 1983

Dear Senator Hatfield:

On July 20, 1983 , I attended the public hearing in Bend, Oregon, for the proposed wilderness legislation (HR. 1149). At that time I requested for the transcripts of the hearing to be mailed to my address in Oregon, which was ; 751 East 11th Street, Eugene. I have not received the material as of yet. I have recently moved to Massachusetts, but am very much interested in the current activities in Oregon. I would appreciate it very much if the requested material was sent to my present address. Thank you very much for your consideration to this matter.

Sincerely,

Linda Gene Greenberg

Linda Gene Greenberg

I wrote her + told her it would be end of year. JE

Dear Senator Hatfied

I am writing as an advocate of Grassy knob, Elk and Six's rivers which are vital habitat to spawning salmon. I feel that logging in eithar of the above areas would be detrimental to native salmon runs.

Adding Grassy Knob to the National Wilderness System is essential to protect Oregon's resources, our Native salmon runs.

Please include this on the hearing record for the wilderness bill.

Sincerely

Daniel G. Deuel
1195 Portland Ave
Bandon, Ore.
97411

Sept 6, 1982

Dear Senator Hatfield,

I am writing as an advocate of Grassy Knob, the Elk and Sixes Rivers which are vital habitat to spawning salmon in Oregon I feel that logging either of the above areas would be detrimental to native salmon runs.

Adding Grassy Knob to the National Wilderness System is essential to protect Oregon's resources especially our native salmon runs

Please include this on the Hearing record for the wilderness bill

Sincerely,

Gail Pray Deuel
1185 Portland Ave
Bandon, OR
97411

FTR

Richard E. Davis
37457 Gore Drive — Lebanon, Oregon 97355

August 23, 1983

The Honorable Mark Hatfield
Pioneer Square Court House
Portland, Or 97204

Dear Senator Hatfield:

I am concerned about the effect of the House Oregon Wilderness Bill on the economy in Oregon and Linn County particularly.

The House Bill 1149 contains almost 4 times the amount of wilderness recommended by the Forest Service, 1.2 million acres. The additional acres above the 370,000 consist of mostly commercial forest lands which currently provide a harvest level of 229 million board feet. This represents a significant reduction in harvest levels on federal lands in Oregon.

In Linn County the Bill will result in the loss of jobs. The Middle Santiam and the Old Cascades have substantial amounts of commercial timberland in them. They are not quality wilderness areas. There are rock roads, concrete bridges, 28 clear cuts and other manmade features that do not make them acceptable for wilderness. Our property taxes will be increased, as revenues from this area will not be available.

Polls indicate the people of Linn County do not want this wilderness area. They want it in multiple use so everybody can use it. We agree.

As taxpayers in Linn County and Oregon and lifetime residents of Oregon, we urge you to reduce the acreage in

The Honorable Mark Hatfield
Page 2
August 23, 1983

the Oregon Wilderness Bill back to the Forest Service recommended area of 370,000 acres and remove the Middle Santiam and the Old Cascades from the Senate Bill.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Richard E Davis
Elvera J Davis

Mr. and Mrs. Richard E. Davis

RED:mjh

cc: Tony Bevenitto ✓
Senate Energy and Natural Resources

The Honorable Robert Packwood

**Wimer Logging Co.**

L. L. WIMER D. L. WIMER
PHONE 928-8585 • 600 GOLDFISH FARM RD.
ALBANY, OREGON 97321

*The Honorable Mark Hatfield*
*Pioneer Square Court House*
*Portland,Oregon 97204*

*Dear Senator Hatfield;*

*I am an enviromentalist, a Skier, a backpacker, a lover of nature in it's natural state and also I hope, a practical man.*

*After reading and rereading the multitude of literature on RARE I, RARE II and the on going debate on how much is too much wilderness I must vent my feelings.*

*We could , I suppose, lock up everything to view in our spare time or to save for future generations but I doubt that we can afford this type of luxury. We must therefore come up with a compromise as to how much wilderness areas we can really afford.*

*The trend that I see in what we are doing with Wilderness is this. The States East of the Rockies have a very small percent of Wilderness or for that matter Federal Lands. The Western States are burdened with a lot of Federal lands that do not always pay for their own existence. Now, the trend is to take these Federal lands and lock a good share of it into non income producing Wilderness areas that we cannot afford. If the people in the East want more Wilderness, let them have it---In the East. Let us do for the West, what the West wants and that is a balance that we can afford. Do not--I repeat do not be swayed by the few who scream for more and more wilderness, when they do not use, in fact can't even name the Wilderness areas in the state of Oregon.*

*Please, end this long debate, settle the issue now. But settle it with a balance that will not cause us loss of jobs that we cannot afford to lose.*

*Sincerely,*

Don Wimer
Don L. Wimer

Keep Oregon Green

17141 S. W. Arkenstone
Durham, Oregon 97223
August 12, 1983

Tony Benvenitto
Senate Energy and Natural Resources
312 Dirksen Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Mr. Bevenitto:

I am writing to you about the Oregon Wilderness Bill which was introduced earlier this year. As a lifelong Oregon resident, I am shocked that Congress is considering adding another 1.2 million acres to Oregon's already existing 1.2 million acres of designated wilderness. The vast majority of Oregonians, I believe, do not have any compelling need for more wilderness area with the ample supply we already have.

A portion of the proposed area, the Middle Santiam and Old Cascades, could hardly be considered to be prime wilderness area in any event. They contain an approximate seven miles of rock roads, concrete bridges and numerous sections of forest land which have already been clear-cut or are under contract to be harvested. There doesn't seem to be anything terribly unique about these areas, yet by designating them wilderness we would be losing thousands of acres of prime timberland which are the economic backbone of all the communities in or near these designated areas. At a time when our federal government is supposedly trying to sustain an economic recovery and get Americans back to work, it seems extremely irresponsible to enact legislation which would place several thousand people out of work. All of this for areas which are not even true wilderness and in a state which has one of the highest unemployment rates in the country.

I hope that you and your fellow senators and congressmen will not support this proposed legislation, or at a minimum follow the originally proposed acreage by the Carter administration of approximately 420,000 acres. The currently proposed Oregon Wilderness Bill is a disservice both to the working people of Oregon and to the entire country.

Very truly yours,

Duane C. McDougall

Duane C. McDougall

DCM:pdk

8/13/83

Sir,

I am writing about the proposed increase in the wilderness areas in Oregon. I don't believe Oregon needs anymore wilderness area. I believe we should be talking about reducing the present wilderness area.

As a taxpayer in Linn County I don't want anymore of the land taken out of timber harvesting. We have a hard time now getting local budgets passed without removing the timber receipts.

As a worker in East Linn County we can't stand to have the timber cut decreased and put more people out of work.

I believe the Middle Santiam and the Old Cascades area should be dropped completely and the balance of the proposed area either dropped or drastically reduced.

Thank you

Clarence [illegible]
120 Hiatt St.
Lebanon Oregon
97355

My Dear Sir:

I urge you to reduce the acreage in the Oregon Wilderness Bill and that the middle Santiam and Old Cascades areas be eliminated from this bill.

Very truly yours
C. L. Cooper

C. L. Cooper
29419 Santiam Terr. Rd.
Lebanon, Ore 97355

Aug 23, 1983
610 N.W. Byers Ln
Dallas, Ore. 97338

The Honorable Senator Hatfield
Pioneer Square Court House
Portland, Ore 97204

Dear Senator,

In regards to the Middle Santiam and the Old Cascade Wilderness additions;

I believe Oregon has contributed more than its fair share to Wilderness ~~ad~~ already without tying up any more timberland. You of all people should realize how important timber is to towns like Dallas (where you grew up) Sweet Home, Lebanon and many many other small comunities in the state.

I believe that I may go along with more wilderness when all of the other states have contributed as many acres to wilderness as Oregon has.

To me it is plain ridiculous to be able to have all the the people that used the Mtn Jefferson wild last year (if they were all there on the same day each have access to 160 acres each

If you would take the time to inform all the people in the state the difference between wilderness and national forest I do not believe you would be able to aquire any more wilderness.

Sincerely

8-15-83

Tony Bevenitto
Senate Energy and Natural Resources
312 Dirksen Office Building
Washington D.C - 20510.

Dear Sir.

I am very much opposed to making the Middle Santiam and Old Cascades areas a Wilderness.

I feel we have enough area into wilderness and feel it would be determental to the economy of Oregon.

Enclosed is a list of people I work with who feel the same.

We would appriciate your consideration on this matter

Thank you.
Arnold Weld
3011 Harding St.
Sweet Home OR
97386-

AUGUST 4, 1983

WE THE UNDERSIGNED SUPPORT THE PROPOSAL THAT THE ACERAGE IN THE OREGON WILDERNESS BILL BE REDUCED AND THAT THE MIDDLE SANTIAM AND OLD CASCADE AREAS BE ELIMINATED FROM THE OREGON WILDERNESS BILL.

1.
2.
3. S.H
4.
5. Michael Bean S.H
6. Clarence Clever
7.
8.
9.
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11. Robinson S.H
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24. Richard L Chet
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26. John R Brady
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34. Louie Montgomery
35.
36.
37.
38. Clovis Chavez
39. Dudley
40. Bob Dalton
41.
42.
43. Wayne Walker
44. Don Walker
45. S. V. Walker
46.
47.
48. Keith L Ebel
49.
50. Merrill
51.

28 Valley View Drive
Medford, OR 97504
August 30, 1983

Senator Mark Hatfield
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Hatfield:

Please enter this letter into the offical records of the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee public hearing or the Oregon Wilderness Bill.

This committee should accept the 1.2 million acres passed overwhelmingly in the House as a minimum effort toward reaching a sustained-yield of ecological forces. In addition, your committee should strive to set aside certain study areas of lands which are diverse or unique that may eventually be included as wilderness even though they include some productive timber tracts. Some examples are Sky Lake additions in Red Blanket Creek and Cherry Creek and Baldface Creek in the South Kalmiopsis additions.

I can not comprehend the Senate even considering a reduction in the acreage decided upon by the House when their action on HR 1149 was approval by such an overwhelming vote. This is like an elected official asking for a recount of the ballots because he won the election.

The issue before you is not just wilderness acreage vs non-wilderness acreage. It is really a much more vital issue; what price do we pay for animal and plant extinction? As a Christian, I believe that God wants us to be good stewards of His earth. Dr. Norman Myers, of the Smithsonian Institute, has stated that we could well lose one species per hour by the end of the 1980s. (Science Digest, Feb. '83) Designating adequate wilderness lands while there is still time will help save some species which would otherwise be extinct by altering their habitat. It isn't the complete solution but it is an essential step.

We can't hope to save remnats of all endangered species but if we save some, we will have helped mankind. Each species is uniquely qualified to produce molecules which other species can't. Moreover, scientist looking for disease cures, prevention of insect plagues or a new contraceptive pill must study animal/plant molecules. In most cases these molecules can't be duplicated in the laboratory. When species become extinct, those molecular enzymes and hormones are lost to anykind of study and human use.

Please consider the above statements because wilderness is not a lockout of resources but a design to keep all aspects of our environment on a sustain yield basis.

Very truly yours,

David E. Erion

David E. Erion

August 29, 1983

Senator Mark Hatfield
Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

Ref - H.R. 1149, The Oregon Wilderness Act of 1983. Please include this letter in the hearing records, to be added to my original written testimony dated August 1, 1983.

Dear Senator Hatfield,

I attended the hearings in Salem and sat through most of the testimony. I found it to be exhausting and have great admiration for the courteous way in which you listened to both sides of the issue. I would like to add the following comments to my previous written testimony.

1. I continue to be completely in favor of adding as much as possible to the wilderness system.

2. There was much talk of compromise but I ask you to consider that compromise is being asked after over 95% of Oregon has been committed to uses other than wilderness. It would have been much fairer 200 years ago to ask how much land should be exploited and how much saved for all generations to come. It may have been we would have chosen more than 5% for conservation.

3. I was disappointed to hear my elected officials in Josephine County act as though they were speaking for all when they objected to additional wilderness. I assure you that though the citizens in Josephine County who desire wilderness may be less than the majority, their desires need to be considered also.

4. Several references were made to the growing of "pot" in roadless areas, as though wilderness is responsible for this crime. If it were grown in a church yard, would these same individuals want to tear down the church?

5. The most pressing argument against wilderness that was presented seemed to be that of the adverse economic impact to the lumber mills close to a given wilderness. I believe economic aid similar to that offered to Chrysler Corp. would be worth considering. I'm sure the loss of irreplacable wilderness is of far more importance than whether we have the option of buying Chrysler products in years to come. If economic aid can be justified by our government to save jobs, surely this would be the time and place.

Sincerely,

Roger Scheusner

Roger Scheusner
P.O. Box 3
Selma, OR 97538

August 25, 1983

Honorable Senator Hatfield,

As you can see from the date of this letter, the meeting/hearing for the Middle Santiam - Old Growth Forest - Wilderness proposal site took place on this eve in Salem. Since I was not able to attend this second hearing I wish to hereby record my view of the situation.

Where Old Growth Trees still exist I feel deeply and strongly that they should be protected, not exploited. The economic excuse for marketing such a resource is all too common and should not, in my view, be so generally accepted regarding the power that the timber industries wield. If we are to have our eyes toward the future then let our technology and human intelligence generate alternatives never before considered.

Regroup efforts to help loggers find employment in other areas that will better serve the Spiritual nature of generations to come. I believe that you must know that this Spiritual nature cannot be denied in good faith. Furthermore, you must realize that these Old Growth Forests hold so much Spiritual renewal for human-kind and that there is nothing that can replace it.

When I read statements such as the one that John Ball made,

> "It's certainly not necessary to have an added nearly one-half acre (of) wilderness for every man, woman and child,"

my thoughtful reaction to this is that it certainly IS necessary!

If we, the people, lose this land to the timber industries it will be most unfortunate, though not unexpected. But I pray that those Old Trees and their surrounding ecosystem stays in tact. If there is anything you can do th help this cause, I pray most earnestly for the strength and persistende that you will need.

Are you with me?

In Good Faith,
Laurence M. Klein
Laurence M. Klein

**Mr. & Mrs. Kenneth J. Love**
**3335 N.W. Luray Terrace**
**Portland, OR 97210**

28 August 1983

Senator Mark Hatfield
Senate Office Building
Washington DC

Dear Senator Hatfield:

We request that the attached written testimony be included in the Hearing Record for HR 1149, the Oregon Wilderness Bill. We were unable to attend the hearings you had in Oregon on July 21 and August 25 to present our testimony orally. Much of our testimony focuses on the reasons for retaining the Badger Creek Roadless Area in HR 1149. In support of that portion of the testimony we are also enclosing a brochure on the roadless area.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely yours,
Ken + Ruth Love
Ken and Ruth Love

FOR THE HEARING RECORD ON HR 1149, OREGON WILDERNESS BILL

We urge inclusion of the Badger Creek Roadless Area of the Mt. Hood National Forest in the National Wilderness System. The Badger Creek area is the only roadless area on the eastern side of the Mt. Hood NF, and presents the only opportunity for wilderness on the lower eastern slope of the Cascades in all of Oregon. The area varies in elevation from below 2000 feet to above 6500 feet. On its eastern edges, it preserves a portion of the very restricted Oregon Oak-Ponderosa Pine ecosystem, recognized as one of the rarest ecosystems in the US in the Forest Service RARE II Survey. (On the RARE II maps, this ecosystem is shown as no. 22.)

This oak-pine ecosystem supports a great diversity of wildlife, including elk, deer, wild turkeys and a multitude of song birds. Its open glades offers some of the best winter range for larger animals in the entire State.

If we are to preserve any of the oak-pine area, the Badger Creek Roadless Area, and particularly the drainage of Little Badger, must be included in the National Wilderness System. Support for this proposal has come from the general public (especially the public input solicited by the US Forest Service during its planning process for the Badger-Jordan Planning Unit) and from a wide variety of conservation and outdoor clubs.

Other values of the area besides its unique ecosystem include: accessibility from the Portland metropolitan area; excellent hunting (including bow huntin) and fishing (inlcuing a native trout fishery), nearly 100 miles of trails for hiking and riding, and a source of good domestic water for some of the eastern Oregon communities nearby.

For these reasons we urge that Badger Creek be made a part of the National Wilderness System, and that every effort be taken to insure passage of HR 1149 in the US Senate.

Passage of HR 1149, with its one million plus acres, will have very little or no negative effect on the Oregon economy in the long run. The timber industry in the Northwest is both a declining industry and an unstable one. The move of major timber companies to the South, where trees can be grown as an efficient crop, portends the future. If HR 1149 is not passed, in fifty years we shall have lost both the non-timber values of our forest lands and forest-related jobs. Let us ensure the protection of these non-timber values while the opportunity is still there. And, at the same time, let us take a broad, visionary approach to the Oregon economy, and consider how we might create new jobs which are in keeping with the economic restructuring of our society. We are moving from a resource extraction and basic manufacturing society to an information processing and development society so it would benefit both present and future generations to look to the employment needs of the future rather than try to hang on to the employment patterns of the past.

We thank you, Senator Hatfield, for the opportunity to add to the hearing record. We request that you use all of your political acumen to assure passage of a strong HR 1149.

Ken & Ruth Love

28 August 1983

Ken and Ruth Love

# Badger Creek Roadless Area

UNUSUAL ROCK FORMATION, BADGER CREEK ROADLESS AREA.

# Badger Creek Roadless Area

Badger Creek Roadless Area (27,000 ac.) lies on the eastern flank of Mt. Hood. It is 15 miles southwest of The Dalles and a 2½ hour drive from Portland. Elevations range from 1700 ft. on the eastern slopes to 6525 ft. on Lookout Mtn. It is little known, virtually untouched and a truly spectacular area. Its visitors will find:

- desert plants and western forest vegetation growing side by side;
- pockets of mossy rain forests and "wet" meadows alternating with arid flats;
- a unique ecosystem, composed of pines intermingled with Oregon oak, not found anywhere else in the USA;
- several rugged stream canyons dissect the area, including Badger Creek and Little Badger Creek whose steep slopes have precluded logging thus far;
- a diversity of wildlife including bear, elk and deer.

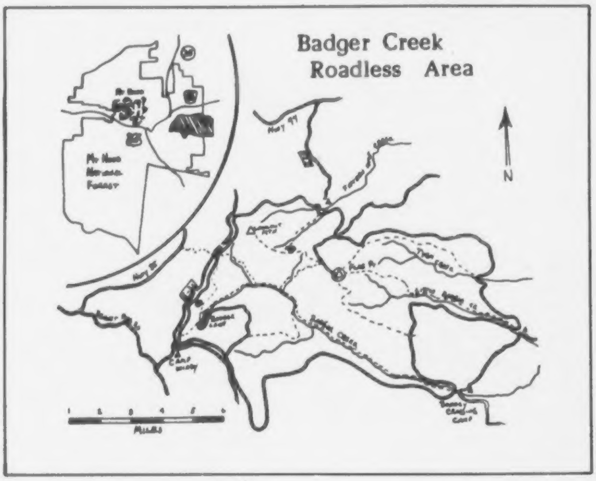
Here, Kipling notwithstanding, East does meet West, making Badger Creek unique among backcountry areas in Oregon. Elements typical of the west side of the Cascades intermingle with those typical of eastern Oregon deserts. In the high elevations, a dwarfed form of the vivid scarlet trumpet flower of eastern Oregon might grow through a mat of azure alpine penstemon more typically found on Mt. Hood's slopes.

A visitor may see a dry-country lizard and the Pacific salamander living within a few yards of one another. And within a two-mile span, a hiker may go from the higher elevation Douglas fir/grand fir community, perhaps passing a creek valley of western red cedar, to the lower elevation pine/oak community.

The park-like pine/oak ecosystem is a unique swath of land stretching north and south from the Columbia Gorge, between Hood River and The Dalles, being found nowhere else in the United States. Only the southern portion of the swath — the Badger Creek area — is unroaded and undeveloped.

The alpine landscape indicated by heather, phlox and penstemon, and the subalpine zone of wind-sculpted mountain hemlock, Engelman spruce and whitebark pine also receive their due in Badger Creek. The roadless area and immediate vicinity has more land masses with elevations of 5000 feet or higher than anywhere else in the Mt. Hood National Forest.

Due to its relatively arid climate, Badger Creek Roadless Area has retained much of the trail system that the Forest Service built 50 or so years ago. There are about 100 miles of trail that offer both gentle walks and rugged scrambles. The trails traverse stream valleys where immense ponderosa pine and western red cedar can still be found, and stark ridges studded by unusual cliff and rock formations. The eastern portions of the trail system are useable almost all year, receiving little snow, and a network of roads surrounding the area provides efficient accessibility both from the Portland metropolitan area and the small towns in the Columbia Gorge and on the east side of the Cascades.



*Little Badger Creek is one of the many streams within the Badger Creek Roadless Area on the east side of Oregon's Mt. Hood. Hiking trails and other attractions of the area are described in a new book by Ken and Ruth Love. The unique area forms a transitional zone between the high forested Cascades and the dry treeless Columbia Plateau. The book is published by Signpost Books of Edmonds, Washington.*

Without prompt action, the integrity of the roadless area will be disturbed through timber sales schedules for 1982 and 1983. These include:

- Timber sale no. 2103 (Fret) which would affect the mossy parks and wetlands through which Fret Creek trail passes, and Oval Lake;
- Timber sale no. 3104 (Eastjord) which would affect the upper portion of Tygh Creek and the adjacent Tygh Creek trail;
- Timber sale no. 3105 (Soltice) which would affect the upper portion of Little Badger Creek, a steep basin where not even a trail has been constructed.

The wilderness character of Badger Creek will soon be lost if we do not act together now!

**WHY WILDERNESS?**

Wilderness is the only management option that:

- ✓ **guarantees that the roads will go no farther,**
- ✓ **will protect the 'old growth' timber stands,**
- ✓ **will fully protect the scenery, diverse vegetation and wildlife.**

**Badger Creek is one of the few remaining low elevation valleys in Oregon that qualifies for wilderness classification.**

**If you care. . . Badger Creek is in immediate danger of development.**

**EXPRESS YOUR SUPPORT**

Whether or not Badger Creek remains in its original wild state is up to you. It takes little time to sit down and write a brief letter to those who represent you and who, in the end, will make the decision whether to protect this area or not. Your Congressperson and Senators need and want to hear what you have to say. Please write a letter to them soon. This area has no voice that can be heard by them except through you. You have one Congressperson. He is either Les AuCoin (1st District), Denny Smith (2nd District), Ron Wyden (3rd District), or Jim Weaver (4th District). Their address is:

Representative ______________________________
House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Your Senators are Mark Hatfield and Bob Packwood. Their address is:

Senator ______________________________
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

During the field hearing on wilderness in Portland, Congressman Ron Wyden testified in support of wilderness protection for Badger Creek, Columbia Gorge, Salmon-Huckleberry, Roaring River, Hidden, and Table Rock. If your congressman is Ron Wyden, thank him for supporting these areas for wilderness.

**Groups Supporting Badger Creek Wilderness:**

Badger Creek Association
Columbia Group Sierra Club
Mt. Hood Forest Study Group
NW Rivers Defense League
Oregon Environmental Council
Oregon Wilderness Coalition
Portland Advocates of Wilderness
Portland Audubon Society
The Wilderness Society

*For further information, see 'A Guide to the Trails of Badger Creek' by Ken and Ruth Love (published 1979 by Signpost Books, Edmonds, WA). Available in some libraries, bookstores and from the authors (Portland — 227-1879).*

*RESURRECTION FLOWER*

*PINE OAK HABITAT*

80, rue du Cherche-Midi
75006 PARIS, France
August 25, 1983

Dear Senator Hatfield:

We are two of your constituents spending the summer in France. We live at 2611 Elk Drive, Eugene, OR 97405. We would like you to include this letter in the hearing record for the Oregon Wilderness Bill, held in Salem today (HR 1149).

We support strongly the proposed Bill, which represents much less acreage than could be added to the Wilderness System. It is already a compromise, since several important areas have been omitted in hopes of easing passage of a good bill. We are most familiar with areas in the Oregon Cascades, both west and east of the summit.

We particularly urge that the Waldo Lake Study Area become a designated Wilderness -- the wild country west of and north of Waldo deserves protection, rather than resource exploitation. Also important to us is the expansion of the Diamond Peak Wilderness and its extension south to include Mt Thielsen.

Further west the ~~E~~ pitifully small Hardesty Mt. area should be preserved as Wilderness. It is the only unspoiled Douglas Fir forest close to us in Eugene. The amount of timber it would produce is of little consequence.

The logging industry cannot sustain its present (or former) size in Oregon. It makes little sense to spoil the country to prolong a few jobs for a few years. Better to preserve our best remaining sites and adjust the allowable cut to what the market really requires.

We urge you to accept the present bill, which is a compromise, & to place the study areas in Wilderness, and to settle for the present the boundaries of preservation in Oregon. Sincerely yours, Sanford S. Tepfer Bertha [illegible] Tepfer
SANFORD S. TEPFER

August 25, 1983

Senator Mark Hatfield
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Hatfield: I am writing regarding The Oregon Wilderness Bill (HR 1149) and ask that this letter be included in the official hearing record.

There are two kinds of people in this world. The first consider the land a commodity belonging to them, to be used or abused at will. The second see the land as a precious heritage, to be cared for and passed on to future generations.

The logging operators are presently unable to fulfill their Federal timber contracts. Any shortage has been produced in great part by the timber cutters themselves, by over cutting their own holdings and then depending on the Federal Government to supply their timber. The Coast Range is a prime example of bad timber practices. Recently we drove by back roads from Tillamook to Portland and saw no decent timber until we reached Vernonia. The logged areas had been cut and left to fend for themselves.

We need all the wilderness in HR 1149 and more. From personal experience in the Mt. Hood, Jefferson and Eagle Cap Wildernesses, many areas are suffering badly from over-use. I have lived along the Santiam and it would be a tragedy to lose those magnificent old growth forests that can never be replaced because of the steep terrain. The cost of saving the spotted owl and other species that depend on old growth forests may seem too steep for the timber cutters, but what do we say to our grandchildren if these creatures are not a part of their world too? There is now growing evidence that wildlife dependent upon old growth forests contribute to the over-all health of the forest in general. For example, woodpeckers suppress pest populations. Multiple use too often deteriorates into not much more than single use. The forest Service sometimes needs to be reminded that its job is to manage forests, not run tree farms.

I may never see these additional areas, but after all, recreation is the least of wilderness uses. Wilderness is truly multiple use. Wilderness is for fresh air and pure water for our cities; wilderness is for creatures that can survive no other place; wilderness is for generations yet unborn.

Sincerely,

Hazel L. Peerenboom

Hazel L. Peerenboom
6818 N. Swift St.
Portland, Oregon 97203

Robert A. Hudson
P.O. Box 81
Bates, OR 97817
28 August 1983

Se-nator Mark Hatfield:
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Hatfield:

I would like to give you my views on the Oregon Forest Wilderness Acte of 1983. As one of your most ardent supporters I am appealing to you to support fully the already overwhelmingly supported and passed House Version of this very Important to Oregon, Wilderness Bill. This is our last chance to save a very small portion of what is at present defacto wilderness left in Oregon..Acreage that has been left, due to its isolation and the very high cost of building roads and access spurs into it for the purpose of timber harvest. I think we, as Oregonians and citizens of this Great United States surely should be entitled to , at a very minimum, to have the right to see and know it exists..this tiny portion of the remaining roadless area in the State. Not only for our generation but for the future generations, yet unborn, of our people. As one young man told me as he visited one of these magnificent areas..the Vinegar Hill and Indian Rock Scenic area now included in the House Bill as part of the North Fork of the John Day Wilderness.."I have a 16 months old son and I suddenly realized that if we don't save these areas as they now are yet unroaded and developed..my son, when he grows up, will not have the same fun of exploration and hiking into these yet primitive and wild forests, meadows, undammed streams, rocky cliffs and wilderness trails that I had when I was his age; and so he too was planning on switching from the position of intensively managing every [illegible] parcel of forest in the state to saving this 1.2 million acres in the state for his young son and his son's son's and daughters. I think as you pointed out in one of your speeches that these lands don't merely represent ice and snow and rock..but some magnificent stands of trees and these little islands yet left throughout the state should and must be preserved so that future generations will enjoy as our generation has enjoyed the isolation and magnificent beauty that has been our heritage. I am 55 and I grew up when the population of this country was half of what it is now and Wilderness was taken for granted..We now no longer can take it for granted and when this acreage is set aside..with the nature of the bill..the remaining acreage will be intensevely managed for timber production so we never again will have the opportunity of making this choice..Lets not let it be slashed and cut to the acreage level some of those in opposition want it cut too..Please consider adding on those portions, particularly in the enlargement of the existing wilderness areas such as Eagle Cap, Strawberry and the Magnificent Elkhorns addition to the North Fork Wilderness Proposal as well as this precious..geological paradise of the Greenhorn Mts..section of the North Fork Wilderness. The House Bill as passed, is already a severely compromised Bill so I am in hopes you will support the additions to the existing Wilderness which are relatively small acreages as well as the majestic North Fork Wilderness Complex with its additions of Elkhorns, Battle, Squaw Trail, Beaver Creek and South Ireland units..Grant County has been my home for 19 years and I have grown to love this clean environment that can be kept that way for centuries with these additions to ourWilderness Complex, to be enjoyed for countless future generations, without harming our timber based economy. Thanks for considering my views.

Sincerely,
Robert A. Hudson
Robert A. Hudson

Copies to: Senator Bob Packwood
Representative Bob Smith

* Please include this in the official hearing record. R.A.H.

DCO C-8-26-83

P.O.Box 325
Salem, Oregon 97308
August 24, 1983

Senator Mark O. Hatfield
475 Cottage Street NE
Salem, Oregon 97301

Dear Senator:

Although I will not be able to attend your hearing in Salem on the Oregon Wilderness Bill, please include this letter in the hearing record. I support HR 1149, the bill passed by the House. This bill increases the number of areas designated wilderness in Oregon. This bill does not include all the areas environmentalists want, nor does it include as few as the timber industry wants -- it is already a compromise. It is important to have areas where outdoor recreation, wildlife preservation, and watershed protection can occur without the threat of destruction by logging activities. In some areas, such as the proposed Hidden Wilderness, the slopes of the hillsides are so steep that logging would result in widespread erosion, causing turbidity in downstream waters and making reforestation of the hillsides nearly impossible. The board feet of timber that would be unavailable for harvest if HR 1149 passes is minute compared to the total board feet available in Oregon. Wilderness area designations have not and will not result in a loss in jobs; employment in the timber industry is down because of the lower demand for timber products due to high interest rates for homes. I hope that you will support HR 1149 and that the Congress adds these areas to the wilderness system. Please keep me informed of the outcome of the hearing. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Katherine A. Kubick

Katherine A. Kubick

Trista L. Hoffman
Box 337
Canyon City, OR 97820
August 25, 1983

Senator Mark Hatfield
Senate Office Building
Washington D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Hatfield,

I am writing in concern for the Oregon Wilderness bill of 1983. I feel that it is extremely important that this bill is supported.

I live on a section of Canyon Creek south of John Day and only a few miles from the Strawberry Mountain Wilderness Additions. My family and I are very wilderness oriented. With this in mind, we stopped all grazing and other development of our property a few years ago. In less than five years, the improvement of the quality of this land has been tremendous. Although we have only eighty acres, we have seen deer, elk, bears, and mink. We have seen many uncommon birds including ten species of woodpeckers. Species of plants grow here that are rarely found where cattle graze. One can see the damage that grazing causes simply by looking across our fenceline at the neighbor's cows. However, if eighty acres creates such a haven for wildlife, the areas proposed in the wilderness bill would be a true sanctuary.

The economy of the John Day area is currently in a state of depression, but wilderness will help the situation. The poor market for timber has put our mills out of business. Therefore "locking away timber" will not affect our economic situation. Also, it has been found that much of the terrain in the proposed wilderness areas is steep and inaccessable to logging. There would be more cost involved in logging than advantage gained. However, the recreational value remains. The wildlife, scenic qualities, hunting, fishing, hiking and skiing opportunities bring people into this area, helping our economy. Wilderness is also essential to Oregon's fishing industry as it provides undisturbed habitat for salmon and steelhead to spawn in.

I would like to emphasize support for the Strawberry Mountain Wilderness Additions, the Glacier Monument Wilderness, and the North Fork John Day Wilderness complex. I live very close to these areas. They are very scenic and are extremely important areas for wildlife, fish, and are important watershed areas. They contain all of the qualities that are sought after in a wilderness area.

I understand that you will be holding a wilderness hearing in Salem on August 25th. Unfortunately, I will not be able to attend. However, I would like to request that this letter be incorporated in the hearing record.

I feel that it is imperative that Congress put this bill into effect. This is our last chance to ensure that some of America's land remains in its natural state. I urge your support for this bill

Sincerely,

Trista L. Hoffman

Areas of Support

I strongly recommend support for the following areas in the Oregon Wilderness Bill of 1983. I feel that the acreage in these areas should not be reduced as the current acreage has been reduced already. Larger amounts of land are necessary for wildlife range as well as for reducing outside impact.

The Columbia Gorge Wilderness, Rogue-Umpqua Divide Wilderness, Badger Creek Wilderness, and Boulder Creek Wilderness are all critical areas for fish habitat and also contain unique geography that should be protected.

I recommend Middle Santiam, the Mount Jefferson additions, Old Cascades including Pyramids, Jumpoff Joe, Browder Ridge, and Moose Creek units, Hidden Wilderness, Salmon-Huckleberry Wilderness including two miles of lower Eagle Creek, and Three Sisters Additions including Rainbow Falls, Cutlas Mountain, and Outer Squaw Creek Falls. I recommend these areas because of their scenic value as well as their ecological diversity. These areas contain very important old growth timber stands as well as the few remaining roadless areas left in the Cascades. These areas are also crucial Spotted Owl habitat.

I also support the Grassy Knob Wilderness, including Copper Mountain, Wassen Creek Wilderness study area, Red Buttes Wilderness, Mill Creek Wilderness, and Joseph Canyon Wilderness. These are extremely important watershed areas. They are also important for wildlife and scenic qualities.

The Mountain Lakes Additions, Sky Lakes including Lower Cherry and Red Blanket Creeks, and the Waldo Wilderness Study area I support because of their importance to wildlife and ecological diversity.

Areas of Support (page 2)

I strongly support the Gearhart Mountain Additions, Ochoco Canyons Wilderness, Eagle Cap Additions including Wing Ridge, Boulder Park, Pine and Eagle Creek units and the North Fork John Day complex including the Elkhorn Mountains, and Battle, Squaw, Trail, and Beaver Creek units. These areas, close to my own home, are essental to wildlife including deer, elk, bighorn sheep and cougar. The recreational opportunities these areas provide are a boost to our economy.

I would also like to see the following areas added to HR 1149 by the Senate. These are top priority wilderness areas that should not be left out.

I support the Murderers Creek area because of its diversity of wildlife; elk, deer, bighorn sheep, pronghorn antelope and wild horses.

I support the Aldrich Mountain unit also because of its ecological diversity as well as its scenic value. This area contains some of the most diverse flora in the state.

The Wapite unit is important because over ~~$~~ 3000 Rocky Mountain elk depend on the area's preservation for survival. It is also important for spawning salmon and steelhead.

Deadhorse Rim is extremely important habitat for the rare pileated woodpecker, marten, and fisher. It is also important as a center for geologic study.

Drift Creek is a critical addition for HR 1149 because it is one of the very few remaining natural areas in the Coast Range. It contains some of the finest old growth timber stands left in the Coast Range.

Trista L. Hoffman

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

Aug. 25, 1983

Dear Senator Hatfield,

I am writing this letter to inform you of my strong support for wilderness preservation in Oregon. Oregon is a state rich in natural beauty and resources, and the best way to preserve the heritage is through additional wilderness designation.

HR 1149 is a good step towards protecting our wilderness, and all the areas in HR 1149 must be included in future congressional designations of wilderness. However, HR 1149 is the bare minimum and falls way short of what is needed for a truly diverse wilderness system in Oregon.

I strongly support the conservationist, wilderness recommendations and feel these areas should be congressionally designated wilderness areas. In addition to the proposed wilderness in HR 1149, other areas must be added and expanded, including Drift Creek, Lookout mountain, [illegible], Grande Ronde Canyon, Salmon Huckleberry, Mt. Jefferson additions, middle Santiam, Old Cascades, Three Sisters additions, North Fork John Day and Eagle Cap additions. These areas are vital and must be added to our wilderness system.

I ask that my letter be incorporated into the official hearing record and that you do everything in your power to designate as much wilderness as possible. Wilderness is Oregon's heritage and we are depending on you to see that this heritage is preserved.

Sincerely, James [illegible]

August 25, 1983

Senator Mark Hatfield
Senate Office Bldg.
Washington D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Hatfield,

I'm writing to urge your support of the Oregon Wilderness Act of 1983, H.R. 1149, and additional areas which represent important fish, wildlife and other values. This bill and these additions embody what is likely the historic last opportunity to preserve a fraction of the many diverse types of wilderness in our state.

The disposition of Oregon's remaining wild lands for future uses is now approaching a resolution. Only a small fraction of those areas surveyed by federal agencies in recent years now appear in the proposed Oregon Wilderness Act of 1983 and most of these areas have at best only marginal commercial timber value. The scenic, watershed, fishery and wildlife values of these areas however are abundantly evident and many would be severely threatened by logging or other commercial development.

H.R. 1149 is already a compromise. A crucial fishery habbitat in Curry Co., the Copper Mountain area was deleted from consideration and should definitely be added to the bill. I feel several other areas, including the Elkhorn Mountains and additions to the Eagle Cap Wilderness should be included in the protection offered by H.R. 1149 for their special scenic and recreational values.

I'd be grateful for your including my letter in the official hearing record. Thank you.

Very Sincerely,

Steve Miller

Steve Miller
2023 Johnson
North Bend, Ore. 97459

**COMPANION ANIMAL CLINIC**

RICK TIMMINS, D.V.M. JIM GENT, D.V.M.

PHONE 747-2307
3831 MAIN STREET
SPRINGFIELD, OR 97477

August 25,1983

Senator Hatfield
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Hatfield,

I regret that I was unable to attend the recent hearings you conducted in Bend and Salem. I would like to add my support to the majority of Oregonians who are seeking to protect and maintain the good quality of life we enjoy and urge you to support the Oregon Wilderness Bill H.R. 1149. This bill offers a minimum of protection for one of our most valuable resources, our wilderness areas. The release language in the bill is certainly adequate should a future demand arise for lumber products. Yet if the bill is not passed, we will not be assured of a supply in times of great demand (should that occur). And we will be deprived of an immeasurable resource that could contribute to the spiritual and physical well-being of your constituents.

It is my hope that the abundance of evidence indicating the minimal (if any) financial impact this bill would have on the Oregon economy will enable you to look beyond the mere fiscal aspects of the issue. My business is in a mill town; most of my clients depend on the lumber industry for their living. But a standard of living is not measured in dollars alone. Even if I thought this bill would reduce my income or the income of my clients, I would support it because I believe that wilderness areas are an intrinsic part of the American heritage. Please, Senator Hatfield, do not pass up this opportunity to do something significant for the current and future residents of Oregon.

Please support HR 1149 with no deletions.

Thank you

Richard Timmins DVM
Residence: 990 Tyler
Eugene Oregon 97402

If possible, please include this letter in the official hearing record.

Port San Juan
Cordova, Alaska
99574
August 24, 1983

Hon. Senator Mark O. Hatfield
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Hatfield,

Because I am unable to attend your field hearings on the Oregon Wilderness Bill, I request that you include this letter in the hearing record. I lived in Oregon for thirty-one years; I presently live in Alaska. I know Oregon's wilderness well, and my appreciation for it has not been diminished by life in the Alaskan bush. If anything, I appreciate all the more what wilderness means to the people of Oregon and to Oregon's wildlife and fisheries.

The Oregon Wilderness Bill as passed by the House of Representatives is a good start, but is by no means adequate to protect Oregon's wilderness. It is a serious compromise already, and needs major expansion. Drift Creek, Deadhorse Rim, Lookout Mountain, Mukeren Creek, Wapiti, Chief Lookingglass, and Grand Ronde

Canyon all need to be added. These areas are especially important for their fish and wildlife habitat. Salmon-Huckleberry, Mt. Jefferson additions, Middle Santiam, Old Cascades, Three Sisters additions, Sky Lakes, Mountain Lakes additions, Grassy Knob, Gearhart Mountain additions, North Fork John Day, and Eagle Cap additions all need to have their boundaries substantially enlarged. All these areas need to be included in the Senate bill.

One last area I would like to mention is the north Kalmiopsis country. I came to Alaska in 1981 primarily because of my interest in fisheries. I am presently employed at a large salmon hatchery. Working here has only confirmed what I already suspected - that hatcheries can never completely replace naturally produced fish. There is too much room for error and catastrophe in putting all of our eggs in one basket. Last year we nearly lost our entire output of one hundred million (100,000,000) salmon fry because the hatchery water supply failed. The Illinois River watershed is extremely important to the sport and commercial fishing industries of the southern Oregon coast. Logging in these rugged canyons will do great harm to anadromous fish spawning in these creeks. This must not be allowed to happen. Silver and Indigo Creeks must be protected for their most important resource - fish. The north Kalmiopsis must be protected as Wilderness.

Thank you,

Yours truly
Kenneth V. Morton

Bruce Thomson -
1810 N.W. Menlo Drive
Corvallis OR 97330

August 23, 1983

Dear Senator,

On several occasions I have written to your office to express my views of the various versions of the Oregon Wilderness Bill. At this time I want you to know that I consider the current version (HR 1149) an important step in the right direction. It is however a severe compromise for the conservationists considering the 25 million acres (approximately 80%) of forest lands that are already designated for logging and other activities that bring roads into these national lands.

I believe that it is not unreasonable to ask that you support additons and boundary expansions to HR 1149. Drift Creek, perhaps the finest representation of old growth Douglas fir forest left in the Coast Range is one area I would like to have added to the Bill. In additon I urge you to support boundary expansions for Browder Ridge and Pyramids in the Middle Santiam/Old Cascades areas. These two units (Browder Ridge & Pyramids) should be designated "Wilderness" upgrading them from "Wilderness Study."

I realize that there are great industry pressures to diminish Wilderness lands. I am aware of the current increase in logging harvesting occurring in the national forest lands. Apparently the forest service intends on gutting the forests as much as possible before legislation is passed, regardless of the economic risks and the ecological damage. I abhor these short sighted practices as millions of board feet of cut timber lie rotting in semi-operational mills. I urge you to not yield to industries pressures but consider rather the legacy of Wilderness lands that we can leave for future generations.

Sincerely
Bruce Thomson

P.S. - Please include this letter in
e hearings record!!

Tom
Winn

FtRa

**BOHEMIA INC.**

*2280 OAKMONT WAY EUGENE, OREGON 97401*
*P.O. BOX 1819 EUGENE 97440*
*TELEPHONE (503) 342-6262 TELEX 364-442*

August 30, 1983

Senator Mark Hatfield
453 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Hatfield:

This past January Bohemia bought a Eugene BLM timber sale located about one mile from Cottage Grove which happened to contain two redwood trees. The two trees were marked with paint and signs and the contract specifically directs that they not be cut. In their sale layout, the BLM had recognized the uniqueness of the trees, analyzed the ecological value and made appropriate provisions for them.

Within an hour after returning from the sale auction a reporter from the Eugene Register Guard called me to ask about preserving an acre park around the trees. The following Sunday a feature article stressed the imminent danger from "buzzing" chain saws, and basically painted a picture of Bohemia as an uncaring threat to this ecological treasure. The Cottage Grove Sentinel also did an article (much fairer perspective) and several people wrote letters to the editor.

Other than reporters, the only Bohemia contact made by the public was a single handwritten note. (Enclosed). I responded (enclosed) and arranged to meet these "concerned citizens" on the ground to see exactly what they were proposing and how best our timber sale contract might be modified to provide for their concerns. -- It turned out that my one public contact had never seen the two redwoods, didn't know where they were and wrote the letter because he thought the park "sounded like a good idea."

The purpose of this letter to you is to submit testimony regarding H.R. 1149 specifically and the designation of more Wilderness Areas in general. My story of Bohemia's experience with the "City View Timber Sale" points out in a small way what is really going on.

Senator Hatfield
August 30, 1983
Page -2-

Environmental issues have a lot of sex appeal. It's easy to point out past environmental abuses through incriminating newspaper articles, easy to take beautiful pictures and claim that all is going to be lost unless it's protected. It's easy to get an unknowing public to support something if it "sounds like a good idea."

Our country's strength was built on the development of our resources, the vision of its leaders, a strong work ethic, and pride of accomplishment. Some place along the way we succeeded too well, became too wealthy and now seem to think we can afford to forget the basic principles that made it all happen in the first place. We seem to think that we can lock up the resources, tax those that succeed into the poorhouse, let the government pay for our every need, and then sit back and criticize our elected leaders because the system we ourselves are creating isn't working.

Regarding H.R. 1149, I don't pretend to know how much Wilderness for Oregon is enough, nor the merits of all the specific areas. I am a professional Forester however, got into the profession through, I'm sure, the same love of nature that inspires the environmentalists and have more than 25 years experience exploring and photographing Oregon's outdoors. I've seen the vast old growth areas locked up in Wilderness around the Three Sisters and in French Pete Creek. I've spent weeks in the Eagle Cap Wilderness exploring the granite and ecologically fragile areas. I've done indepth studies of many of the RARE II areas.

My personal opinion is that Oregon's total Wilderness acreage is about optimum. There are areas outside the Wilderness however that should be Wilderness designated. At the same time there are protected areas that are not necessary. I realize that the political question is how many acres more to designate. The question we should be settling is whether areas both inside and outside Wilderness are appropriate.

When you decide H.R. 1149 I would hope that the acreage addition is minimal and that the specific areas being protected are really in the best public interest.

Sincerely,

BOHEMIA INC.

Thomas A. Lawler
Thomas A. Lawler
Forester

TAL/bsh

P.S. The City View Timber Sale is currently being logged. The timber around the two redwood trees is gone. We have received no additional comments from anyone.

MAR 16 1983

T. K.
where are
you on
2-3 acres
from sale
D

Mar 14, 1983
1630 W. Main
Cottage Grove, OR

Bohemia Lumber Co.
Eugene, OR

Dear Sirs,

I am writing concerning the 2 redwood trees near Gowdyville Road in the Cottage Grove area. My wife and I hope very much that the 2 trees and a one-acre buffer area around them can be spared from cutting. That would make a very nice picnic place and would preserve something very unique and beautiful. Thank you very much.

Sincerely,
Ernest Kimerman

City View Sale

BOHEMIA INC.
2280 OAKMONT WAY EUGENE, OREGON 97401
P O BOX 1819 EUGENE 97440
TELEPHONE (503) 342 6262 TELEX 364-442

April 1, 1983

Mr. & Mrs. Earnest Rimerman
1630 W. Main Street
Cottage Grove, Oregon 97424

Dear Ernie & Jane:

I was glad to get your letter concerning the two redwood trees on our City View Timber Sale. As you know, we bought this timber sale from the BLM in January and several people have expressed concern for the safety of the two trees.

When we buy timber from the BLM, we enter into a contract which is very specific as what is being sold, what within the area is not sold, how we are to log, when we can log, and the price we must pay, lump sum, based on our bid.

In Sec. 40, the portion stating what is not sold, the two redwood trees are specifically identified as not being sold, and so will not be cut. On the remainder of the 23 acre tract we are contracted to cut all other trees down to a 2 inch diameter, use cable logging methods to do the logging, and restrict all our operations to the June 1st to Sept. 1st period. We have until October 15th of 1984 to complete all operations on all areas of this sale.

To provide your suggested 1-acre buffer for these redwood trees, will require a modification of the contract not only to change our logging and cutting requirements but also to reduce the contract price to allow for the merchantable trees we would not be cutting. At the present time Bohemia has no objection to leaving the buffer. A contract is a two way thing however, and modification also requires BLM's cooperation. The BLM generally will make modifications only if changing can be shown to be a benefit to the government and the public interest. In the case of this buffer, the government would end up receiving less money for the sale so they have some specific dollars they can look at to decide whether or not to make the modification. My understanding is that they previously decided leaving buffer trees was not necessary to protect the redwoods from wind damage etc. I guess if you are talking about aesthetics and in effect making a park then the situation and justification is completely different.

We are interested in working with BLM and interested public to do whatever might be appropriate around these trees. Since your proposal needs to be far more specific as to location,size, and specific boundaries, I would like to see exactly what you have in mind.

page 2

I'll stop by your house late Monday afternoon and we can go up to review your buffer on the ground, maybe map it or something so we know exactly what you are proposing. I am enclosing portions of our contract so you can review the provisions that might be appropriate.

Sincerely,

BOHEMIA INC.

Thomas A. Lawler
Forester

TL:bt
enclosure

AUG 29 1983

1893 LEXINGTON CIRCLE S.E
SALEM, OREGON 97306
AUGUST 27, 1983

SENATOR MARK HATFIELD
PIONEER SQUARE COURT HOUSE
PORTLAND, OREGON 97204

DEAR SENATOR HATFIELD:

I AM WRITING TO EXPRESS MY OPINION ABOUT THE WILDERNESS ISSUE IN OREGON. I WAS UNABLE TO GET TO YOUR HEARING ON THURSDAY, AUGUST 25TH IN SALEM.

AS A LIFELONG RESIDENT OF OREGON AND AN AVID OUTDOORSMAN, I HAVE HIKED, CAMPED AND FISHED IN MOST OF THE CASCADE MOUNTAIN RANGE, AND A LARGE PART OF THE BLUE AND WALLOWA MOUNTAIN AREAS OF EASTERN OREGON. I AM STRONGLY IN FAVOR OF HAVING SOME WILDERNESS AREAS, PARTICULARLY AT HIGHER ELEVATIONS WHERE COMMERCIAL FOREST PRODUCTION IS LIMITED. I BELIEVE THAT WE HAVE ENOUGH WILDERNESS IN OREGON, AND THAT THE H.R. 1149 BILL PASSED BY HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES IS NOT IN THE BEST INTERESTS OF EITHER THE CITIZENS OF OREGON OR THE UNITED STATES AS A WHOLE. ADDING SUCH AREAS AS THE MIDDLE SANTIAM AND OLD CASCADES WOULD BE VERY POOR STEWARDSHIP OF NATURAL RESOURCES IN MY OPINION.

I URGE YOU TO WORK TO HOLD ANY INCREASE IN WILDERNESS IN OREGON TO AN ABSOLUTE MINIMUM. COMMERCIAL FOREST LAND SHOULD

NOT BE ADDED TO WILDERNESS, AND THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF ANY NEW WILDERNESS SHOULD BE CAREFULLY EVALUATED.

IN MY OPINION, YOU HAVE CONSISTENTLY USED GOOD JUDGEMENT IN WEIGHING THE BENEFITS OF WILDERNESS AGAINST THE COSTS TO LOCAL CITIZENS IN PARTICULAR. KEEP UP THE GOOD WORK.

SINCERELY,

Norman I. Marsh

What do you think you are trying to do? Do you really think that this state needs a wilderness area?

Eastern Oregon's economic base is its natural resources. Primarily timber and agriculture. Wilderness would make these resources unavailable. Without these resources this state would become unemployed.

If we were to get wilderness it would be very hard on older people. They would not able to walk through.

I hope that you will listen to the people. I know that most of them would not want it. The wilderness will take away to many jobs. There is just no way wilderness can help all it can do is hurt our economy

Ginger Gunnels
Rt 1 Box 1212
La Grande, OR 97850

Senator Mark Hatfield
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator Hatfield:

I am presently unemployed and can understand the concern with jobs and wilderness designation. I also understand that if reasonable and appropriate statistical predictions are made there will be no overall loss in employment. However, regardless of the job situation, we need to take a long range look at what we are doing.` We need to make a decision of which not only we can be proud but also our children and our children's children. The economy naturally fluctuates, to sacrifice any natural resourse in the elusive pursuit of jobs is political irresponsibility at its worst.

I strongly support the wilderness designations in House Bill 1149 as an absolute minimum. Any additional designations including Lookout Mountain, Wapiti, Deadhorse Rim, Murderers Creek, the Grand Ronde Canyon or Drift Creek would be a credit to your political courage.

Please look to the future and decide for a better Oregon by supporting Oregon wilderness to the fullest, we may not get another chance.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Geoffrey H. Bartol

Geoffrey H. Bartol
P.O. Box 298
Sisters, Or. 97759

21 July, 1983
P.O. Box 298
Sisters, Or. 97759

Senator Mark Hatfield
Senate Office Building
Washington D.C., 20510

Dear Senator Hatfield;

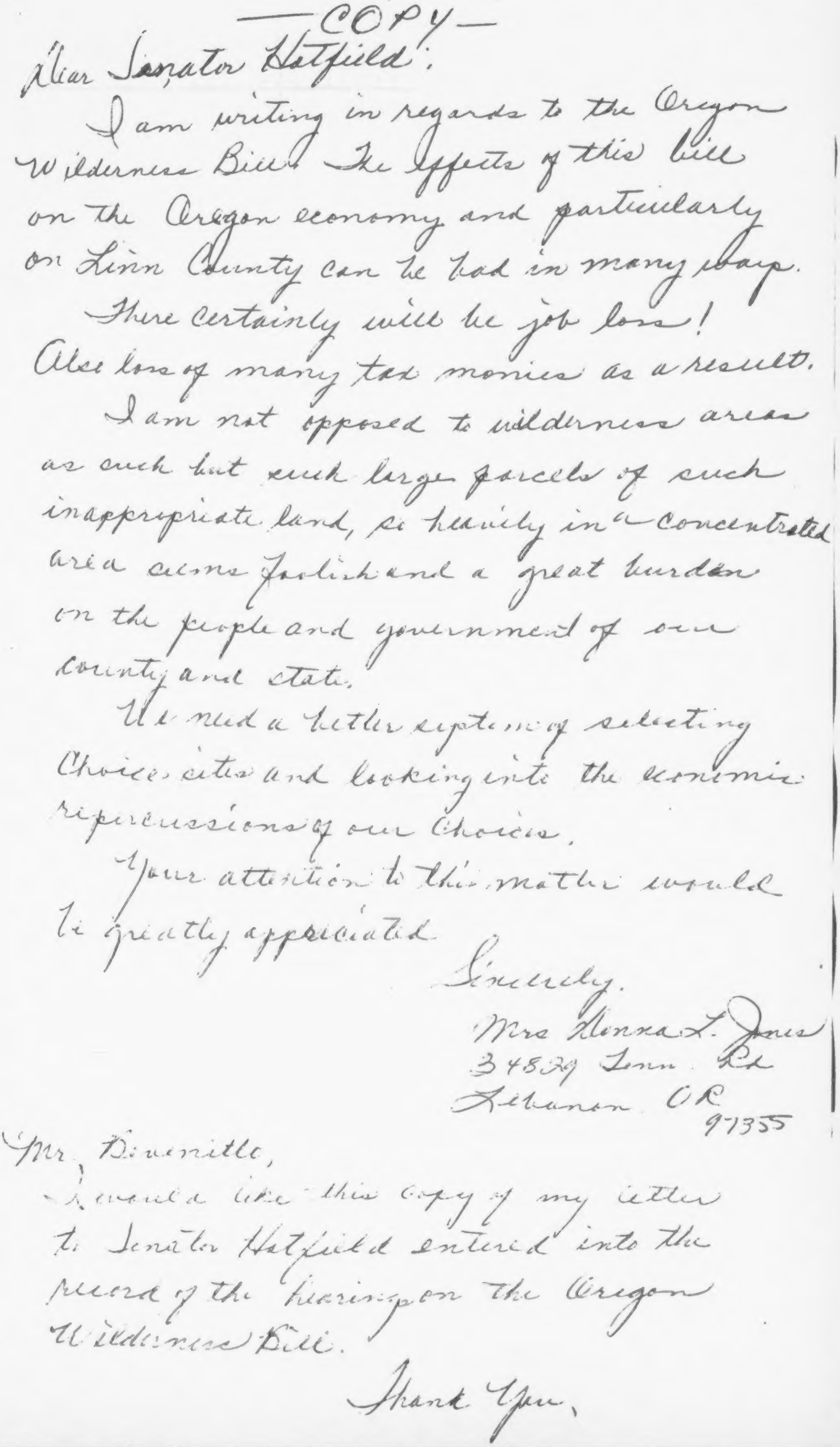
I am a relatively new resident of Oregon, having lived all my life in Wisconsin and Illinois. In the past year I have been introduced to a few of the wonderful undeveloped wilderness areas on the east side of the Cascades (The Sisters, Washington, and Jefferson Wilderness areas). I am writing to urge you to support the Wilderness Legislation new being considered in the Senate. HR 1149 has designated approximately 1.2 million acres of the last remaining wild lands in Oregon to be Wilderness. This is the minimum that should be included in this legislation.

I was am elementary school teacher for nine years in Wisconsin before moving to Oregon. In addition to some of the other valid reasons for setting aside a maximum number of acres for wilderness (recreation, for habitat and species preservation, for research and study), a most compelling reason to me is to set an example. We must show to our young people through actions that we value the earth as it was given to us, that we can be responsible stewards and that we expect to be around for countless generations to enjoy all the special places that we save. Recent surveys have shown that there is a great concern among today's youth over the threat of a nuclear war. Through positive action with this kind of legislation, we need to show our commitment to the future. We need to look at LONG term goals (more than 10 or 20 years) rather than just short term profits. Statistics indicate that the timber industry will not suffer economic catastrophe because of these 1.2 million acreas. In fact, ~~the~~ approximately 2 million from Rare II will be made available for commercial timber management because of this legislation.

Please, take this opportunity to set aside all these special lands and demonstrate your belief that there will be future generations to enjoy and learn from these wild lands that you protect.

Sincerely,

Ann Wheeler



—COPY—

Dear Senator Hatfield:

I am writing in regards to the Oregon Wilderness Bill. The Effects of this bill on the Oregon economy and particularly on Linn County can be bad in many ways.

There certainly will be job loss! Also loss of many tax monies as a result.

I am not opposed to wilderness areas as such but such large parcels of such inappropriate land, so heavily in a concentrated area seems foolish and a great burden on the people and government of our county and state.

We need a better system of selecting choice sites and looking into the economic repercussions of our choices.

Your attention to this matter would be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

Mrs Donna L. Jones
34839 Tenn. Rd
Lebanon OR
97355

Mr. Bevinetto,

I would like this copy of my letter to Senator Hatfield entered into the record of the hearing on the Oregon Wilderness Bill.

Thank You.

I TR

Willamette Industries, Inc.

Executive Offices

3800 First Interstate Tower
Portland, Oregon [illegible]
503 227 [illegible]

H.D. Elston
7700 S.W. Miner Way
Portland, OR 97225

The Honorable Mark Hatfield
Pioneer Square Court House
Portland, OR 97204

August 24, 1983

Dear Senator Hatfield,

I am employed by Willamette Industries, Inc., a forest products company vitally interested in Linn County and the sensible use of our forests as a crop. Therefore, I feel a compromise is in order on the House passed Oregon Wilderness Bill.

People seem to forget that the forest is one of the few natural renewable resources. It makes far more sense to manage our forests in such a manner that people can enjoy them forever, in the meantime using them for tax purposes, recreation and employment. Congress continues to pass programs for the unemployed, why not keep the jobs flowing so that we do not have more unemployment. Timber harvest is vital to Oregon economy. Make sure it isn't wasted.

Sincerely,

H.D. Elston

HDE:mlw
cc: Tony Bevenitto
Senate Energy & Natural Resources
312 Dirkson Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

# A PETITION AGAINST WILDERNESS

We the undersigned, representing LOCAL UNION 2798 Joseph OREGON, oppose adding more wilderness in Oregon. Our reasons are simple. Reductions in annual harvest levels from National forest lands will eliminate jobs. At the same time taxes will increase because of reduced county receipts and the smaller local tax base. For these reasons, we request no new areas be added to wilderness that takes any commercial forest land out of production.

| SIGNATURE | ADDRESS |
|---|---|
| John W. Roberts | Rt #1, Box 47 Joseph, Ore. |
| Dick Marshall | P.O. Box 326 Joseph Oregon |
| Paul B. Morehead | Box 338 Joseph Ore 97846 |
| Everett L. Roberts | 501 Viking Dr Enterprise, Ore 97828 |
| Stephen L. Kingsford | Box 339 Joseph, OR 97846 |
| Rob S. Dalton | Box 340 Joseph, Ore, 97846 |
| Aldof Kunz | Rt1 Box 124 Joseph, ore, 97846 |
| Clifford Milo Rhodes | P.O. Box 13 Lostine Oregon |
| Daniel E. Moncrief | P.O. BOX 252 Joseph, Or 97846 |
| Scott H Whybark | P.O. BOX 429 Joseph, Or 97846 |
| Keith Miller | P.O. BOX 365 Joseph, Ore 97846 |
| Doug Chitwood | P.O. BOX 106 Joseph, Ore, 97846 |
| Greg Jennings | P.O. Box 375 Joseph, Ore, 97846 |
| Donald E. Bronson | P.O. Box 21 Enterprise, Ore. 97828 |
| Ira L. Pottenger | P.O. Box 399 JOSEPH ORE 97846 |
| Wayne R. [illegible] | P.O. Box 154 - Joseph Ore. 9784 |
| [illegible] | Box 391 Enterprise Ore |
| Belinda Miller | Box 446 Joseph, Oregon 97846 |
| [illegible] | Box [illegible] Joseph, Ore 97846 |
| Harold Chitwood | Box 103 Joseph, Ore. 97846 |
| Wm. E. [illegible] | [illegible] N.W. [illegible] Enterprise Ore 97828 |
| G.L. Eschler | P.O. Box 173 JOSEPH ORE. |
| Charles E. Roberts | P.O. Box 101 Enterprise, Oregon |
| James B. Wicklander | P.O. Box 446 Joseph, ORE. |
| [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Dennis L. Gietz | P.O. Box 364 Joseph, Ore |
| Anna L. Jennings | P.O. Box 342 Joseph Ore |
| [illegible] | [illegible] Rt. Box [illegible] Enterprise Ore. |
| Terry Lee Blessing | P.O. Box 230 Joseph Ore |
| Lelo Hayes | P.O. Box 93 Joseph Ore |
| Beck Danielson | PO 622 Enterprise Ore. |

## A PETITION AGAINST WILDERNESS

We the undersigned, representing Local Union 2798 Joseph, Ore & Wallowa County Citizens, oppose adding more wilderness in Oregon. Our reasons are simple. Reductions in annual harvest levels from National forest lands will eliminate jobs. At the same time taxes will increase because of reduced county receipts and the smaller local tax base. For these reasons, we request no new areas be added to wilderness that takes any commercial forest land out of production.

| SIGNATURE | ADDRESS |
|---|---|
| [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Scott Holcomb | RT 1 BOX 45-C Joseph ORE. |
| Harold [illegible] | PO Box 122 Enterprise Ore |
| [illegible] Roberts | 601 N E 1st Enterprise, Oregon |
| Agnes Roberts | 601 N E 1st Enterprise, Oregon |
| Dave McCready | PO Box 375 Enterprise, Oregon |
| Jean McCready | PO Box 375 Enterprise, Oregon |
| [illegible] P. Jensen | Rt 1 Box 33 Joseph, Oregon |
| Bert Hamilton | Box 222 Joseph Oregon |
| [illegible] Leggett | Box 369 Joseph, Oregon |
| Susan L Jensen | Rt 1 Box 33 Joseph Oregon |
| Melvin [illegible] | RT 1 Box 48 Joseph, Ore |
| Margaret Hamilton | Box 222 Joseph Oregon |
| Marian Leggett | Box 369 Joseph, Oregon |
| Tobby J Rice | Rt 1 Box 678 Wallowa |
| Darlene Chitwood | P.O. Box 137 Joseph Ore. |
| Robert Jennings | P.O. Box 342 Joseph, Ore. |
| Ted Haines | Box 67 Joseph Ore |
| Douglas Jarrett | Rt 1 Box 56 Joseph, Ore |
| Kathy J. Rice | Rt 1 Box 678 Wallowa |
| Richelle Chitwood | Box 137 Joseph Oregon |
| Joyce Wicklander | Box 446 Joseph, Ore |
| Karla Eschler | Box 173 Joseph, Ore. |
| C. LaValle Roberts | Box 101 Enterprise, Oregon |
| Donna [illegible] | Flora Rt Box #9 Enterprese, Ore. |
| Shirley G Haines | Rt 1 Box 67 Joseph Ore. |
| Jack Jarrett | Rt. Box 56, Joseph, Oregon |
| Harry D Shirley | Rt 1 Box 230 Joseph Oregon |
| Linda M Shirley | Rt 1 Box 230 Joseph, Oregon |
| Robert Jarratt | RT 1 Box 59, Joseph, Ore. |
| Susa [illegible] | 700 Walter St Sp 25, Enterprise, Ore |

## A PETITION AGAINST WILDERNESS

We the undersigned, representing 2262 Wallowa, Oregon, oppose adding more wilderness in Oregon. Our reasons are simple. Reductions in annual harvest levels from National forest lands will eliminate jobs. At the same time taxes will increase because of reduced county receipts and the smaller local tax base. For these reasons, we request no new areas be added to wilderness that takes any commercial forest land out of production.

| SIGNATURE | ADDRESS |
|---|---|
| W. Love | P.O Box 322 Wallowa, Ore |
| Monty Howard | Rt 1 Box 44C Wallowa Or |
| Ernie Tosi | P.O. BOX 362 Wallowa |
| Dick Everett | P.O. Box 464 WALLOWA, ORE. |
| Scott Kratz | Rt 1 Box 105 Joseph, Oregon |
| [illegible] | PO Box [illegible] Wallowa Ore. |
| Charles E. Duke | Rt 1 Box 7J Wallowa Ore. |
| [illegible] McKenney | Rt 1 Bx [illegible] Wallowa Ore. |
| Kevin Neal | P.O. B 34 Lostine OR. |
| Clyde Fetcher | P.O. Box 21 Wallowa, ORe. |
| Wade Goffe | PO Box 144 Lostine, Ore |
| Jerry Matthews | P.O Box 248 WALLOWA Ore |
| Jim McDaniel | PO Box 514 WALLOWA ORE |
| [illegible] Bennett | Po Box 303 Wallowa, ORE |
| Paul Bennett | P.O. Box 494 Wallowa, ORE |
| Don Vandergunden | Rt 1 Box 125A Wallowa ORE |
| Steve Niederach | Rt 1 Box 14 Wallowa, OR |
| Carol [illegible] Walton | P.O.Box 402 Wallowa Ore |
| [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Bill [illegible] | Box 32-1 Wallowa, Ore |
| Paul Ramsey | Rt 1 Bx 120 Wallowa OR |
| [illegible] Lathrop | P.O. Box 179 WAllowA Ore |
| [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Gale Burton | P.O. Box 104 Wallowa, Ore. |
| [illegible] Vandergunden | Rt 1 Bx 125A Wallowa |
| John CARTER | Box 571 WALLOWA |
| Craig McKinney | Box 41 wallowa |
| Walter L Bennett | P.O. Box 303 Wallowa ore. |
| Russell C. [illegible] | P.O. BOX 171 Wallowa Ore |
| Jeff [illegible] | P.O. Box 104 Wallowa Ore. |

## A PETITION AGAINST WILDERNESS

We the undersigned, representing 2269, Wallowa, Oregon, oppose adding more wilderness in Oregon. Our reasons are simple. Reductions in annual harvest levels from National forest lands will eliminate jobs. At the same time taxes will increase because of reduced county receipts and the smaller local tax base. For these reasons, we request no new areas be added to wilderness that takes any commercial forest land out of production.

| SIGNATURE | ADDRESS |
|---|---|
| Doug Alexander | P.O BOX 224 WALLOWA, ORE. |
| [illegible] Baird | BOX 367 WALLOWA OR. |
| [illegible] | PO Box 15 Wallowa OR |
| Mary Reed | P.O Box 134 Wallowa, Ore |
| John D Scott | Rt. 1 Box 19 Wallowa Ore. |
| [illegible] | Rt 1 Box 112 A Wallowa. |
| [illegible] | [illegible] Or |
| [illegible] | [illegible] Ore. |

## A PETITION AGAINST WILDERNESS

We the undersigned, representing LPIW Local 2851, oppose adding more wilderness in Oregon. Our reasons are simple. Reductions in annual harvest levels from National forest lands will eliminate jobs. At the same time taxes will increase because of reduced county receipts and the smaller local tax base. For these reasons, we request no new areas be added to wilderness that takes any commercial forest land out of production.

| SIGNATURE | ADDRESS |
|---|---|
| Dennis Williams | Rt3 Box 3347-A La Grande ore |
| Ronald H Long | Rt 1 Box 35 Summerville ore |
| Tom Cornelius | Rt 1 Box1210 La Grande, oregon |
| Roy Shendzal | RT2 Box 2495½ La Grande, OR. |
| Russell | 908 I Ave LA Grande, OR |
| Keith C. Metcalf | RT 1 Box 1506 La Grande, OR |
| Roundy R. | 1022 Benton Ave. La Grande |
| Ronald | RT 1 BOX 1478 LA GRANDE. |
| Clarke Mike Cornelius | RT 1 BOX 1210 La Grande. |
| Stephen Callender | RT. 3 Box 3748 La Grande |
| J. V. Cook | 804 main ave La Grande, Ore. |
| David J. Olsen | RT. 4 BOX 4044 LaGRANDE, ORE. |
| John Craig | Rt 1 Box 1249 La Grande Ore |
| Edward | 2708 N Ash LaGrande Ore |
| Robert A. Clark | 2312 Willow La Grande, Ore |
| Merle J. Spears | 1903 Cove ave La Grande |
| James L. Gibbs | 1906 E N. La Grande |
|  | 1611 K Ave LaGrande Ore |
| Robert Kuehler | 2908 N. Oak La Grande Or. |
| Gerald Roberts | Rt 2 Box 2669 La Grande Or |
| Steven B. Abell | Rt 4 Bx 4706 La Grande O |
| William Marks | RT. 1 Box 131 Cove, ore |
| John M. | 1812 X Ave LaGrande or |
| Robert W. | RT. 2 Box 2493 LAGrande |
| Jim Dalton | 1606 Z AVE LaGrande |
| Louie Lyman | 1702 Jefferson LaGrande |
| J Kirk Crippin | 402 4TH " " |
| Kelly R. Crippin | P.O. BOX 583 UNION |
| Harold Dickenson | Rt#1 Box#67A Cove |
| Cal | Rt#1 Bx 1574 La Grande |

# A PETITION AGAINST WILDERNESS

We the undersigned, representing LPIW Local 2851, oppose adding more wilderness in Oregon. Our reasons are simple. Reductions in annual harvest levels from National forest lands will eliminate jobs. At the same time taxes will increase because of reduced county receipts and the smaller local tax base. For these reasons, we request no new areas be added to wilderness that takes any commercial forest land out of production.

| SIGNATURE | ADDRESS |
|---|---|
| W.B. Hones | Rt 2. Box 2592-B LaGrande |
| F.M. Hayes | Rt 2 Box 2332 La Grande |
| K. Venutolo | 406 "H" LA GRANDE |
| John Hoskin | Rt 4 Bx 4631 |
| Ronald L. Miller | 451 W. Chestnut Union |
| Frank F Dickson | 707 Grandy LaGrande, Ore |
| Claire M Frank | Rt 1 Box 62-A Cove Or |
| Charles L. Ritter | 2504 Empire Ave La Grande 97850 |
| Don L Fallow | Box 428 Union, Ore 97883 |
| Robert Rysdam | 2204 E. Adams #36 |
| Walter R. Olp | 1221 W ave LaGrande |
| Daniel P. Berg Jr. | Rt. 3 Box 3110 LaGrande Ore. 97850 |
| Frank A Johnson | RT #1 BOX 242 Cove 97824 |
| David L Fields | RT 1 Box 70 Cove, 97824 |
| Don Wright | RT 1 Box 1658 LaGrande |
| Melvin E Pointer | 1003 Benton La Grande |
| Wm O Doddy | 1603 Oak St. LaGrande Ore. |
| Raymond S. Needham | Rt #2 Box 2739 LaGrande Ore |
| Leon C Doyle | 2705 N-Ash LAGRANDE, OR |
| Al Peterson | Rt 5 Bx 2174 La Grande, Oregon |
| Robert C. Bull | 205 S 12th St LAGRANDE, ORE |
| Roy Espinoza | Rt 3 Box 3771 LaGrande, OR |
| Dan Moffit | P.O. Box 245 Union, Or. 97883 |
| J Marion Sherman | P.O. Box 612 La Grande 97850 |
| Jerry O Marshall | RDF Box 4050 LA GRANDE 97850 |
| Randy Brooks | 3207 Umatilla LAGRANDE 97850 |
| Bill Halsey | 401 JEFFERSON ST. LAGRANDE 97850 |
| Angie Smith | RT. 1 BOX 1936 LAGRANDE O |
| Barry L. Bowen | Rt. 4. Box 4050 LaGrande 97850 |
| Jerry P Robertson | Box 13 Summerville, Ore |

## A PETITION AGAINST WILDERNESS

We the undersigned, representing LPIW Local 2851, oppose adding more wilderness in Oregon. Our reasons are simple. Reductions in annual harvest levels from National forest lands will eliminate jobs. At the same time taxes will increase because of reduced county receipts and the smaller local tax base. For these reasons, we request no new areas be added to wilderness that takes any commercial forest land out of production.

| SIGNATURE | ADDRESS |
|---|---|
| Steven A. [illegible] | 1421 U Ave LaGrande, OR |
| Gerald E. Jones | Rt 3 Box 3217 LAGRANDE OR |
| Calvin L. Cantrell | 1904 H. Ave #C-1 LaGrande, Ore. |
| Elvin D. Harper | Rt 3 Box 3421B. LaGrande, Oregon |
| Darrell R. Stultz | STAR RT BOX 290 UNION ORE. |
| Ralph L. Smith | P.O. Box 732 Elgin ORe. |
| Jack E. Haley | 2114 N. Pine LAGRANDE ORE. |
| Duane Zander | RT 3 Box 3757 LaGrande Ore. |
| R. D. Winterton | 1306 V ave LaGrande 97850 |
| G. [illegible] | Rt 1 Box 1912 La Grande Ore |
| S. Alexander | P.O. Box 360 Union |
| Bill Lovan | 2203 Depot LaGrande 97850 |
| Mike Hughes | 1322 Jackson La Grande |
| Wm [illegible] | 93 Cedar La Grande |
| William J. Williamson | 208 Aquarius Way La Grande |
| Morris Ely | PO Box 187 [illegible] |
| Bruce E. Miller | 614 N. 5th Union, Oregon |
| Timothy G. Benintendi | Rt 2 Box 2593 LaGrande, Or |
| James A. Whiteman | Po Box 188 Union ORE |
| Glen W. Bristow | P.O. Box 61 Cove Ore |
| Richard Giltner | 1217 V Avenue La Grande |
| Larry W. Forest | P.O. Box 628 Union Oregon |
| Curt Cornelius | Rt 1 Box 1210 La Grande |
| Bill Aschenbrenner | R-1 Box 95B - Cove |
| James W. Peters | 1001 Jackson La Grande |
| Ed [illegible] | P.O. Box 366 Union |
| Kenneth Griggs | P.O. Box 296 Cove, Ore |
| Keith E. Weinbrenner | Rt 1 Box 1600 LaGrande Or. |
| Eldon S. Hogg | 2812 4th St La Grande Or |
| Mark Ar'elson | Rt 3 Box 3307 B LaGrande Ore |

## A PETITION AGAINST WILDERNESS

We the undersigned, representing LPIW Local 2851, oppose adding more wilderness in Oregon. Our reasons are simple. Reductions in annual harvest levels from National forest lands will eliminate jobs. At the same time taxes will increase because of reduced county receipts and the smaller local tax base. For these reasons, we request no new areas be added to wilderness that takes any commercial forest land out of production.

| SIGNATURE | ADDRESS |
|---|---|
| Joseph C Giffin | 2805 N. Pine La Grande Or. |
| Bruce L. Simmons | [illegible] N [illegible] LaGrande |
| Leonard C. [illegible] | Rt. 1 Box 3-B Elgin 97827 |
| [illegible] Wilhelm | RT. 1 Box 192 Cove 97824 |
| Tommy [illegible] | 2304 UNION AV. LA GRANDE |
| Golden A. [illegible] | P.O. Box 429 Union Ore. 97883 |
| Kenneth W Reeves | 304 Cedar La Grande |
| [illegible] | 512 Division, La Grande. |
| Grant A. [illegible] | Rout 1 Box 11A Cove Ore |
| [illegible] | 1319 [illegible] Ave La Grande |
| Jim Peck | 2800 N. Birch La Grande |
| [illegible] C. [illegible] | [illegible] Rt 3 Elgin Oregon |
| Tom [illegible] | 1414 V AVE. La Grande |
| Rick A. Eard | P.O. Box 226 La Grande |
| Larry Anderson | P.O. Box 268 Union |
| Billy Arnett | 1304 Oak St. La Grande |
| Daniel Pokorny | 2008 2nd La Grande |
| Ronald W. Holden | 1801 [illegible] La Grande |
| Larry T Flanagan | 2001 [illegible] La Grande |
| Chris [illegible] | 2204 N Depot La Grande |
| George H. Mustel | 2705 N 3rd La Grande |
| Orville D. Shirley | 901 - O ave La Grande |
| Monty Rinehart | P.O. 160 Union Ore |
| Bob [illegible] | RT 4 4563 La Grande |
| Tanya [illegible] | 1203 9TH St La Grande Oregon. |
| Tony Lane | Rt. 1 BOX 124C La Grande |
| [illegible] Richards | 2108 N. Maple, La Grande |
| Phil Lambert | 1200 U ave LaGrande |
| Micki [illegible] | 1705 X ave La Grande |
| Kenneth A Jewett | 91 SECOND LaGrande |

## A PETITION AGAINST WILDERNESS

We the undersigned, representing Local Union 2851, LPIW, oppose adding more wilderness in Oregon. Our reasons are simple. Reductions in annual harvest levels from National forest lands will eliminate jobs. At the same time taxes will increase because of reduced county receipts and the smaller local tax base. For these reasons, we request no new areas be added to wilderness that takes any commercial forest land out of production.

| SIGNATURE | ADDRESS |
|---|---|
| Cutler E. Small | Rt 1 Box 176, Summerville 97876 |
| George Tattersall | P.O. Box 112 Union 97883 |
| Curt Trumbull | Rt-1 Box 606 Sanderson RD-97876 |
| Joe Hohstadt | RT I BOX 66A Cove Ore. |
| John Kinnick | Rt 3 Bx 3555 La Grande Or 97850 |
| Alton Stewart | Rt-4-Box 4050 #81 La Grande Ore 97850 |
| Harry R. Moran | 1407 S. Ave La Grande Or. |
| Richard M. Isaacson | 1802 "Z" Ave. La Grande Oregon |
| Ralph D. McKenzie | 1804 Z Ave LaGrande Oregon |
| Dean J. Higg | 2810 N Greenwood La Grande Oregon |
| Mike Looslee | 2808 N 2nd, La Grande Ore |
| Kendal G Neustel | 2102 Cove Ave La Grande, Or |
| Rick E. Carson | RT. 4 Box 3847 La Grande Or |
| Tim Whitaker | Rt 4 Bx 4504 La Grande OR |
| Rod Juker | Rt 3 Bx 3207 La Grande OR |
| Jim Musgrove | Rt 4 Box 4050 SP #66 LaGrande Ore |
| Dell E. Parsons | Rt 1 Box 79 Elgin Ore |
| William H. Mahon | 2903 Greenwood La Grande |
| Chester Smith | 2020 Y Ave La Grande |
| R.C. Sheehy | Box 520 Star Rt. Union, Ore. |
| William G. Livingston | Rt 1 Box 149 La Grande, Ore |
| Bill Miles | 2210 Cedar St La Grande, Ore |
| Clarence Chandler | Rt 3 Box 3574 La Grande Or |

## A PETITION AGAINST WILDERNESS

We the undersigned, representing IPIW Local 2551, oppose adding more wilderness in Oregon. Our reasons are simple. Reductions in annual harvest levels from National forest lands will eliminate jobs. At the same time taxes will increase because of reduced county receipts and the smaller local tax base. For these reasons, we request no new areas be added to wilderness that takes any commercial forest land out of production.

| SIGNATURE | ADDRESS |
|---|---|
| Randall Blackmun | 508 DIV LaGRANDE Ore |
| Cecil McDonald | R1 Box 78 Summerville Ore |
| Stephen C. Schlegel | Star Rt. Box 160 Union, OR |
| Forest G Farris | 1105 11ST LA GRANDE, OR |
| Malcolm Townsend | 2502 E-L AVE LaGrande Ore |
| Dennis Habitt | P.O.Box 54 Imbler Ore |
| Leonard D Doyle | 1311 Hall St, La Grande, Ore. |
| S. Gordon Gorham | RT-2-Box 2337 LaGrande Ore. 97850 |
| Larry Neill | 911 Division LaGrande 97850 |
| Kenneth Bristow | P.O.Box 273 Cove, Ore 97824 |
| [illegible] | PO Box 785 LaGrande Ore 978 |
| Stoney B. Gramm | Rout 4 Box 2704 Lagra |
| Jimmie C McClure | Rout 4 Box 4126 LaGrand |
| Al Gray | Rt 1 Box 219 COVE, Ore 9782 |
| Dana A Moore | Rt 1 Box 1 Cove, Or 97824 |
| David L Smith | 2600 Oregon Ave 97850 |
| Ronald M Peck | RT 4 Box 4597 LaGrande Oreg 978 |
| Ronald J. Strean | 706 "N" AV., LaGrande, Or. 97850 |
| Glen E. Hallgarth | |
| Gerald A. Fishing | 208 Aries Lane, La Grande, Ore 9785 |
| Kevin K Foster | 1404 U La Grande |
| Norm Hicks | 1419 Madison La Grande |
| Lucinda M. Johnson | 565 N. Main Union OR |
| Don Skaggs | 2803 N DEPOT LAGRA |
| Noel Eakins RR | 1 BX 1945 LAGRANDE |
| Jim Graf | 93 Walnut La Grande, Ore. |
| Ron Schmidt | Rt. 4 Box 4391 LaGrande |
| Al Heath | Rt 1 Bx 1632 LaGrande |
| Jerry Skeife | Rt 3 Box 3449 LA GRANDE |
| Bonnie Hearing | 904 East St LaGrande |

## A PETITION AGAINST WILDERNESS

We the undersigned, representing IPIW Local 2551, oppose adding more wilderness in Oregon. Our reasons are simple. Reductions in annual harvest levels from National forest lands will eliminate jobs. At the same time taxes will increase because of reduced county receipts and the smaller local tax base. For these reasons, we request no new areas be added to wilderness that takes any commercial forest land out of production.

| SIGNATURE | ADDRESS |
|---|---|
| Lyle J. Robert | 1575 Jackson LaGrande OR |
| Bruce R. [illegible] | P.O. Box 181 LAGRANDE OR |
| Wayne Stepher | P.O. Box 7 COVE OREGON |
| Grant Hamilton | Rt 1 Box 1230 Cove Oregon |
| Larry [illegible] | Rt 1 Box 7 Cove Oregon |
| John J. Carr | 2202 N Depot LaGrande, Or |
| [illegible] | Union OR 97883 |
| John Free | Box 176 Cove, Ore 97824 |
| [illegible] Budd | P.O.B. 101 Elgin, OR. 97827 |
| Gene Walters | Rt 3 Box 3557 LaGr. 97850 |
| Linda J. Roberts | Rt 1 Box 81 A Cove 97824 |
| Gary H. Montgomery | 1805 V Ave. La Grande, Ore 9785 |
| Ruth A. Harris | 301 Walnut #1 L.G. 978 |
| Ben Skillings | P.O. Box 554 LaGrande Oregon |
| [illegible] | Rt 2 Box 35 La Grande |
| [illegible] | [illegible] LaGrande |
| [illegible] | 2507 1st La Grande |
| Malcolm A. Sterce | Rt Box 341 LaGrande Ore 9785 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Michael Payne | Rt 2 Box 2111 La Grande |
| Brian Scott | 901 15th LaGrande OR |
| Ken Halvorsen | Rt 3 Box 3189 LaGrande |
| Donald W. [illegible] | Box 22 Imbler Ore |
| Gene [illegible] | P.O. Box 651 – Elgin, Ore. |
| Dave Wickel | Rt 1 Box 1390 LaGrande Ore. |
| Rick E. Walker | Rt 3 Box 3211 La Grande Ore |
| Wes Doty | Rt 1 Box 454 Summerville, Or |
| Rex Nampton | 2506 1st LaGRANDE, Or |
| Mark R. Wisdom | P.O. [illegible] |
| [illegible] Dille | Rt 1 Box 443 LaGRANDE, Or 978 |

## A PETITION AGAINST WILDERNESS

We the undersigned, representing LPIW Local 2851, oppose adding more wilderness in Oregon. Our reasons are simple. Reductions in annual harvest levels from National forest lands will eliminate jobs. At the same time taxes will increase because of reduced county receipts and the smaller local tax base. For these reasons, we request no new areas be added to wilderness that takes any commercial forest land out of production.

| SIGNATURE | ADDRESS |
|---|---|
| [illegible] | RT. 7, Box 4680, La Grande Or |
| Kennard W Ledbetter | RT 3 Box 3552 LaGrande Or |
| Richard A Musich | RT 1 Box 53 Cove Ore |
| James P. Roper | Rt 1 Box 41 Summerville OR. |
| Royce C. Seby | Rt 1 Box 210 Summerville, OR. |
| Donald W Dutton | 1604 'X' AVE LA GRANDE, OR |
| Allen C Weissenfluh | Rt 1 Box 152 LAGRANDE OR |
| [illegible] | Rt 2 Box 2510 LaGrande OR |
| [illegible] | [illegible] Box 1837 [illegible] Or |
| [illegible] Simmons | Rt 4 Bx 4844 LaGrande Or |
| LeRoy C Rudall | Rt 1 Box 229A Cove, Ore |
| [illegible] | Rt 2 Box [illegible] Or |
| [illegible] | Rt 1 Box [illegible] Summerville Or |
| Merrill Gorham | Rt 1 Box 388 Summerville Or |

## A PETITION AGAINST WILDERNESS

We the undersigned, representing LOCAL 2851 LPIW, oppose adding more wilderness in Oregon. Our reasons are simple. Reductions in annual harvest levels from National forest lands will eliminate jobs. At the same time taxes will increase because of reduced county receipts and the smaller local tax base. For these reasons, we request no new areas be added to wilderness that takes any commercial forest land out of production.

| SIGNATURE | ADDRESS |
|---|---|
| Darrell Van Arsdale | 963-2867 97850<br>Rt3Box 3336 LaGrande Ore |
| [illegible] | RT3BOX3453 LA GRANDE, ORE |
| Roy L. Nelson | 1904 H AVE #C2 LA GRANDE ORE |
| Herbert K. Christensen Sr | 1401 11th St. La Grande, Ore |
| Mike Fettle | 1500 Baltimore Elgin Ore |
| [illegible] | 14 46th Elgin Or. |
| Gary Foucher | 3303 ~~Bath~~ Union St, La G. |
| Jim Patton | 1006 X Ave La Grande, Ore |
| Bruce Colwell | 311-E-BRYAN, UNION, ORE. |
| Julie Birkmaier | Rt.4 Box 4044 #7 La Grande, OR |
| Terry Puckett | 1404 "O" La Grande Or. |
| Lolly Coffman | Rt3 Box 31 Summerville. |
| Mike Moran | P.O. Box 847 LaGrande OR |
| Mike Wisdom | P.O. Box 101 North Powder, Ore. |
| Greg Schmitt | 2204 Walnut LaGrande Ore. |
| Alan L Strong | 2204 N Pine LaGrande ORE |
| Arthur E. Wilson | 309 Lake LaGrande ore |
| Ron L. McNeil | 1808 Taurus LaGrande, |
| Alan Sato | 1904 3rd Apt #6 LaGrande |

## A PETITION AGAINST WILDERNESS

We the undersigned, representing LOCAL 2851 LPIW, oppose adding more wilderness in Oregon. Our reasons are simple. Reductions in annual harvest levels from National forest lands will eliminate jobs. At the same time taxes will increase because of reduced county receipts and the smaller local tax base. For these reasons, we request no new areas be added to wilderness that takes any commercial forest land out of production.

| SIGNATURE | ADDRESS |
|---|---|
| R.R. BETLACH | 1605 L. AVE LAGRANDE 97850 |
| Roy D Comstock | RT 1. BOX19 Cove ORE 97824 |
| Erin Welby | RT 1 BOX 4B 74 LaGrande, O |
| Justin T. Williamson | 702 'F' AVE. LaGRANDE, OR |
| Lowell D Fuller | 1812 WALNUT LaGRANDE OR. |
| Darrell F Gorham | BOX 16 Summerville ORE |
| Kevin Foster | P.O. Box 154 Imbler Oregon 97841 |
| Grant A Cutter | BOX 3442 LaGrande Ore 97850 |
| Sherry L. Day | 304 Adams Apt.#1 LaGrande, O |

# A PETITION AGAINST WILDERNESS

We the undersigned, representing Elgin #2780, oppose adding more wilderness in Oregon. Our reasons are simple. Reductions in annual harvest levels from National forest lands will eliminate jobs. At the same time taxes will increase because of reduced county receipts and the smaller local tax base. For these reasons, we request no new areas be added to wilderness that takes any commercial forest land out of production.

| SIGNATURE | ADDRESS |
|---|---|
| Patrick McMullen | P.O. Box 31, Elgin Or. 97827 |
| Steve Becker | PO Box 303 Elgin Or |
| Larry H. Olinger | P.O. Box 632, Baker OR 978 |
| Terry H. Moore | PO Box 685 Elgin or |
| Jerry R. Washburn | Rt 2 Bx 96D Elgin Ore 97827 |
| [illegible] | PO Bx 435 Elgin Ore 97827 |
| Dave Darby | Rt. 2 Box 69 F Elgin Or 97827 |
| [illegible] | 1105 [illegible] La Grande Or 97850 |
| Bob Martin | Box 914 Elgin Ore |
| [illegible] | Box [illegible] Elgin Ore |
| [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] Box [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] La Grande, Ore |
| Robin Gifford | P.O. Box 665 Elgin Ore 97827 |
| Michael Addington | Rt 1 Box 495 Summerville Or. 97876 |
| [illegible] | Rt 2 Box 63 N Elgin Ore |
| [illegible] | Rt Box 115 Summerville Or |
| [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | Box 124 [illegible] 978[illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Joe L Scott | Box 424 Summerville Ore 978 |
| Don Blakely | Box 1023 Elgin |
| Dean J. Katz | Box 43 ELGIN, OREGON |
| [illegible] | Box 661 Elgin Oregon |
| [illegible] | Box 4[illegible] Elgin Or 97827 |
| [illegible] | Box [illegible] La Grande Ore |
| John [illegible] | 306 Creek St. La Grande Or 978 |
| Richard B. [illegible] | PO Box 58[illegible] La Grande Ore |
| Rusty Hughes | PO Box Rt3 145 Elgin Oregon |

## A PETITION AGAINST WILDERNESS

We the undersigned, representing LPIW #2780, oppose adding more wilderness in Oregon. Our reasons are simple. Reductions in annual harvest levels from National forest lands will eliminate jobs. At the same time taxes will increase because of reduced county receipts and the smaller local tax base. For these reasons, we request no new areas be added to wilderness that takes any commercial forest land out of production.

| SIGNATURE | ADDRESS |
|---|---|
| Emanuel R Homer | Rt 2 Box 29 Elgin ORE |
| Larry Barecka | [illegible] La Grande OR |
| Fredrick L Erickson | 1902 U Ave La Grande, Ore. |
| Alec Karvis | 2507 Cherry, LaGrande, Ore. |
| Rocky Burgess | PO Bx 297 Elgin Ore |
| Elvis Hook | Box 542 Wallowa, Ore. |
| [illegible] | Rt 1 EMC 1135 Elgin Ore |
| William L Johnson | P.O Box 683 Elgin, Or. |
| Ivan Kirkpatrick | Pobox 636 Elgin Oregon |
| Mike McCrae | [illegible] La Grande, Ore |
| [illegible] | Rt 1 Box 9C Elgin Or 97827 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] Elgin Or 97827 |
| Robert Miller | Box 457 Elgin |
| [illegible] | Box 349 Elgin, Ore |
| Cory R Mills | Box A Wallowa Or. |
| John [illegible] II | Box 22 Elgin Ore. |
| [illegible] | Box 642 Elgin Or |
| [illegible] | 1306 Z Ave La Grande, Ore. |
| [illegible] | R2 Box 53C Elgin, Ore |
| Thomas A [illegible] | Rt Box 39C Elgin Ore |
| Russell [illegible] | P.O. Box 119 Elgin Ore 9782 |
| Doug Nick | P.O Box 25 Imbler ORE |
| [illegible] | P.O. Box 491 Elgin, OR |
| [illegible] | 511 Z LaGrande, Or 9785 |

## A PETITION AGAINST WILDERNESS

We the undersigned, representing L.P.I.W #2780, oppose adding more wilderness in Oregon. Our reasons are simple. Reductions in annual harvest levels from National forest lands will eliminate jobs. At the same time taxes will increase because of reduced county receipts and the smaller local tax base. For these reasons, we request no new areas be added to wilderness that takes any commercial forest land out of production.

| SIGNATURE | ADDRESS |
|---|---|
| Ernest K. Wells | 14TH & COLUMBUS - ELGIN, OR. |
| Dale A Jackson | RT #1 BOX22 Wallow oregon |
| Edward L Emery | Rt 2 Box 99AB Elgin OR |
| [illegible] | Rt 2 Box 97B Elgin OR |
| [illegible] | Rt Box [illegible] Elgin Or |
| [illegible] | RT 2 Box 94 Elgin Or 97827 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] |
| David J Reynolds | P.O. Box 404 Elgin Ore 97827 |
| Lynn L Gregory | P.O.B. 568 Elgin Oregon 97827 |
| John Emerick | P.O Box 7 Imbler, Oregon 97841 |
| [illegible] | PO Box 198 Elgin Ore 97827 |

## A PETITION AGAINST WILDERNESS

We the undersigned, representing [illegible], oppose adding more wilderness in Oregon. Our reasons are simple. Reductions in annual harvest levels from National forest lands will eliminate jobs. At the same time taxes will increase because of reduced county receipts and the smaller local tax base. For these reasons, we request no new areas be added to wilderness that takes any commercial forest land out of production.

| SIGNATURE | ADDRESS |
|---|---|
| [illegible] | 2502 N Ash LaGrande |
| Hubert E[illegible] | P.O Box 117 Wallowa Ore |
| [illegible] | Po Box 871 Elgin |
| [illegible] | 2408 Jackson Lagrande |
| Dennis J. Hallgarth | 907 "O" Ave. La Grande, Ore. |
| [illegible] | 2810 Birch La Grande Ore |
| Jesse W. Rysdam | P.O. Box 311 Elgin OR |
| [illegible] Van Leuven | Rt. 2 Box 93 Elgin, Or. |
| [illegible] | [illegible] La Grande, Ore. |
| William Wolford | P.O. BOX 587 Elgin, Oregon |
| [illegible] Curtis | Rt B Box 88 Elgin Oregon |
| Michael J. Garver | Box 184 Elgin Ore. |
| James L Thomas | 2815 N 2nd LaGrande or 97850 |

## A PETITION AGAINST WILDERNESS

We the undersigned, representing L P I W 2780, oppose adding more wilderness in Oregon. Our reasons are simple. Reductions in annual harvest levels from National forest lands will eliminate jobs. At the same time taxes will increase because of reduced county receipts and the smaller local tax base. For these reasons, we request no new areas be added to wilderness that takes any commercial forest land out of production.

| SIGNATURE | ADDRESS |
|---|---|
| Edna Wilhelm | Elgin Ore |
| Debbie [illegible] | Elgin OR |
| Willa Gerber | Elgin Ore |
| Darlene Barker | Elgen Or |
| [illegible] K Estes | Elgin Ore |
| [illegible] | [illegible] Or |
| [illegible] | Elgin Or |
| [illegible] Eastwood | Elgin, Ore |
| [illegible] M. Harper | Elgin, Ore |

## A PETITION AGAINST WILDERNESS

We the undersigned, representing L.P.I.W. # 2780, oppose adding more wilderness in Oregon. Our reasons are simple. Reductions in annual harvest levels from National forest lands will eliminate jobs. At the same time taxes will increase because of reduced county receipts and the smaller local tax base. For these reasons, we request no new areas be added to wilderness that takes any commercial forest land out of production.

| SIGNATURE | ADDRESS |
|---|---|
| Brenda Van Arsdale | P O Box 587 Elgin Oregon |
| Mary [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | 1306 V Ave La Grande Or |
| Darlene Kennedy | Rt 2 Box 95-F Elgin, Ore |
| Kristen Nedd | P.O. Box 983 Elgin, Ore. |
| Bonnie Coffman | P.O. Box 250 Union, OR |
| Sherry Royston | Rt 1 Box 1951 La Grande Ore. |
| Kaye Barton | Box 645 Elgin, Or. |
| [illegible] | [illegible] Elgin, Or |
| Virginia Thompson | 306 Cedar St. La Grande, Ore. |
| Vickie Emmons | Rt 1 Box 11E Wallowa Ore. |
| [illegible] Rogers | Box 545 La Grande, Ore. 97850 |
| Sharon McCraw | P.O. Box 904 Elgin, Or 97827 |
| Tammie Bechtel | Rt. 3 Box 119 Elgin, OR 97827 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] 551, Wallowa, Or 97885 |
| [illegible] Phelps | [illegible] Summerville Ore. |
| [illegible] | PO Box 857 Elgin OR 97827 |
| Lisa Broughton | Bx 455 Elgin OR 97827 |
| Sandra Linzey | P.O. Box 207 Wallowa 97885 |
| Janis Stephens | P.O. Box 777 Elgin, Or 97827 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Phyllis Kirkland | 499 [illegible], Or 97823 |
| [illegible] | Rt 1 Box 472 [illegible] 97876 |

## A PETITION AGAINST WILDERNESS

We the undersigned, representing Local Union 2970 Pilot Rock ORE., oppose adding more wilderness in Oregon. Our reasons are simple. Reductions in annual harvest levels from National forest lands will eliminate jobs. At the same time taxes will increase because of reduced county receipts and the smaller local tax base. For these reasons, we request no new areas be added to wilderness that takes any commercial forest land out of production.

| SIGNATURE | ADDRESS |
|---|---|
| Robert Ray Clark | 320 N.W. 14th Pendleton Ore |
| Charley B Franklin | 806 SW 44 Pendleton Ore. 97801 |
| Dionysis B. McJason | 257 S.W. 5th Pilot Rock, Oregon |
| David B. Moi | 2506 SW Marshall Pendleton |
| Kenneth D. Widner | 989 S.W. Cedar |
| William B Hoeft | 145 NW 3rd Pilot Rock Or 97868 |
| Robert Todd Bensel | 112 SE. KIRK Pendleton ORE 97801 |
| Jack Stillman | P.O. Box 273 Pilot Rock Ore. 97868 |
| Leonard O'Malley | P.O. Box 541 Ore 97868 |
| Perry J Randolph | P.O. Box 262 Ore 97868 |
| Larry G. Smith | P.O. Box 462 Ore 97868 |
| Ben E. Hampton | 140 S.W. Goodwin Pl 97801<br>Pend, Oreg |
| R.E. Haslam | Box 102 Pilot Rock, Ore 97868 |
| Clifford P Hyke | Box 645 Pilot Rock Or 97868 |
| Michael E Morehead | Box 465 Pilot Rock, OR 97868 |
| Jim Gee | P O Box 441 Pilot Rock Or 9786 |
| Richard T. Vasquez | P.O. Box 485 Pilot Rock ORE 97868 |
| Charles L. Bartlett | Box 253 Pilot Rock, OR 97868 |
| William A Hadden | Box 502 Pilot Rock |
| Kerry L Laxton | Box 42 Pilot Rock |
| John R. Nelson | Box 396 Pilot Rock |
| Gord B. Miller | Box 332 Pilot Rock, Ore. 97868 |
| Donald H. Haley | 107 S.E. Jay Pendleton, Ore. 978- |
| Terry D. Bradley | P.O. Box 866 Pilot Rock OR |
| Harry W. Zeitlin | P.O. Box 813 Pilot Rock Oreg |
| Mike Lankford | P.O. Box 252 Pilot Rock Ore. |
| Joe H. Chaney | 518 N.E. 37th Pendleton |
| Denny A. Christensen | 288 SW 28th DR PENDLETON |
| DAN G. GOLDEN | P.O. BOX 202 Pilot Rock OR |
| Don Michael | 417 S.E. 11th Pendleton OR 97801 |

## A PETITION AGAINST WILDERNESS

We the undersigned, representing LOCAl UNION 2990 Pilot Rock ORE oppose adding more wilderness in Oregon. Our reasons are simple. Reductions in annual harvest levels from National forest lands will eliminate jobs. At the same time taxes will increase because of reduced county receipts and the smaller local tax base. For these reasons, we request no new areas be added to wilderness that takes any commercial forest land out of production.

| SIGNATURE | ADDRESS |
|---|---|
| Robert E Colwell | 213 1/2 S.E. 16th Pendleton ore |
| Robert R Graham | Box 521 - PILOT-ROCK.ORE |
| Edwin McLaren | P.O. Box 425 Pilot Rock, ore. |
| Truett o Webb | P.O. Box 72 Adams, Oregon |
| Dewey A. Paxton | Box 562 Pilot Rock, Oregon |
| Donald D Johnson | 610 S.W. Pendleton Ore. |
| Gregory G. Hassell | 751 N.E Fourth Pilot Rock, |
| Jack R. Nickerson | Box 891 Pilot Rock, Oregon 97868 |
| Paula J. Hascall | P.O Bx 111 Pilot Rock, Oregon 97868 |
| Charles M. Reich | 338 S.W. 3rd St Pendleton Oregon 97 |
| Gene A Stetz | Box 511 Pilot Rock Oregon |
| Larry L Rueppel | P.O. Box 422 Pilot Rock, Oregon |
| John C. Standerfer | 416 N.W. 21 Dr. Pendleton Oreg. |
| James H. Lile | P.O. Box 327 Pilot Rock. |
| Clifford D. Catlett | PO Box 731 Pilot Rock ORE |
| Ray Slatnik | PO Box 724 Pilot Rock oreg. |
| Robert Johnson | Rt. 2 Box 884 Pend. Ore. |
| Charles Weltz | P.O. Box 81 Meacham Ore |
| Richard E Kennedy | PO Box 66 Athena, Ore |
| Roy L Goldage | BOX 472 PILOT ROCK ore |
| Wayne L Cook | Box 585 Pilot Rock, Ore |
| Larry Simmons | P.O. Box 375 Pilot Rock, ORE |
| Marvin Smith | 1202 SW 24th Pendleton Oregon |

FTR

Senator Mark Hatfield

I strongly oppose the North Fork John Day wilderness proposal because we use the area for motorcycles trail riding and camping & woodcutting. The majority use of the area is motorcyclist (92%). The use of this area is very important to our lives. We travel from Washington to use this area for multiple use recreation. We all ride in the area I take my family and children riding here because so pretty

Henry Puckett
Tina Puckett
Amanda Puckett

33091 W. 7th
Kennewick WASH 99336

FTR

**UMATILLA COUNTY**

**ROAD DEPARTMENT**

July 20, 1983

To Whom It May Concern

My name is Carlos Van Elsberg and as Public Works Director for Umatilla County, I wish to acquaint those responsible for deciding Wilderness Areas with the effect that the present proposal will have on the Umatilla County Road System.

Umatilla County with it's 1,800 miles of county road depends entirely on dedicated funds, such as forest receipts, as revenue to maintain and reconstruct the system. The county road budget, which prior to 1972 was supplemented by a road levy, now depends on forest receipts to contribute from 30% to 40% of that budget. Forest receipts recently have run from a high of 1.1 million dollars in fiscal 1979 to a present low of $207,000.00 for fiscal 1983. This, of course, has been caused primarily by the recession, but should the forest's sustained yield base be reduced as substancially as propsed it will have about the same effect. Economists for instance have projected that Umatilla County's share of forest receipts will be cut by about two-thirds (2/3). It is therefore very apparent that such a cut in a very important budget resource will affect greatly a county road system that is now attempting to recover from the recession and begin again to serve the public's needs.

It is not my intent to put forth a great deal of numbers to make a point. I only wish to ask the comittee to consider at a time when highway resources are not meeting present needs, to weigh very carefully all alternatives presented to them. This I feel will help them to recognize that the present wilderness plan will have such a devastating effect on local highway funding that they may never recover. I am sure that this is not something that the committee wishes to accomplish.

3920 Westgate Pendleton, Oregon 97801 Phone 276-2962

Thank you for the opportunity to comment and I hope I have been of some service to you.

Respectfully submitted by:

Carlos Van Elsberg

Carlos Van Elsberg
Umatilla County Public Works Director

CVE/bc

F7R

Reeves Construction Company
931 South Highland Drive • Kennewick, Washington 99336 • (509) 586-1300

July 19, 1983

Dear Senator Hatfield:

It is my understanding that there is a bill in the senate to limit riding dirt bikes in the Ukiah-Dale area. Our family have recently taken up this sport and we have found it very enjoyable! Our children, 5 years & 7 years, are also enjoying the mountains and motorcycles with us.

If this area was closed down we would be almost closed out from riding here in Tri-Cities because of the travel time to other areas. We respect those folks who may not like dirt bikes! There are many places now where we are prohibited from riding for those folks to enjoy.

We would appreciate your support in the stoppage of this bill that would ban us from the Ukiah-Dale area! Thank-you so much for you time and consideration.

Sincerely,

Ron Reeves

Ron Reeves

FTR

To Senater Mark Hatfield

My name is Craig Trout and I am 12 years old, me and my family go camping on the North fork of the John day river. We go bike riding on the trails and go fishing by are camp. Please dont close this area for us because we like to go motorcycle riding and camping in this area.

Thank

You, Craig Trout
Kennewick Wa.

Lebanon, Ore
Aug. 30, 1983
FR

Dear Sir:

I am writing in regard to H. B. 1149 and I am very strongly opposed to it.

This is a very bad bill. In no way does the addition of the middle Santiam or old Cascades to the wilderness make any sense. These two (2) areas definatly cannot be defined as a wilderness. If these two (2) areas are included in the wilderness, it will mean a great loss of jobs, not only in the logging and mill business, but all small businesses in Linn County. I have an appliance & TV store here in Lebanon, they can't tell me it won't affect my business. We are tied in with the lumber industry very closely for every job lose in the lumber industry, it takes a potential customer from our business.

Furthermore with multiple use as it now stands, almost everyone can enjoy the area. If it goes into wilderness, only a very small percentage of people will derive any benifit from it. The handecapped and older people will be barred from using it. Also if there should be a fire, it would destroy most of it as couldn't use power equipment to fight it.

Yours truly,

Phil Dey
Sylvia Dey
James Vie

Lebanon Oreg.
Aug 29, 1983

In regard To Bill H.R. 1149, I'm very much against IT. As we have enough wilderness Area in This state. As you know we already have an over abundance of unemployment. And This Bill would only create more, As The passing of This bill will probably cost me my job. I have worked in The Lumbering Industry for 30 years.

Sincerley Yours
Eugene P. Stewart

1125 11th Ave. SW.
Albany, Or. 97321
August 30, 1983

Dear Mr. Bevenitto;

This letter is written to express opposition to the Oregon Wilderness Bill, H.R. 1149. Passage of this bill Will have a staggering impact on the economy in Oregon, which has only shown improvement in recent months. Information carefully gathered by our state representative, Liz VanLeeuwen shows that we have at present, one half acre of wilderness for each man, woman and child in Oregon While only 2 percent of the Oregon population uses wilderness. It should be obvious that Oregon does not need more wilderness.

Respectfully,
Pauline R. Ellison
and
Oscar Ellison

Albany Oregon
August 30 1983
FR

Mr. Tony Bevenitto
State Energy and Natural
Resources Committee
312 Dirksen Office Bldg
Washington D.C 20510

Dear Sir:

An Oregon Wilderness Bill has been argued pro + con for some time now and there has been much misinformation spread around concerning the cost to the area most affected by passage of this bill, H.R. 1149.

Proponents of the bill argue that it may cost very little or may even benefit the area most affected. I believe that nearly anyone should realize that this could not be so. An independent survey which I have reason to trust, estimates that it would cost the area affected (mostly Linn County) well up to $100 million.

Because of this and numerous other reasons too numerous to mention, I strongly urge the defeat of this bill.

Yours Very Truly

Mr + Mrs F.R. Wright
2435 S.E. Oak
Albany Ore 97321

P.S. My wife wanted this same oponion to be expressed for her, hence the dual signature.

F7R

Greg Humphreys
2500 Culp Lane
Hermiston, OR 97838
July 18, 1985

Tom Imesen
Room 107 Pioneer Court House
555 S. W. Yomhill
Portland, OR 97205

To Senator Hatfield

Sir,

My concern is the Northfork of the John Day Wilderness proposal. My family has been using that area for over 20 years.

Why should just a very select few be able to use the land? Because no matter what they say this is what it becomes, "Land for a few".

If we keep doing this all over, there will be a tiny peace of land for the majority, and a large piece for a few.

We take our own sen to the John Day area 6 to 8 times a Summer to go trail riding and fishing. We also take other boys (whose parents work or whatever) so that they can have outings in the mountains. These boys also help the Forest Service in cleaning the trails, as we do. I'm not in favor of no control at all. But lets all be able to use the land as a free people.

I could write page after page about this wilderness thing.

I'm very sorry that I can't be at the meeting in Bend but it is Impossable.

As a voting life long citizen of the State of Oregon.
No. No. No.

Thank you,

Greg Humphreys
Greg Humphreys

gjh

FTR

SENATOR MARK HATFIELD

Opose North Fork John Day wilderness proposel we travel. From Washington to use this AREA FOR multiple use reckreation the use of this AREA is important part of our Lives

GARY LABARR
Gary LaBarr
405 W 37th AvE
KENNEWICK
WA 99336

FTR

July 18, 1983

Senator Mark Hatfield

RE: UKIAH-DALE Forest District

Dear Sir:

We would like to express our strong opposition to the making of any of the UKIAH-DALE forest district area into a wilderness area.

We have been using this area since the early 1970's for a family motorcycle recreation area. We have also been active in building and maintaining 150-200 miles of these trails for years. The last usuage report that we read from the forest service, showed a usage as follows, 92%motorcycles, 7% hikers, and 1% horseback.

Over the past years, more and more land has been put into wilderness areas, thus taking away our recreational areas. We feel this land belongs to all of us and should be open for multiple use.

Sincerely,
Gary R Brockman
Nadine K Brockman
Gary, Nadine, Rick, and Randy
Brockman
602 S. Dawes
Kennewick,Washington 99336

FTR

Senator Mark O Hatfield
322 Hart Bldg
Washington. D.C

[illegible] to voice strong opposition to the designation of "Wilderness" to any of the land in the Umatilla National Forrest. the land in question is used by my family of 4 quite often through out the year for camping - fishing & recreational use.

Mr & Mrs. Robert H Edwards
1504 N. Grant
Kennewick. Wn.
99336.

# PETITION

**AGAINST ADDITIONAL WILDERNESS**

To: ______________________________

The following citizens of the United States of America are protesting any further lands being included in any Wilderness system.

| Name | Address | City | State | Zip |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | 1211 SW 21st #206 | Pendleton | Oregon | 97801 |
| [illegible] | 1617 S.W. Hailey Ave. | ✓ | " | 97801 |
| Rocky Britt | Box 224 Pilot Rock | | ORE. | 97868 |
| Donna Bland | 216 E 19th | Kennewick | Wash | 99336 |
| Mark N Bland Jr | 216 E 19th. | Kenn | Wash | 99336 |
| Kent K. Porter | PO BOX 104 | PILOT ROCK | OR | 97868 |
| Darcia Porter | P.O. Box 104 | Pilot Rock | Ore | 97868 |
| Margaret C Hartzell | 21119 Bear Cr Rd | Bend | Ore | 97701 |
| Herbert P Hartzell | 21119 Bear Creek Rd. | Bend | Ore. | 97701 |
| Kathy Brotherton | 1280 NE Noe | Bend, Ore | | 97701 |
| Judy Hassoun | 125 Kashmir SE | Salem | Oregon | 97306 |
| Moe Byrnes | Box 100 | Pilot Rock | Oregon | 97868 |
| Michael Johnson | 2578 Langmuir Ct. | Dublin | C A. | 94568 |
| Austin Johnson | 1849 S.W. Byers. | Pendleton | Ore. | 97801 |
| [illegible] | Dale Ranger Station | Dale | Oregon | 97880 |
| Dan Komming | Rt 1 Box 531 | Mt Vernon | or | 97865 |
| Jim George | P.O. Box 667 | Pendleton | or | 97801 |
| Dolores Hinton | P.O. Box 12 | Dale | Or | 97880 |
| Burton H Paine | 1196 Sandy Pl | Hermiston | | 97838 |
| Mescal Paine | 1196 Sandy Pl | Hermiston | Ore | 97838 |
| Bill Mills | Rt 2 Box 17 | Days creek | ore. | 97429 |
| Odetta Mills | Rt 2 Box 17 | Days Creek | Ore | 97429 |
| Mark A Kemp | 440 Mission S.E. | Salem | Or | 97302 |

1081

# PETITION

**AGAINST ADDITIONAL WILDERNESS**

To: ______________________________

The following citizens of the United States of America are protesting any further lands being included in any Wilderness system.

| Name | Address | City | State | Zip |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wanda Abbott | Rt 2 Box X-430 | Irrigon, | Ore. | 97844 |
| Marjorie Abbott | Rt 1 Box 240 Sp. 33 | Umatilla | Ore. | 97882 |
| Robert Fay | Box 41 | Dale | Ore, | 97880 |
| [illegible] | Box 33 | Dale | OR | 97880 |
| D.R. Currier | P.O. Box 198 | Pilot Rock | | 97868 |
| Teresa McDuffy | P.O Box 565 | M.F. | Ore | 97862 |
| Nancy R Blanchard | P.O. Box 175 | Long Creek | Or. | 97856 |
| Jerry W Buschke | PO Box 203 | Spray Ore | | |
| Herman Carey | Rt 3 Box 136 | Pendleton | Ore. | 97801 |
| Bill Arbogast | Box 54 | Dale | Or | 97880 |
| Sam Byrnes | Box 174 | Pilot Rock | | 97868 |
| Jennifer Lyons | Box 7 | Dale, | Oregon | 97880 |
| [illegible] | Rt 5 Box 5942 | Hermiston | Ore | 97838 |
| John Hershey | Box 36 | Dale | Ore | 97880 |
| Ron Curren | RT2 | Heppner, | Oregon | |
| Joseph J. Paul | Box 51 | Dale, | Or. | 97880 |
| Donna M. Bighey | Box 51 | Dale, | Or | 97880 |
| Lon Marle | | Baker | or | |
| Joseph E. Paul | P.O. ~~Box~~ 51 | Dale | Or. | 97880 |
| Timothy S. Wilkins | | Dale | Ore. | 97880 |
| Ruth E. Smith | | Dale | OR | 97880 |
| L. Jack Smith | | Dale | OR | 97880 |
| C. E. Arbogast | | Dale, | Or. | 97880 |

# PETITION

## AGAINST ADDITIONAL WILDERNESS

To: ______________________________

**The following citizens of the United States of America are protesting any further lands being included in any Wilderness system.**

| Name | Address | City | State | Zip |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| G Randall | 955 W. Hermiston ave #12 | Hermiston | Ore | 97838 |
| Karen Vernon | P.O. Box 6 | Dale | OR | 97880 |
| [illegible] | P.O Box 6 | DALE | OR | 97880 |
| L. Jack Smith | P.O. # 35 | Dale | Or. | 97880 |
| [illegible] | P.O Box 45 | Dale | ORE | 97880 |
| George Hinton | PO Box 174 | Ukiah | | 97880 |
| Ferne Hinton | P.O. Box 174, | Ukiah | | |
| Teri Austin | | Ritter | Oregon | |
| Merle C Scoggin | | | | |
| Betty J. Scoggin | | Dale | Ore | 97880 |
| M L Scoggin Sr. | | Dale | Ore | 97880 |
| Lisa Post | | Pilot Rock | Or. | 97868 |
| Cindy Thorpe | Box 31 | Dale | OR | 97880 |
| Legaya [illegible] | Box 33 | Dale, | Oregon | 97880 |
| Marian Evans | | Ukiah | Ore | 97880 |
| Bill Evans | | Ukiah | Ore | 97880 |
| Shirley Ward | | Pilot Rock | Ore | 97868 |
| Eldon D. Post | | Pilot Rock | ore | 97868 |
| Bunny J. Post | | Pilot Rock | Ore | 97868 |
| Daryl Carey | | LONG CREEK | ORE | 97856 |
| Mark Batten | | Pilot Rock | ORE | 97868 |
| Don Fitzpatrick | | Pilot Rock | ore. | 97868 |
| Don Demi | | Pilot R. | Ore | 97868 |

1083

# PETITION

**AGAINST ADDITIONAL WILDERNESS**

To: ____________________

The following citizens of the United States of America are protesting any further lands being included in any Wilderness system.

| Name | Address | City | State | Zip |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wayne Gilliland | P.O. Box 143 | Ukiah | OR | 97880 |
| Betty A Wilcox | 1816 Lorn Ave | Yakima | Wa. | 98902 |
| Jim Walton | Star R. | Long Creek | Ore | 97856 |
| Dawn Barnes | P.O. Box 11 | Dale | Ore | 97880 |
| Melvin B Jones | P.O. Box 34 | Ukiah | Ore | 97880 |
| Mildred Kincaid | P O Box 222 | Pilot Rock Ore. | | |
| Mrs [illegible] | P O Box 41 | Dale, Ore | | 97880 |
| Neale [illegible] | P O Box 450 | Canyon City, Ore. | | 97820 |
| Guy Paul | P.O Box 51 | Dale OR. | | 97880 |
| Frank Morrell | PO Box 21 | Dale | OR | 97880 |
| Norman [illegible] | Box 13-40 | Dale | | 97880 |
| Elizabeth Lyons | Box 7 | Dale | | 97880 |
| [illegible] O. Taylor | P.O Box 947 | Mt Vernon | | |
| L. J. Bryse | RT.1 Box 21B | Summerville | | 97876 |
| Ed [illegible] | Box 3 | Dale | | 97880 |
| Mary Jane Hershey | Box 36 | Dale, | | 97880 |
| John F. Doherty | Gurdane Rt Pilot Rock | | ore. | 97868 |
| Kathleen Howell | Monument | | Ore. | 97864 |
| William Howell | " | | " | " |
| Carolyn Chandler | [illegible] Elgin | | Ore | ~~[illegible]~~ 97827 |
| William D. Chandler | Elgin | | ORE | 97827 |
| [illegible] Abbott | Umatilla Oregon | | | 97882 |
| [illegible] Abbott | Irrigon Ore | | | 97844 |

# PETITION

## AGAINST ADDITIONAL WILDERNESS

To:

The following citizens of the United States of America are protesting any further lands being included in any Wilderness system.

| Name | Address | City | State | Zip |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ira E. Brown | Box 93 | Adams | Oregon | 97810 |
| Lewis R Smith | 11509 SE Morrison | Portland | OR | 97216 |
| George E Aldrich | Box 186 | Ukiah | Ore. | 97880 |
| Susan Aldrich | Box 186 | Ukiah, | Oregon | 97880 |
| Joseph Troy Paul | Box 51 | Dale | Oregon | 97880 |
| Jake Krantz | 445 E Jennie | Hermiston | Ore | 97858 |
| Elizabeth Krantz | " | " | " | " |
| Carol Krantz | | Dale | Ore | 97880 |
| Ottis Garrett | | Prairie City | Ore | 97868 |
| Delonia Garrett | | " | " | " |
| Lonnie Vernon | | DALE | ORE | 97880 |
| Karen Vernon | Box 6 | Dale | Oregon | 97880 |
| Otis Smith | Bx 35 | Dale | ORe | 97880 |
| Albert C Butts | | Granite | Ore | |
| LouAnn Crim | | Ukiah OK | | 97880 |
| RL McCarty | | DALE OR | | 97880 |
| Jean Fry | | Dale, Ore | | 97880 |
| Floyd L Hunt | | Long Creek OR | | 97856 |
| Opal Connelly | | Dale Oregon | | 97880 |
| James A Connelly | | Dale Oregon | | 97880 |
| Terry L Baskin | | Ukiah oregon | | 97880 |
| Shirley B Hendershott | | Ukiah Ore | | 97880 |
| JanLee Jones | | Pilot Rock Ore. | | 97868 |
| Dean Jones | | " | | |

# PETITION

**AGAINST ADDITIONAL WILDERNESS**

To: ______________________________

The following citizens of the United States of America are protesting any further lands being included in any Wilderness system.

| Name | Address | City | State | Zip |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Don Harris | | Sumpter | Oregon | 97877 |
| Josephine Harris | | Sumpter | Oregon | 97877 |
| Leonard J. Carter | Rt #1 Box 74 | Athena | Oregon | 97813 |
| Lennie Ables | | Pendleton | Oregon | 97801 |
| Penny Jo Coombs | | Prairie City | OR | 97869 |
| B. P. Meren | | La Grande | Ore | 97850 |
| Pat Barnes | | Dale | Ore | 97880 |
| Micki Barnes | | Dale | OR | 97880 |
| [illegible] | | Pendleton | OR | 97801 |
| Phil Branstetter | | Pilot Rock | OR | 97868 |
| Leo A. Gore | | DALE | OR. | 97880 |
| Samuel M. Barney | | DALE | OR. | 97880 |
| Terry Fleming | | Mt Vernon | OR | 97865 |
| Chuck Edwards | | Pendleton | OR | 97801 |
| Keith [illegible] | | Pendleton | Ore | 97801 |
| Harry G. Hunt | | Long Creek | OR | 97856 |
| Eugene N. Jason | | Nyssa | Oregon | 97913 |
| Dan Reece | | Prineville | Ore | 97754 |
| John Stewart | | Dale | Oregon | 97880 |
| Sherry L. McDaniel | | Long Creek | Oregon | 97856 |
| Irene Duncan | | Dale | Oregon | 97880 |
| Steve Mitchell | | Bend | Ore | 97022 |
| Lynn Bohnenkamp | | Pilot Rock | Ore | 97868 |

PEOPLE AGAINST ANY MORE WILDERNESS
IN EASTERN OREGON
FEBRUARY 1983

[redacted]

| NAME (Print) | NAME (Signature) | CITY |
|---|---|---|
| Corbin Swaggart | | Ritter Or |
| Ron Burris | Ron Burris | Ukiah |
| DOUGLAS H. DICKERSON | Douglas Dickerson | Ritter |
| Louise Arbogast | Louise Arbogast | Dale |
| Althea L Gibbs | Althea L Gibbs | Bates Or |
| MERLE C Swaggart | Merle C Swaggart | Ritter Or |
| Ruth Slaughter | | Ritter, Ore |
| Rose Stoner | | Dale |
| Gilbert A. Davis | Gilbert A. Davis | Dale Or |
| L.C. Skellenger | L C Skellenger | UKIAH, ORE |
| Becky Morrill | BECKY MORRILL | Dale Or. |
| B J Thorpe | | Dale, Ore. |
| Ollie Lacy | | Fox, Ore. |

# PETITION

**AGAINST ADDITIONAL WILDERNESS**

To: ______________________________

**The following citizens of the United States of America are protesting any further lands being included in any Wilderness system.**

| Name | Address | City | State | Zip |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Clayton Fandotts | 411 N.W. 9th | Pendleton | or. | 97801 |
| Sharon Harris | Rt. 1 Box 18 | Pilot Rck | Ore | 9784 |
| James P. Blanchet Jr. | P.O. Box 175 | Long Creek | Oregon | 97856 |
| Nancy L Blanchet | P.O. Box 175 | Long Creek | Or. | 97856 |
| Rick Moss | P.O. Box 25 | Dale | Or. | 97880 |
| Dan Evans | Po Box 53 | Dale. | ORE | 97880 |
| Cindy Wynne | 1030 S.W. 11th Sp8 | Hermiston | OR | 97838 |
| Lou Ann Crum | PO Box 213 | Ukiah | OR | 97880 |
| Philip Chamberlain | P.O. Box 201 | Ukiah | OR | 97880 |
| Gary Brown | P.O. Box 245 | Hermiston | OR | 97838 |
| Kellie J. Anselm | 2648 SW Luradel | Portland | or | 97219 |
| Ken R. Teehan | Rt 2 Box 65 | Portland | Ore | 97231 |
| Dan Jones | | Joseph | Or | |
| Tom Laird | 1350 SW 41st | Pendleton | Ore | 97801 |
| Forrest M Baker | Rt 1 Box 1800 | Hermiston | Ore | 97838 |
| Rion Brown | 830 West Ridgeway | Hermiston | Ore. | 97826 |
| Dan Childs | 9800 S.W. Frewins | Tigard | Oreg | 97223 |
| Ben E. Swaggart | Box 28 | Kitter | Ore | 97872 |
| Bryan R. Bogue | Rt 3 Box 3501C | LaGrande | Ore | 97850 |
| Billy Drinkwater | Box 621 | Prairie City | Ore. | 97869 |
| Pam Hatcher | Box 7 | Dale, OR | | 97880 |
| Marg Shade | Box 64 | Irrigon | | 97844 |
| Edna A Mulkins | R#2 Box 614 | Irrigon | Ore | 97844 |

# PETITION

**AGAINST ADDITIONAL WILDERNESS**

To: ____________________

The following citizens of the United States of America are protesting any further lands being included in any Wilderness system.

| Name | Address | City | State | Zip |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Garry Hanna | 4891 Portland rd N.E. #4 | Salem | OR. | 97305 |
| Dennis Fitts | 4891 Portland Rd. N.E. #7 | SALEM | OR | 97305 |
| Bill Redmond | S.W. Commercial | Tigard | OR. | 97223 |
| Sabra Coca | 4891 Portland Rd NE #4 | Salem | OR | 97305 |
| Valda Coca | 4144 Eastview Dr. N.E. | Salem | Or. | 97305 |
| Tony Coca | 234 Tolome Rd. | Portland | Oregon | 97229 |
| Heidi Wood | 814 S.E. Devenwood St. | Beaverton | OR. | 97005 |
| Keith Hanna | 3819 20th Ave S.E | Puyallup. | Wa | 98373 |
| Connie Hanna | 3819 20th Ave S.E. | Puyallup | | 98373 |
| Sharon Hanna | 3819 20th Ave SE. | Puyallup | | 98373 |
| Patricia J. Childs | Rt.3, Box 3439. | Hermiston, | Ore. | 97838 |
| Dave Childs | Rt 3. Box 3439, | Hermiston, | Ore | 97838 |
| James Hinsley | Rt 3. Box 3439, | Hermiston | Ore. | 97838 |
| Deborah Hinsley | Rt 3 Box 3439, | Hermiston | Ore. | 97838 |
| Richard A Childs | Rt 3 Box 3439 | Hermiston | Oregon | 97838 |
| Darla Hanson | 830 West Ridgeway | Hermiston | Ore. | 97838 |
| Larry Hanson | 830 West Ridgeway | Hermiston | Ore | 97838 |
| Kevin Brown | 830 west Ridgeway | Hermiston | Ore | 97838 |
| Eric Brown | 830 west Ridgeway | Hermiston | Ore | 97838 |
| Mary Adeston | 9800 S.W. Frewing | Tigard | Ore. | 97223 |
| Edward P Brown MD. | 6604 Mt Hood dr. | Bakersfield | Calif. | 99109 |
| Allisa Brown | 6604 Mt Hood Dr | Bakersfield | Calif | 99109 |

1089

# PETITION

**AGAINST ADDITIONAL WILDERNESS**

To: ______________________________

The following citizens of the United States of America are protesting any further lands being included in any Wilderness system.

| Name | Address | City | State | Zip |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Leo A. Young | USFS | DALE | OR | 97880 |
| Manuel [illegible] | USFS | Dale | OR. | 97880 |
| [illegible] | | MT Vernon | OR. | 97685 |
| Opal Mae Miller | | Hermiston | Or. | 97838 |
| Stacey Thornburr | | CORNELIUS | OR. | 97113 |
| Phillip Anderson | | Baker | Or | 97914 |
| Grant R. Rinehart | | UKIAH | Ore. | 97880 |
| Larry E. Norris | | Burns | Ore | 97720 |
| Samuel M. Barnes | | DALE | ORE | 97880 |
| Patricia Barnes | | Dale | Ore. | 97880 |
| Vivian Oldham | 1519 SE 85 | Portland | Ore | 97216 |
| Dorothy M. Kenniston | | Pasco | Wa | 99301 |
| Nancy J. Groff | P.O. Box 2095 | Myrtle Creek | Oregon | 97457 |
| Will Beamer | Box 3361 | HEPPNER | ORE | 97836 |
| Duane Teal | Box 885 | Long Creek | Ore | 97856 |
| [redacted] Marguerite G. Shields | PO Box 485 | Long Creek | OR | 97556 |
| John Thorne | Box 31 | Dale | OR | 97880 |
| John [illegible] | Box 546 | Pend. | Or | 97801 |
| Louis L. Harris | Box 15 | Dale | OR | 97880 |

July 19, 1983

Dear Senator Hatfield,

I am a loggers wife and I'm writting to voice that I dont approve of more Wilderness area. I feel there is already enough area for Wilderness section. The area that is already reserved is not being properly taken care of, how is the state going to take care of more? Our logging operations and others will suffer and loggers have suffered plenty in the past three years, so I'm against more Wilderness area for many reasons

Sincerly
Mrs. Carolyn Chandler

July 19. 83

Honorable Mark Hatfield
Concerning the meeting at Bend
Concerning The wilderness
issue. I am against it, as
our family is Loggers and
feel there wouldn't be the
jobs available. The way
The timber is Selected and
Cut when it is ready is not
hurting the wilderness any.
There would be more People
Out of work which our
Country does not need at
this time or any ~~other time~~
other time

Please Consider the Loggers
Side of this

thank you

Jerry Chandler

Senator Hatfield:

I am a small logging Contractor and If the proposed Wilderness is adopted it will probably put me out of Bussiness. By Reducing the allowable Cut in this area many people like me will be out of work. Much of the area proposed doesn't meet the Wilderness defination anyway.

William V. Chandler

Karen L. Vernon
P.O. Box 6
Dale, Oregon 97880
July 17, 1983

United States Senator
Mr. Mark Hatfield
Dear Sir,

I would like this letter to go on record at the hearing on the proposed Oregon Wilderness.

I feel that it is very wrong for the Congress to take more forrest land from the people who live and work in the areas reccommended as additional Oregon Wilderness. If this bill is passed you will be taking away the livelyhood of many families. People will be forced to move to other areas to find jobs. Is this what Congress wants when our nation's economy is such a fouled up mess anyway?

"My husband and I live in southern Umatilla County on the North Fork of the John Day River. The area that is proposed as wilderness on the North Fork is mainly bug killed lodge pole pine. The only way to make this forrest productive again is to harvest the dead and dying trees and replant the areas.

Logging does not cause damage to the streams and rivers. It does not cause muddy waters that kill fish as the Fish and Wildlife agents claim. This is managed very carefully by the U.S. Forrest Service and the loggers.

If Congress passes the Oregon Wilderness Act, H.R. 1149, the economy of our entire area will be lost as the timber industry is the only productive industry here. Also the naturalists and proponants of this act can go hiking among the dead trees that are fallen like criss-crossed match sticks. Maybe all of us, who live and work in these areas, should propose a wilderness act for the areas where the proponants of this act live so they can no longer live and work where they choose. They can move elsewhere and *try* to find a job.

Sir, please vote against the Oregon Wilderness Act.

Sincerely,
Karen L. Vernon

7-14-83

Senator Hatfield,

I would like this letter to be on record as part of this hearing on the Wilderness Bill.

As a private citizen I can see my role in this is very minute, but when you consider that better than half of the private citizens in this area are going to have to relocate or in some cases completely change occupations, then it seems to add up really fast.

We don't need the areas in these wilderness bills. Almost all of them is some stage that is not already developed, there are many roads in existence, and just as many more timber sales that have been [illegible] as many [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 17

Seems to me your trying to close the barn door after your horse has escaped. [illegible] [illegible] of resources that will cut off to the [illegible] [illegible]ing, millions of feet of wood products, millions of dollars worth of mineral resources, tens of thousands of [illegible] that the game commission (wildlife) put back, the [illegible] through the sale of hunting and [illegible] rights in these areas that will no longer be available to any that can no longer produce. No roads, no chainsaws, no [illegible], no diesel operated machinery, it'll be awful quiet.

Sincerely
M. [illegible]

Hon. Senator Mark O. Hatfield
Sen. Committee on Energy + Natural Resources
Washington, D.C.

I would like this letter to be part of the hearing record.

I am writing in protest to this area in Eastern Oregon being put into the "wilderness designation". One of the main reasons is I had a heart attack four years ago and I canonot walk the distances that I used to in order to camp, and fish, and hunt.

I feel this proposal is very discriminating against the senior citizens and the disabled. I've been going into this area for the last 25 years and do not appreciate the prospect of being cut off from driving in.

This action would create in Eastern Oregon a more economically depressed area than it is now and would create economic hardship on a lot of people making their living in the logging industry. There is a lot of dead wood in this area that should be removed, and a lot of timber dying of natural causes which should be harvested like it has been.

Any reduction in any federal or state forestry personnel would create a very serious fire hazard. The North Fork of the John Day River area needs all the supervision that it has now, especially the fire fighting force. Most fires in this area are caused by lightening.

The motive of the environmentalists to protect the fishing and watershed, and the animal reserves is ridiculous because the fish have been coming up the river for centuries and the animals are in plentiful supply, as they have also been for centuries. There is nothing in this area that is creating a hazard to the fishing or hunting; or anything that is detrimental to the future of this area. I have met a black bear, weighing approximately 250 pounds, face to face, one day while I was fishing in this area and that in itself indicates that this area is wild enough just as it is.

I would like to make the suggestion that Reps. Jim Weaver, Les AuCoin, and Ron Wyden put their districts in the "wilderness area" and leave the Eastern Oregon people alone so they can get on with making a living. I have seen areas in their districts that could qualify for wilderness more than ours but we have no intention of advocating that they do this. All we ask is that they represent their districts and let our representatives, represent our district.

Senator Hatfeild, we would appreciate anything you can do to stop this area from being designated as a "wilderness area".

Respectfully,

John R. Hershey
P.O. Box 36
Dale, Oregon

Senator Halfield

I would like this letter recorded in the hearing recorder, Wilderness Bill.

Why don't you people let well enought alone? We don't want your wilderness area here. What are you trying to do, make ghost towns out of Dale, Ukiah, Sumpter and Granite. It will have a bad effect on Baker too. If this wilderness bill go's through there will be a lot of jobs go under. There for a lot of men will be out of work. That means people will move to find other jobs, and thay will take their kids with them. Most of the schools will close down, because of no kids.

What is the matter with you people anyway?

We like it here, we don't want to move. Pay attention to the petition's people have sign. Noone here wants your wilderness area. We like things the way they are. I thought it was suppose to be For The People By The People. Not for the government by the governmant. Why doesn't the government do something constructive like lowering taxes. You are not paying attention to what the people want. Bacause we don't want the Wilderness area hear. Someone is trying to push it through anyway. Ask the people what they want.

Johnny Thorpe
B J Thorpe

I would like this recorded in the hearing record on bill HR 1149

Elgin Ore
July 11, 1983

Honorable Mark Hatfield
U.S. Senator

Dear sir:

I am a logging Contractor presently working in Grant County Oregon,

I oppose any more Wilderness Added,

Wilderness Being Added would lower the allowable Cut of Timber, This would Cause mills to shut down with more unemployment, Being a small operator I am affraid This would Cause me to lose my Job also

I urge a no vote on any additional Wilderness

George W Chandler
Box 103
Elgin Oregon
97827

Att. Senator
Mark Hatfield

Wilderness area - Recreational
Wilderness - waste

I would like this letter to be recorded at this hearing

Wilderness means, waste - means being wild and unenhabited, uncultivated, unproductive ruined, devastated - If our timber is put into this Wilderness that has been proposed, waste is exactly what it will be. Like any other growing thing, trees reach their maturity and have to be harvested if not it will die - waste.

Timber harvesting is what our lumber industry is all about. Where would we be without our timber?

Our small communities of Ukiah, Dale and Long Creek rely on this lumber industry for their mere existance.

Most of the population of these three communities are timber and lumber workers. If this Proposal goes thru most of those people will have to leave their homes in these communities and move else where. This will include some of the forest Service Personnel too.

Do we need more ghost towns and school closures because of this Wilderness area? no! we do not

Our jobs, our homes, our Schools lost so an area can be set aside by the government for preservation of natural conditions for recreational purposes—for who?

Should our livelihood be put in jeopardy because of a few people who came up with this —— idea. I'm sure their homes and jobs will not be effected.

My husband was born & raised in Grant County. Has worked in timber and lumber his whole life

This is where we want to continue to live.

Robert & Jean Fry
Kali, Ore 97856

July 18/83

Senator Mark O Hatfield

I would like this letter as part of the hearing record.

"We the People" — the preamble to our Constitution.

In my opinion, as one of these "people", the Wilderness bill is a sure fire way to the economic distruction of the People of Eastern Oregon.

Ukiah, Dale & Long Creek depend on the logging industry for survival. We senior Citizens, who enjoy fishing, hunting, panning gold and just camping, will be deprived of this enjoyment. Being unable to back pack or walk to our favorite fishing and camping grounds. The schools in our area, as small as they are, depend on timber revenue, and taxes from business & private property, will collapse when this revenue is no longer forth coming. I feel as one of, "We the People" not enough concern for the economy of these small towns have been considered.

Mrs. J. J. Paul
Box 51
Dale, Or. 97880

Dear Senator Hatfield,

I would like my letter recorded in the hearing record on the Wilderness Bill-- H.R. 1149 in Bend, Oregon, on July 21, 1983.

I am 16 and a Junior in high school. I am one of the many students in this area that is very concernd about where they'll be spending their senior year.

From what I have heard from the parents of other students, we will not have a school. This concerns me. Where will my class mates and I go for the rest of our schooling? Many have stated that they will move out of state to go to school. This is very discouraging to those of us who have spent most of their lives here. Here is alist of the possibilities.

1. We will be bussed to John Day, which is 64 miles away.
2. We will take correspondence courses from B.M.C.C.
3. We will move out of state or to an area where we can go to school.

These things are not the things we want to do.

There is another problem we must face. Where will our parents work. How will we get the money for the items that we need. As far as I can see there will be no jobs for our parents to take on. This is one more reason for us to move.

It is hard enough to keep the money coming in and our schools open.

Please change your mind about the Wilderness Bill.

Sincerely,

Toni Harris

Toni Harris
Box 15
Dale Or 97880

I WOULD LIKE THIS LETTER TO BE RECORDED IN THE HEARING RECORD ON BILL HR 1149

July 20, 1983
G. S. Paul
P.O.Box 51
Dale, Oregon 97880

Sir,

I am a 22 year old young man trying to make a living in the Dale area. This is the area I wish to make my home. And for this expressed reason, I wish to inform you that I, like most of my neighbors, oppose the Wilderness Bill, HR1149.

For a young person to try to make a living in these times is certainly hard. The proposed bill would make it impossible for me and many other young men and women in this area.

In May of 1979, I graduated from Long Creek High School. Even though I could afford to put myself through college, I decided to stay in this area, where I could make a living, in hopes that someday I could go back to school.

I went to work 1 week after graduation as a farm laborer, then on to road construction and finally working in the woods. I have progressed up the ladder from knot bumper to cat-skidder. If this bill passes, I shall be able to find work in different parts of the states. But I am not sure some of the older men in this country could find more work. They have been loggers all their lives, and now that they are nearing the age of retirement, no one will want to hire them.

My entire family lives and works in this area. My grandparent and great-great Grandmother live across the street from my father and I. My younger brother, my father and I all work for the same family owned company. These people will also be put out of business if the bill passes. Then where shall my father, brother and I work? Not only will this bill put men out of work, but in my case it will also split up my family that we have all tried so hard to keep together.

The Oregon of the future belongs to the young people. If we do not want a wilderness in this area, shouldn't we be heard? Shouldn't our wishes be taken under consideration?

Sincerely,

G. S. Paul
G. S. Paul

I WOULD LIKE THIS LETTER TO BE RECORDED IN THE HEARING ON BILL HR1149

Joseph E. Paul
Donna Bishop
P.O. Box 51
Dale, Oregon
97880

Mr. Hatfield,

We are residents of the town of Dale, located on the edge of the Umitilla Forest. Dale is a very small community that thrives on the forest industry. Even though our size is not that of the other towns in the state, we still have our share of problems. One in particular is the Wilderness Act.

In very simple words, the Wilderness Act would destroy this community and the residents of the Dale-Ukiah area.

I am writing to you, so that you will better understand the problems facing us. Maybe then, you could help others to understand what a devastating blow this act would be for the community.

More than 90% of the people in this area work at some kind of forest related job, if the area were to be taken away, you would in essence be taking the very bread and butter from our mouths.

We have had for the past 3 years, a double depression. Not only did the bottom fall out of the timber market, the weather has also played a very cruel game with us. It has either been too wet to work in the woods or it has been [illegible] time, if the [illegible] set by the U.S.Forest Service, have run our loggers out of the woods, for fear of starting fires.

During the fall, winter, spring and now even the summer, the rains that have fallen, have made the roads too wet to haul off of and the ground too wet to skid off.

Now we have two sides fighting against us, nature and our own government. We can do nothing about the weather, but we can be heard by our elected gavernment officials. We have to make you understand that this bill will destroy any hopes of recovery this area has.

Mr. Hatfield, I know all of you have talked to all the official people, with all their graphs and scales, but have any of you sat down with the people of this community and talked to them? Not only the loggers, but the school officials, store and restraunt owners, ranchers, wives, children and men that actually live in this community? We are the people this bill will hurt.

The area set aside for this bill is overrun with old dead timber and has no roads. Am I correct? The perfect site for a wilderness area. Right? WRONG! This area has enough timber on it to create jobs for many, many years yet to come. Why let all the timber go to waste when it can be used now to help the people in this area pull out of it's economic slump?

We are not greedy people, Mr. Hatfield. We are simple people with simple tastes. We pay our taxes and vote at every election that comes up, no matter how insignificant it might be.

We are people that take pride in our surroundings.

We thrill at every sunrise and sunset. We are not experienced orators and we are naive in the ways of our elected officials. We speak our minds to our friends and foes alike. We go out of our way to help the less fortunate than ourselves. We believe in the Golden Rule.

But, Sir, we are not ignorant fools to sit by and let our elected officials ride over the top of us so that when election time rolls around again you have another feather in your cap to win a few more votes. We cannot sit idly by while you turn our forest into a useless, desolate place where only a handful of backpackers and hikers can make use of the land.

I do not think on the grounds of one letter you can come to see the light of exactly what you, the elected officials, are doing to these people.

Even in good years, we can only work on a part-time basis. This is the price we have to pay to live in an area with good schools, low taxes,clean air and decent hard-working neighbors.

Now there is a bill that would take all that away from us.

Many of us have moved from cities as large as San Francisco and San Diego, to live our lives in these peaceful mountains. Others of us have grown up and lived our entire lives in these mountains. This bill would send us all packing back to the city life of over crowding, smog, and where a child graduates from high school with a 7th grade education. If we have to leave these mountains to find employment, we will be walking into a work-force with conditions that are so overcrowded that many of us will be forced to go on welfare, simply to feed our families. Will the government pay for retraining our men who only know how to log.

It may surprise our elected officials to know that we are not monsters that cannot wair to devastate the forest so that we may get the almighty dollar. We would love to have a spot where our great-great-grandchildren can see the tall trees and clear streams. But we know that if this bill passes, our decendants will only see and area either blackened out from fires God created and man was not allowed to put out or an area overgrown with snarled trees and uprooted snags.

How can I make the committee understand that this bill would mean and end to a life that we all love and need? How can I make you understand that this bill would end our hopes and dreams for our children and grandchildren??

I don't think I can make you understand simply because the committee does not want to understand.

We are an average couple, with a some what adequate highschool education. We are not one of the chosen few who set up the government for this wonderful state. You are the one that can make a difference. Not us. We can only hope that God gave you enough common sense to see that this bill would be hurting more people than it would help.

It seems to me, Senator, that this boils down to a few people needing a spot for future backpacking, or many people needing a spot to continue to be industrious.

It seems to me that the battle over the land has been fought since the first explorers crossed the Mississippi River. Are we, the logging community of Dale, the Indians, and you, the government, the Great White Fathers?

I remember the outcome of that battle. Will history repeat itself?

Please help us with our plight. Mr AuCoin, Mr. Widen and Mr. Weaver need to be advised exactly how wrong they are to push this bill.

Sincerely,

Joseph E Paul

Donna Bishop

Joseph E. Paul
Donna Bishop

Senator Mark Hatfield:
Sub Committee of Energy & Natural Resources:

I would like this letter as part of the hearing records:

As concerned citzens of Grant County, we are "opposed" to the Oregon Wilderness Bill 1983. (1149).

This bill will not provide any benefits economically to our counties; Wallowa, Baker, Union, Grant, Morrow: The designated areas chosen for this - wilderness bill.

These counties will suffer a gross income economic activity loss of $54, 243. 207.

An estimated annual loss of household income of $18, 147, 418.

Plus the fact this estimation is low; for northeast Oregon for our average income loss per household is "3" times higher than when this bill was proposed..

Therefore this money annually will not flow into our local merchants, building suppliers, restaurants or recreational pursuits. This will cause an network of oppression in our communties. Oppression brings tyranny.

Our number one industry, "Timber" and the "harvest of timber" will sustain the hardest impact.

For 90% of available sawtimber is on national forestlands. A majority of this wilderness area is federally owned...

Forests are one of our greatest resources:

It provides lumber for houses and furniture, wood, pulp for paper.
Fuel to heat our houses.
Charcoal.
Fruit and berries for food.
Fibers for clothing.
Nuts for oil.
Shade for people and animals.
Plywood, plastics.

Also a habitat for animals and birds.
Protection of the soil from erosion.
A Place for recreation
Employment for millions of people.
And it helps to retain water to — regulate streams.

Added to this datum, federal law allows that 25% of all federal timber receipts be returned to county goverments; to be used for education.

The stoppage of these funds would be measureably harsh to our children.

-3- The state of Oregon and these counties depend upon the goods and - services produced on public land for economic stability..

These natural recources are: Timber, Livestock. Mineral, fishing, Recreational Industries.

They are here! And oppressing them will only bring future depression to an already depressed state.

Inflation and high interest rates has hi-jacked our industries beyond all outer limits..

Our northeastern population is only 4.3% of the total state of 2,632,663.

We in Grant County will smother under the pillow-age of this bill. Our resources are all combined, "hand in hand", to render our communties stable prosperity. Please do not put us in a probation zone that will lead us to disaster...

Natural resources that require conservation are those that are necessary to the welfare of the people now and in the future.

The principal resources that need conserving or wise - use of are, soil, water, trees of all kinds, wildlife such as birds and fish, and animals that produce fur or are used for food.

Plus minerals such as, Iron, Coal. Copper, Silver, gold, tin, bauxite, manganese, nickel, zinc, petroleum, natural gas, lead

This bill shows not even a glimpse of concern for us the residents of "Oregon".

I can see "NO" conservation in the wilderness bill 1983 (1149).

Only the erratic demise of our natural resources and industries.

This bill has been "imposed" upon us..

Nourished by an influential "few".

Intimadated our born given right to "vote".

For the honor of consent has never been asked of us.

Not "ONE" "Senator" had the courage to walk into our community and lay-this-bill, out in the open.

Let it be known,
We the citzens are not millionaires gophers' to be pushed and shifted around for the whims of a fews. And we do not appriecate having our — "Counties Sanbagged".

Futhermore,
The wilderness bill 1983 (1149) will
#1, "STOP" all new mining after Dec 31, 1983.

-5- #2,

Allow no motorized recreation vehicles within the area...

Back-Packers Only. What about our retired citizens? What are they suppose to do?

"Enjoy Nature, I suppose from inside their homes???

#3,

Put restrictions upon the grazing land for our livestock...

#4,

Cause Timber that is already bug and worm infestated, to stand "Rotten", and become wasteful and useless to all...

#5,

Cutbacks of forest service personnel in Grant County to "4" positions.

#6,

To devastate our local merchant, Mr.-Mrs Bill Arbrogast, to an income loss of ½ their business. An family-business that has supported and built this community to great success.

A Saviour to us, Citzens, who have a habit, called "eating."

This bill will deal them a "injustice", far beyond reason.....

-6-

Can this bill bring democracy
for all:
Or is it for the "Senator",
Who sits upon the hill.
For seems the decision's made,
Goes thru - Hey Buddy, "If you do",
"I'll do for you"!!

Our constitutional rights are being trampled.

Our "will" pushed aside for the challenge's, spurred by outsiders..

I must impress upon you, to walk this journey of decision very cautiously!! The judgement of this committee will reach for beyond today.

Lets hope our future's will hold for us, victory bred with intelligence..

Lets consider the welfare of our fellowman at the present time and leave sufficient abundance of resources to those who are to follow us.

That they may enjoy the natural gifts with which we have been — blessed and consider necessary to physical existence and a reasonably happy life...

-7-

Because this wilderness bill threatens to hit us with,. no-holds-barred;

Our final summary can only be expressed in this manner:

" It is the unwilling, recruited from the unfit, to perform the unnecessary"...

Sincerely,
Mary Ann McCarty

Approved By,
Robert L. McCarty
Timber Lee McCarty

General Delivery
Dale, Oregon 97880
July 18, 1983

JULY 18, 1983
PO BOX 12
DALE, OR 97880

DEAR MR. HATFIELD:

I AM WRITING AS A PRIVATE CITIZEN, A SMALL CATTLE RANCHER, AND HOMEMAKER, ALSO MY HUSBAND IS A GYPO LODGEPOLE LOGGER. HIS GRANDFATHER AND FATHER HAVE LIVED IN THE DALE AND RANGE AREAS FOR THE LAST 90 YEARS AND WE ARE TRYING TO CARRY ON ON THE OLD HOMESTEAD THAT WE ACQUIRED 4 YEARS AGO. LOGGING AND RANCHING ARE THE ONLY MEANS OF MAKING A LIVING IN THIS AREA AND MANY FAMILIES AND FRIENDS OF OURS ARE TOTALLY DEPENDENT ON THE TIMBER AND CATTLE FOR THEIR LIVLIHOOD. A FEW YEARS AGO WE HAD TO JOIN ONE ANOTHER AND GO TO PORTLAND TO A HEARING IN ORDER TO KEEP THE GAME COMMISSION FROM BUYING OUT OURSELVES AND 8 OF OUR NEIGHBORS SO THAT THEY COULD MAKE OUR RANCHES INTO MORE STATE AND FEDERALLY OWNED HUNTING AREAS. WE DON'T NEED ANY MORE WILDERNESS OR PRIMITIVE AREAS AS THE COUNTY IS ALREADY 59 per cent OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY VARIOUS STATE AND FEDERAL AGENCIES. THE DEAD LODGE POLES ARE A MENACE AND AN EYESORE, THEY WILL ONLY BREED MORE BUGS TO DESTROY THE LIVE TIMBER AND POLES. MORE AREAS SHOULD BE OPENED UP TO THE PRIVATE CITIZEN AND THE TIMBER OPERATORS AS THE WOOD BURNING STOVES AND OWNERS NEED THIS CHEAPER SOURSE OF HEAT FOR THE LONG WINTER MONTHS AND BECAUSE OF THE HIGHER POWER RATES. IT GIVES OLDER PEOPLE A CHANCE AND YOUNGER PEOPLE AN OPPORTUNITY TO UTILIZE A COMMODITY THAT WILL ONLY DIE OFF AND BE MORE OF A FIRE HAZARD IN THE YEARS TO COME.

SINCERELY,

Mrs Cleve Hinton
421-3767

C. E. Arbogast
P.O Box 54
Dale, Or 97880
July 17, 1983

Honarable Mark Hatfield
United States Senator.

Dear Mr. Hatfield:

I would like my letter, recorded in the hearing, On the proposed Oregon Wilderness bill HR 1149.

My husband and I have a Mom & Pop Grocery Store, and saw shop. In Dale Oregon. The store has been in the family since 1926.

Our daughter help me in the store, and our soninlaw works in the woods, and helps in the saw shop on weekends.

It is my understanding, that should any or part of the proposed wilderness bill HR 1149, Should pass. There would be few if any people at the Ranger station which is about 3/4 of a mile from our store.

what will happen to the the homes, the new apartment building. and goverment owned trailer homes?

How will you justify spending all that money - plus the million dollar sewer and water plant?

my other concern is where will the year around business for our store come from, As we rely on the people who live and work here. either for the forest service, or for logging.

With our economy in the State it is in, It looks like the Congress And Senators would help keep people working.

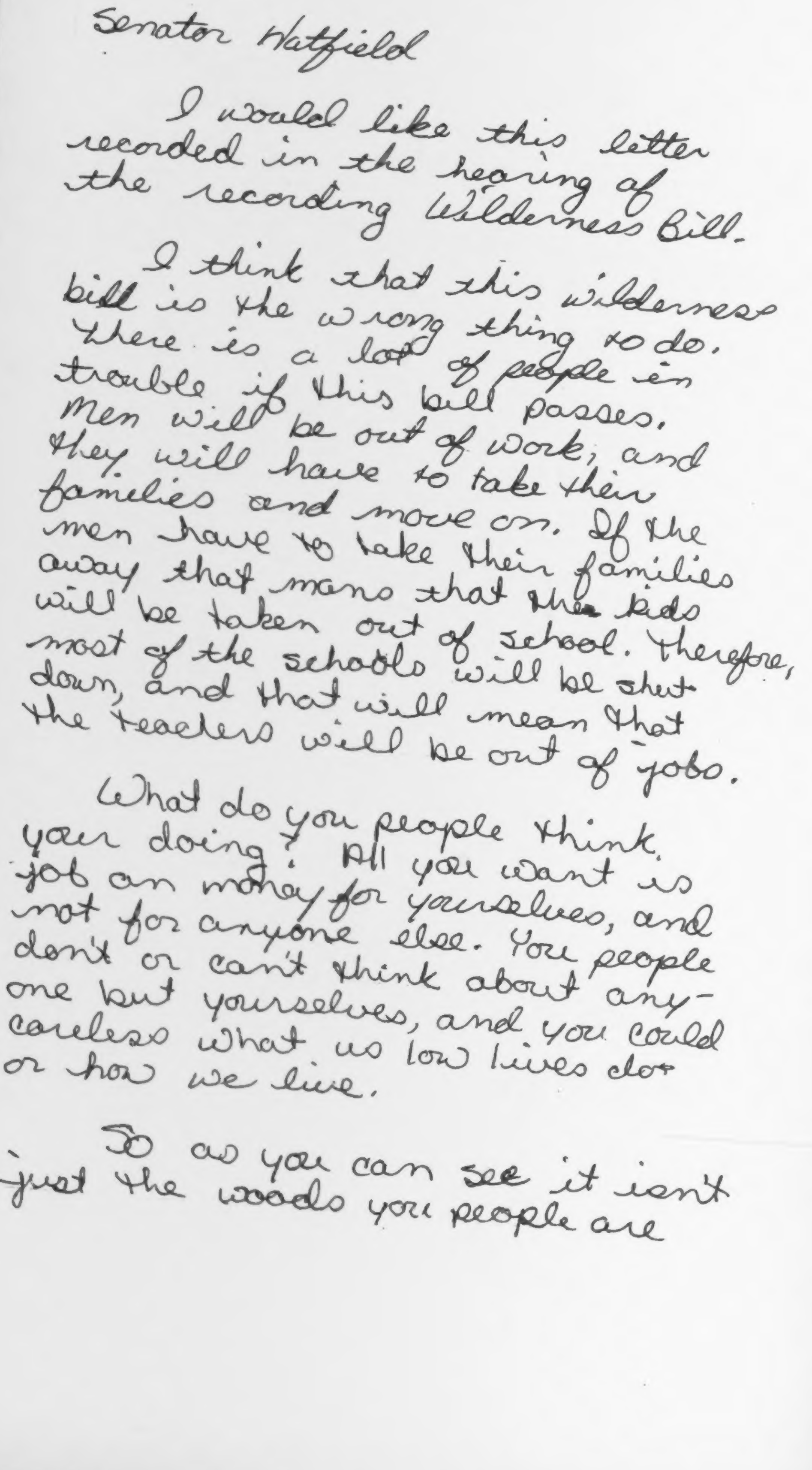
This should be a working Country. Not An Unemployed Country.

So I ask you too Please Vote No. to any and All Wilderness Additions in the State of Oregon.

So we can make our living and live as we have in this Area, in the passed.

The Forest Service and the loggers have done a good job taking care of it for years

Sincerly
C. E. Arbogast



Senator Hatfield

I would like this letter recorded in the hearing of the recording Wilderness Bill.

I think that this wilderness bill is the wrong thing to do. There is a lot of people in trouble if this bill passes. Men will be out of work, and they will have to take their families and move on. If the men have to take their families away that mans that the kids will be taken out of school. Therefore, most of the schools will be shut down, and that will mean that the teachers will be out of jobs.

What do you people think your doing? All you want is job an money for yourselves, and not for anyone else. You people don't or can't think about anyone but yourselves, and you could careless what us low lives do or how we live.

So as you can see it isn't just the woods you people are ruining it is everything else including jobs. You have to understand that there is still young boys ~~for~~ still for generations yet, and they will need jobs. But I realize you people don't have that problem. Your kids will probable run for governor or something to do with the State. They are to good to work in the woods.

Here is a few of the places that you are hurting: Dale, Ukiah, Long Creek, Monument, Sumpter, Granite, Baker and there is a lot more. This place is no place to be turned into a ghost town. Don't you think there is enough ghost towns already?

I know that were I live isn't much, but I like it. I'm ~~so~~ not the only person that thinks that way. These little towns have been here for a long time and I want them here that much longer if possible.

I hate your Idea's of the Wilderness Bill. I think it stinks →

This letter was written by

Cindy Thorpe

The Honorable Senator Hatfield
Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

Dear Senator Hatfield,

I would like my letter recorded in the hearing record on the Oregon Wilderness Bill -- H.R. 1149 in Bend, Oregon, on July 21, 1983.

I feel that any additional Wilderness in the State of Oregon should be limited to no more than that area recommended for further study by the RARE II process. Any additional area would deal a serious long-term economic blow to the State.

Specifically I am against any Wilderness in the North Fork John Day Area due to the tremendous economic hardship it would cause to the small timber dependent communities in the area.

Sincerely,

Joyce Woodell

Joyce Woodell
Dale Ranger Station
P. O. Box 7
Dale, OR 97880

The Honorable Senator Hatfield
Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

Dear Senator Hatfield,

I would like my letter recorded in the hearing record on the Oregon Wilderness Bill -- H.R. 1149 in Bend, Oregon, on July 21, 1983.

I am against adding any more Wilderness in the State of Oregon than was recommended by the Forest Service in the RARE II Study.

To claim, as does Congressman Weaver, that large amounts of new Wilderness will not hurt the Oregon economy is pure hogwash. Congressman Weaver claims that his bill will create new jobs in both the fishing and tourism industries and protects the timber industries' long-term economic vitality. Portions of this may be true, however, intuitively it seems to be a false logic to think that the increased tourism created by wilderness areas could make up for the loss of jobs in the timber industry. Think of it, if these large areas are such gold mines of tourism, why are there not guides and outfitters and others taking advantage of them now? There are far more tourist dollars spent on camping, picknicking, fishing, snowmobiling, biking and other recreational persuits allowed in roaded areas than on those limited activities allowed in wilderness areas.

To claim that this will protect the fishing industry seems strange when there are those who feel that managing streambeds instead of leaving them to nature's whim may enhance fisheries.

Weaver's claim that an annual loss of 250 million board feet of timber would add to the long term economic vitality of Oregon's timber industry is totally absurd. I feel that locking up vast acres of Oregon's natural resources will cost thousands of jobs and millions of dollars over the years.

With respect to specific areas in the Oregon Wilderness Bill -- H.R. 1149, I feel that none of the North Fork John Day area should be wilderness. Since the area recommended for further study in the RARE II study is heavily used by miners and motorcycle riders, I think this area should have some status other than wilderness. The small communities around the North Fork John Day area depend heavily on the timber industry for their survival. Any significant reduction in annual harvest from the National Forests would be a serious economic blow.

To summarize, I feel that any Oregon Wilderness Bill should be limited to no more than that area recommended for further study by the RARE II process. Specifically, I am against any wilderness in the North Fork John Day area.

Thank you,

CBWoodell

C. B. Woodell
P.O. Box 7
Dale, Oregon 97880

Dear Senator Hatfield,

I would like this letter recorded in the hearing recorder wilderness bill.

I am a mother of three, 4-6-8. This bill troubles me for we are having trouble making ends meet now. We worked 6 months the last 3 years. If this bill passes we will even have a harder time, for we can't afford to move anywhere else. We are also buying land witch won't do us much good either. We also have 2 of our kids bused 13 miles and they would have to go 45 miles and that to far for kids, and the roads during winter is bad. I feel all around it would be bad we have quite a few hunter's that come here, and that brings in busniss for the small store that carrys us when we are layed off. I hope you will take into consiteration these facts it would be appriciated, Thank you.

Ligaya Bernabe
Dale, Oregon 97880

Dale. Ore

13 July

Dear Honorable Sir's. as follows
President of United States Ronald Reagon
Sec Dept of Interior Mr Watt and his subtrants
of U.S Forestry Service. to Members of U.S
Legislature. Senate and House of Representatives
Note. to those members of the State of Oregon,
Honorable Governor Victor Atyeh his appointees
of State Lands Forestry. Parks. and et al
Honorable Oregon State Legislature
a special attention to Honorable Sen. Mark Hatfield
and Bob Packwood.

Dear Sirs

I hereby request that this letter be recorded in the hearing records and a permanent part thereof.

Having been born and raised in our [illegible] of the Blue Mountains, more specially, Scoggin Ridge 14 miles South of Pomeroy, Wa. Garfield County Wa and continued to live in the Blue's in County of Columbia until I left to travel over many of the Forests of the world I therefore felt qualified to make the following statements, being a recipient of Social Security and a pre World War II Citizen I've had these many years to observe many of the World's Forests and with discontent seeing our own forest utterly destroyed by what I

II Page

Term educated Idiots I.E. leaving our forest floors in such a mad scramble that man & beast can forage through it, leaving behind nothing but a trail of vermin, insects, and other parasites. Having learned in the past and by visual examination this only compounds the educated direction in which we're taking.

As for example let us take the forest that has been clear cut, cleaned and reseeded. We have found the new crops better in quality and at the same time sustaining our wildlife as it should be, further the drainage there from has not contaminated our rivers and streams placing algae and other parasites, which cause growth in our river bottoms; thereby reducing the oxygen levels to a point that food life for our fisheries are gone, this I call water pollution, a fine example of the above is in the slashing of extra growth and leaving it on our forest floors for further contamination, a further example can be cited among the European Nations where the have harvested the forest over hundreds of years and yet their regrowth have been of quality subject to only the weather with in that area, thus forest floors are clean and yet produce the necessary seedling growth which inturns sustains their Wild Life, I know I have hunted France and Germany.

I therefor question the senceablity of removing

III Page

Thousand of areas, placing it in our so called "Wilderness" - Why? to satisfy some educated idiot that he would like to have this land returned as God so placed, this surely is a backward step perhaps when this land was created most assuredly he hadn't gotten around to placing our greedy selfless numbers that have over run the forest and prior to the white man coming he saw fit that mother nature, and yes the original native burnt and cleared these areas.

And then if our would be Environmentalist have their way we are going to be faced with over mature forest bringing in more infestation of bugs and parasites falling on the forest floor, contaminating our streams and rivers building great fire hazards and reducing our wildlife.

Is this truly what we want to leave to our progeny yet to come, I truly fear that this isn't leaving to them a rightful place on this earth.

There are many ways that we can and should alleviate these many problems and at the same time remove so many of our now existing problems I.E.

1. To remove our unemployment problems take many off welfare and give our children and grandchildren an incentive to make America great and respected. Further

Dr. Page

Our many immigrants from other nations

could be given an opportunity for employment & the chance of finding what their new adopted home is truly all about. This can be accomplished if the powers that be see fit.

I would be most happy to oblige at their request.

Sincerely
A. J. Scoggin Sr.
Betty J. Scoggin

Note. Summer home add.
Dale Oregon 97880
Winter address Permanent
Box 579
Umatilla Or. 97882

To Senator Mark Hatfield.

Senator Hatfield
Being a concerned citizen of the United States and of the State of Oregon.
I would like my comments recorded in the hearing report
Why didn't the people who live in or near the proposed Wilderness area, get to vote on the Wilderness Bill?
I was under the impression the government was by the people for the people.
Not what the government wants to do with our lands.
The people should have the right to vote on things such as this
Do you realize how many people will have to move or run two households if another job is found?
Most of the people who live in this area are either loggers or Forest Service people, this so called Wilderness Bill, will cause nothing but hardships and Unemployment lines you wouldn't believe.
I cannot understand why almost one million dollars were poured into a sewer plant and new water lines at the Dale Ranger Station.
What a waste of the taxpayers money if the Wilderness bill goes through.
If most of the Dale Ranger Station personnel will have to transfer, this will also affect my job as janitor. I have worked there almost

[illegible] years.
What (the Wilderness bill will do is) Cut the Dale Stores business in half. It has been in the area since the 1800s.

The people of Dale and surrounding area should have the right to live an ordinary life. If the wilderness bill is passed there is nothing but acres and acres of bug killed lodgepole [illegible] that an elk can't go through. Is that what people will look back on and [illegible] a sad outfit to go see?

Also what about fire control? If a fire was started it would wipe out water sheds and everything in its way. Is that what the Senators and our Districts want?

There are already roads into the proposed wilderness area.

Doesn't the people of this great State have the right to vote bills such as this? Or do we have to be like the Communist Countrys, just sit back and let the government do as it pleases with our living hoods! or what we can or cannot do.

If you and the other Oregon Senators can't answer these questions, What are you doing as Senators for the good of Oregon. Please take a hard look as to what this so called Wilderness bill will do to the people of Eastern Oregon reconsider and argue against this Wilderness Bill and Vote No! And keep the people of Eastern Oregon Working!!

Thank you

Sincerely
Mrs Edith R Haner

7-16-1983

Dear Sen. Hatfield,

I would like this letter in the hearing records.

For the last six year my family + myself have been coming up to Olive Lake + camping for two to three weeks. each year.

Please there is enough wilderness area around this area, please keep the Olive Lake + the areas to be considered for wilderness area open so my children + grand children can enjoy this great area. There is so much history to be learned from this area + to be see dont take it away from us.

Mark T. Bland Jr

Donna L. Bland

216 E. 19th

Kennewick, Washington

99336

Dorothy M Denniston

1020 N B Pasco Wa

99301

July 19, 1983

Honorable Sen. Mark Hatfield
Concerning the Wilderness meeting
at Bend.

I am against more wilderness, as my husband is a small logger in this area, and would probably put us out of business. There is to much unemployment in this area now, this would put so many people out of work, this is something we do not need. People out of work tear our Country down instead of building it up.

Please Consider this side of the problem

Mrs Bonnie Chandler
Box 103
Elgin,
Ore

MORRILL LOGGING
P. O. Box 21
DALE, OREGON 97880
503-421-3080

Dear Sirs,

In regard to the proposed bill that would turn thousands of acres of Grant County in Eastern Oregon into a wilderness area , I would like to state that we appose the bill. It is my understanding that all proposed area would be cut off from all standard and modern mode of transportation for work, pleasure and even fire fighting.

This proposed area is not a spectacular wilderness sight such as Yosemite of California and other such spectacular areas of America very much worthy of preservation. Much of the proposed area consists of Lodge Pole. Lodge Pole is a pine tree that is small in diameter and tends to grow in large thick stands. It is most often used for chipping and making news paper out of as well as fencing and the largest ones for log homes as well as other various uses. A forest of Lodge Pole is one of the least attractive forests. A Lodge Pole forest tends to have a lot of trees down from the wind blowing them over, old age and dissease. This creates a lot of "pick-up-sticks" mixed with a lot of foliage on the ground. Of course, this creates a serious fire hazard. A certain amount of fire within natures territory is benificial but too much, too often, too long out of control often proves to be a catastrophy. A large fire completely out of control could do away with an entire area defeating both the desire of the pro-wilderness and the con-wilderness person.

Most of this proposed area consists of loggers, merchants, restauranteurs, ranchers, Forest Service, homemakers and students. Each of which will be affected by this wilderness bill if passed. A tremendous amount of logging will be eliminated. This would limit, if not in many cased destroy, logging jobs and businesses in this area as well as for people in numerous other areas of Oregon who spend part of the logging season living here for part of their yearly employment. Most of these people's working skills lie in the manual labor field. Many must rely on unemployment through part of the year as is. Without the logging industry in this area, most will have to resort to moving to the city for work. I don't believe that there are enough jobs in the city to put all the loggers involved in this area to work. That, of course, would mean more people for a longer period of time having to rely on unemployment. Perhaps eventually welfare. Costly to both state and federal taxes.

The merchants and restauteurs, of course, rely heavily on the loggers who would be forced to leave. They also rely heavily on game hunters and fishermen. Even though one will be albe to still hunt in the proposed willderness area, I don't think that all the ones who have come in the past with their jeeps, campers and motorhomes are, in this day and age, interested in backpacking in or riding a horse in to do their hunting and packing out their game. Even though there are a percentate of people (I myself included) who enjoy a backpacking and trailriding, one must admit we are now in the modern days of motorization. The amount of people in Oregon and other states who like to get out in Oregon's forest lands is numerous indeed. And it is obvious from mere observation that most prefer motoring in to packing in. The amount of people who do and would utilize this area on foot or horeback is small compared to the motorist. Therefore, limiting the recreation in this area to fewer instead of more people.

I believe that I am  safe in saying that the work and maintenance of the forest as a wilderness by the employees of the forest service whould be limited. Thereby, perhaps cutting the employment of the Dale Ranger Station to probably at least half. As I have seen it, most of the staff at the Dale Ranger Station deal with loggers, vacationers (in their motorized vehicles), fire fighting, managing grazing areas for ranchers of the area and general management of the forest. I understand that a wilderness calls for very little management since no one can go in by, or operate, a motor within it. The few backpackers and trailriders would seem to call for little management. And the inevitable fires would be left to burn out on their own-which can take much time and much land.

The wives and students of the area would have to depart the area, of course, with their employment hunting husbands and fathers. The school system, of course, would suffer tremendously with few students.

The ranchers in the area make good use of the forest lands by rangeing their cattle on it in the summertime. The government makes money off them for this service. But the rancher would be inclined not to utilize this service since they drive their cattle in by large truck fulls. Getting them from place to place on foot would be a major feat. Not to mention a big tie up on the one major highway (395) of Eastern Oregon.

Personally, this will be a big hardship on my husband I who four years ago sold everything we had in San Rafael, California to buy land on a river (which was no easy task since the government insists on controlling so much of it) and build our own home and start a new business. You might guess the business we chose was indeed logging. Since it is one of the major going businesses in the area and we have now all our money tied up in it, we would, of course, not be able to get much, if anything, out of it should we be forced to sell out and move to the city again where now one finds work scarce. With the forest being open to logging we are able to keep this business going and employ four employees, two truckers to haul and ourselves. That is eight people that would be out of work just from our little business if this wilderness act if approved. By the way, who do you suppose would be interested in buying our home and land as well as the other numerous homes and businesses in the area if the whole area comes to a screeching halt because of this wilderness act should it actually be approved! Here all these people would be stuck in their homes they can't sell with a dead business and no employment and no alternative to make a basic, supportive income.

Let me make one more point. If this area is left to its present status, many years from now this area will have changed little. A few more people, a few less mature trees. But basically the same. As the logging goes now, the forest service does such a controled job of managing it that after logging a sight enhances the area rather than destroying it and they often make sure that it is replanted. When we first got into logging we were concerned about the destruction that we had been programmed to expect. After having logged several sights now, we have gone back a year or so later and find that the logging sight was actually quite attractive with thinned out trees and some meadowy areas.

As far as the game situation, which I understand seems to be an issue with the fish and game organization, in regard to fish being too disturbed while spawning and other games being killed off, I believe that anything of that nature can without question, be controlled without turning the area into a wilderness. The length of hunting and fishing season can be changed - as well as frequency and the timing. And I am sure that experts in that field can come up with other ideas in order to allow hunting and fishing to be enjoyed and still control the population.

We ask that you seriously consider voting this wilderness bill down.

Thank you,

F Morrill Rebecca Morrill

Frank Morrill and Rebecca Morrill

July 8, 1983

To.

Senator Mark Hatfield
Sub Comm. of Energy + Natural Resources:

I would like this letter as part of hearing records:

We strongly oppose this,
The Oregon wilderness Bill 1983 (H.R. 1149)

Reason #1,

The industry that will be hit the hardest, "Specifically the harvest of timber". The wilderness Bill, will effect these counties, Wallowa
Baker
Union
Grant
Morrow

These counties alone will suffer a,
Gross Income Economic Loss of $57, 243, 207.
Annual Household Income Loss of $18, 147, 418.

The state of oregon and these 5 counties are dependent upon their resource bases, Timber, Livestock, Mineral, Fishery, Recreational

-2-

Industries.

"Mainly effected will be the timber Industry". I'm repeating this point because 90% of available sawtimber is on National forestlands. Infact all of land areas are federally owned.

Reason #2,

Federal law allows that 25% of all federal timber receipts be returned to county governments.

The law specifies that 25% of those funds be returned to counties to be used FOR Schools.

Direct impact to both county govt's, and Local Schools will be measurable. The Oregon Wilderness Bill 1983, will stop the flow of these funds.

Reason #3,

If this bill is passed by your committee, it will bring forth, —, Thousands of job losses and depress many oregon dependent families.

This bill will not provide any benefit our state economicly!

Therefore please befriend our land

and the citzens from the state in which you were elected and aided by! Let us not become the forgotten!

Signed,
J. D. Holady
K. R. Holady
Wes Holady
[illegible] Shaffer
Chris Brosma
James J. Holady
Burt McMillan
Jeff Shank
Sam Humbert
Rick [illegible]
Kevin Arnzen
Don Humbert
[illegible]
Jim Stafford
Harold [illegible]
Marie A. [illegible]

7/20/83

Senator Mark Hatfield;
Dear Sir;

I would like this paper as part of the Hearing Record.

I feel the Wilderness Area (HB.1149) proposed for the North Fork of the John Day River of Eastern Oregon is a trespass on our American Heritage. Freedom of use of Our Public Lands.

The Miners will be forced out, after spending untold millions of dollars.

The Loggers will be losing Millions of feet of timber.

The Dale Ranger Sta. will lose 80% of staff. U.S.F.S. has spent Millions in the last 3 years in Housing, new Water System, new Sewage Disposal system. Which be wasted. The loss of personell could be fatal to our Area Grocery and Service station, Garage and saw shop and Laundromat Vital services for all of us.

If this sounds like a plea for HELP, believe me it is.

Very Truly Yours
Joseph J. Paul
Box 51
Dale, Or. 97880

Rod Britt Construction, Inc.
P.O. Box 86
Pilot Rock, Or. 97868

Senator Mark Hatfield
Committee on Energy & Natural Resources
Room 362 Dirksen Bldg
Washington D.C. 20510

July 19, 1983

Dear Senator Hatfield,

We would like to inform you how the Wilderness Bill would personally affect us.

We employ 8-10 men on our construction crew, building Forest Service roads for logging.

If the Wilderness Bill is passed, it would greatly affect our future & undoubtedly call for a cut-back on employees.

We would greatly appreciate your full consideration on all views of this subject and make a decision based on the most good for the most people in Oregon.

Please include this letter as part of the official hearing testimony record on the Oregon Wilderness Bill.

Thank you.

Sincerely,
Rod Britt

Dale, Oregon
July 19,1983

Senator Mark O. Hatfield
475 Cottage N.E.
Salem, Oregon 97301

Dear Sir;

There are many reason as to why I don't want the North Fork of the John Day River up into Wilderness.

First the timber waste is number one reason. Timber is like a garden you have to take care of it when it is ripe or the trees will die and fall to the ground makeing a maze to where the deer and elk can not get through it let alone a hiker. If the animals can no longer make this there home they will leave. This brings me to another reason the forest should be left like it is. The people of Dale depend on hunting and fishing to make the biggest part of thire living. If the deer and elk leave and the water is so full of trees the fish cannot swim and spawn that is going to take the lively hood for the people of Dale. The county depends on monies from the forest that is harvest to help supply them so they can fix our roads. The schools also depend on money from the forset harvested. Our schools are already at there limits from taxes from the people that they can't get more money from them to take up the slack from the Forest. To me it is such a waste and hardship on our people that live in the area. We that live there would have to find jobs other places and with jobs as they are it would make alot of people on unemployment.

It is too bad that you Senators and other Law makers can't come see our beatifull county like it is maybe you would not want to take it all away.

Also the fire possibility would be very great. Look at Idaho, the fires they have each year in their Wilderness. Why can't we learn from other states mistakes? Califorina people don't like there wilderness they can't do anything in them.

Once again why waste all our resources by turning this area into a Wilderness.

Sincerely,

Mary Corley

**Klamath Basin Audubon Society**
*P.O. Box 354 • Klamath Falls, Oregon 97601*

July 20, 1983

Dear Senator Hatfield,

My name is Glen Ardt. I'm a habitat biologist and I'm here to speak in behalf of the Klamath Basin Audubon Society in support of adding 3.4 million acres of de facto wilderness to Oregon's National Wilderness System. We feel that anything less than this will be disasterous to sensative fish and wildlife habitat, watershed integrity, ecosystem integrity, research values and recreational values. Essentially, we are asking you to set aside five percent of Oregon's land that is capable of producing timber. As you know this is a mere remanent of Oregon's original forests.

Conservationists have pointed out that wilderness designation will provide for old-growth dependent fish and wildlife species. It will provide watershed and ecosystem integrity. It will provide research opportunities and maintain a ready supply of genetic materials for future use. Finally wilderness designation will provide long term recreational values which in the long run will help to maintain Oregon's economy.

On the other hand if these lands are opened up for timber removal, all of the wilderness qualities listed above will be lost; most likely forever. Economically timber removal in most of the areas will be on a deficit bases due to the high cost of road building in steep unstable soils. Also recreational losses and environmental degradation will indirectly lead to further costs to the public.

**Klamath Basin Audubon Society**
P.O. Box 354 • Klamath Falls, Oregon 97601

It's baffling to hear the timber industry cry out that they need 99.5% of the potential timber producing lands in order to survive. Where in reality they are defaulting on existing timber removal contracts and they are slow to use timber management practices that would produce all their timber needs on the lands already available to them.

Isn't it about time we ask ourselves how much de facto wilderness does Oregon's economy really need instead of the old refrain "How much wilderness is too much?"

With these thoughts in mind we want to place special emphasis on five areas that ring the Klamath Basin.

First is the 141,013 acre Sky Lakes area. It is readily available to a large population of Southern Oregon residents. It's main attrations are its scenic values, fishing opportunities and traditional elk hunts. Elimination of the lower elevation submarginal timber lands from wilderness designation would result in loss of old-growth dependent species and fragile portions of the Rogue River headwater tributaries.

Second is the 4,500 acre Mountain Lake Additions. These additions, including Little Aspen Butte and a small BLM area, would increase the value and integrity of the area by providing protection to fragile springs, headwater areas and heavily used accipitor habitat. These additions would also provide a boundary that is geographically manageable.

Third is the 7,825 acre Coleman Rim area. It is an outstanding ponderosa pine ecosystem that supports several wildlife species including sensative species such as the marten, fisher and pileated woodpecker. Several springs are also found throughout the area creating a mosaic of diverse habitat types. These habitat types provide a variety of recreational opportunities.

Fourth is the 13,615 acre Deadhorse Rim area. It is made up of dense whitebark pine and lodgepole pine stands, that are intermixed by several stands of old-growth ponderosa pine. Due to this unique vegetative structure this area will support marten, fisher, pileated woodpeckers and other old-growth dependent species. This area also has outstanding recreational values that could be tapped for economic gains.

Last is the 4,730 acre Gearhart Mountain Wilderness Additions. These additions would protect several miles of riparian habitat that are heavily used by a great number of fish and wildlife species. The additions would also provide a managable geographic boundary rather than the hard to find straight section lines currently being used.

Thank-you for your time. Your support of the addition of 3.4 million acres of de facto wilderness to Oregon's National Wilderness System would greatly be appreciated.

Klamath County ~ Board of Commissioners
COURTHOUSE ANNEX — 503-882-2501 — KLAMATH FALLS, OREGON 97601

July 19, 1983

The Honorable Mark Hatfield
U.S. Senator
Senate Energy & Natural Resources Committee

Dear Senator Hatfield:

On behalf of Klamath County, we appreciate you taking time to hear our testimony on H.R. 1149. A prior commitment prevents my attending the hearing in Bend.

In 1978, Klamath County citizens spent many hours arriving at a consensus on the RARE II issue. You have been sent another copy of those recommendations under separate cover. The Sky Lakes area is addressed on page 21 of that report. Those recommendations are still as valid today as they were then. To restrict other areas and not encourage multiple use is an injustice to them.

It is difficult for me, personally, to support 300,000 more acres for wilderness. I am definitely opposed to the approximate 1.2 million acres. The maps have not been drawn. When they are, perhaps the acreage will be 1.5 or 1.7 million. Many of the areas being considered for wilderness do not meet the criteria for such but do have high value in other uses. Only if the areas are legitimately wilderness should they be included. The loss of these lands to wilderness will have many adverse effects on our economy. A few of these are the loss of jobs, the loss of revenue to the counties, and loss in personal income.

Only through managed forests do we enhance fisheries and wildlife. The streams are not helped by allowing fallen trees to lay across them obstructing the flow. Elk must have cleared meadows.

The reason so many give for having wilderness areas are not realistic. There is no solution better than "managed multiple use" for our forests.

Recreation is one of the best reasons for multiple use but it should not be limited to just those who have the time and energy to walk. Those who want to ride should be given some consideration.

One of my main concerns about the present definitions of wilderness is the restrictions it places on mining. Most certainly, new mining operations will be necessary for development.

There are many more reasons for opposing H.R. 1149. The authors of the bill seemed to find it easy to give away, or rather lock up, the territory in Eastern Oregon.

I respectfully request that "studying" the issue should stop with time and dollars being spent in reforestation efforts for future multiple use.

Sincerely,

Nell Kuonen

Nell Kuonen
Chairman of the Board

Hart Lake Water Users
P.O. Box 351
Lakeview, OR 97630

July 20, 1983

Senator Mark O. Hatfield
Room 114, Pioneer Courthouse
Portland, Oregon 97204

Dear Senator Hatfield:

On behalf of the Hart Lake Water Users I have been asked to submit the following in opposition to the inclusion of Coleman Rim in the Fremont National Forest as part of the wilderness system under the Oregon Wilderness Legislation (HR 1149) which is now pending before your committee.

The Hart Lake Water Users are ranchers located in North Warner Valley which, although approximately 50 miles from the Coleman Rim, would be directly adversely impacted by a wilderness designation of Coleman Rim.

As I am sure you know, the agricultural segment of our country is in deep financial trouble. One of the problems that compounds the situation for agriculturists in the state of Oregon is the heavy burden placed upon them by property taxes. One of the few reliefs available from that burden is the offset provided by federal forest fees. Therefore, maximizing federal forest fees to the county is essential, not only to enable the schools, roads, and county government to be properly funded, but to relieve the real property tax burden of the agriculturists.

I am sure you have insight into this problem because of your experience as Governor and Secretary of State of Oregon. As you are no doubt aware, the Oregon Legislature was not able to agree on any solution to this problem during its 1983 session. Therefore, the tax burden remains.

As the Coleman Rim is in the Lakeview working circle of the Federal Sustained Yield Unit, the ability to harvest the timber upon the property directly effects every property owner in Lake County. Also, as agriculturists, the Hart Lake Water Users remain concerned about single purpose use for special interests which is further compounded by the fact that the special interests are invariably not local.

The multiple use concept has in fact worked, and will continue to work as long as Congress does not allow the valuable renewable resources to be locked up.

The argument by those seeking wilderness designation is that the area is unique. This we know of our own personal knowledge, is not the case. While there may be old growth timber in the area, to hold that this means it is subject to being designated as wilderness would have the absurd result of victimizing the people in Lake County due to good management practices being followed by the local personnel of the Fremont National Forest.

Because of the existence of the working circle, the only one left in the state of Oregon, good management can be exercised, but only if the available timber is not subject to sudden and arbitrary disruption.

Therefore, the designation of Coleman Rim as wilderness would do violence to the concept, not only of multiple use, but also to the specific purpose for which the Lakeview Federal Sustained Yield Unit was established.

You will note that a copy of this letter is also being sent to Senator Packwood and Congressman Smith so they will be aware of our concerns involving this matter.

Thank you again for your attention to this matter.

Sincerley yours,

Jim C Lynch

JIM C. LYNCH,
Secretary

cc: Senator Bob Packwood
Congressman Bob Smith

**LAKEVIEW WATER USERS, INCORPORATED**
LAKEVIEW, OREGON

July 20, 1983

Senator Mark O. Hatfield
Room 114, Pioneer Courthouse
Portland, Oregon 97204

Dear Senator Hatfield:

Please find attached a Resolution adopted unanimously by the Board of Directors of the Lakeview Water Users, Inc. on July 9, 1983, in opposition of the Coleman Rim area of the Fremont National Forest being designated wilderness as is now proposed by the Oregon Wilderness Bill (H.R. 1149).

Sincerely yours,

Hollie Cannon

HOLLIE CANNON, Manager

## RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, Lakeview Water Users, Inc. is a water district corporation providing irrigation water to 132 agricultural operations involving approximately 10,000 acres; and,

WHEREAS, the ability of agricultural operations to continue to function in economically viable situations is threatened by undue reliance upon property taxation within the state of Oregon to provide basic needs such as schools, roads and county services; and,

WHEREAS, an offset against such property taxes is provided by Forest Service fees made available to the county for such services; and,

WHEREAS, legislation now pending in the U. S. Senate would place Coleman Rim of the Fremont National Forest in wilderness status, thereby decreasing the amount of funds being returned to the community; and,

WHEREAS, such wilderness designation would be in conflict with the multiple use concept which has allowed maximum use of areas consistent with their inherent characteristics; and,

WHEREAS, Coleman Rim has no unique wilderness characteristics;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Board of Directors of the Lakeview Water Users, Inc. formally oppose the wilderness designation of Coleman Rim under the proposed Oregon Wilderness Act (H.R. 1149), or any other legislation.

ADOPTED by unanimous vote this 9th day of July, 1983.

John Conroy

John Conroy Secretary

OFFICE OF THE
**LAKE COUNTY EDUCATION SERVICE DISTRICT**

FRED ARCHER, SUPERINTENDENT
STANLEY A. WONDERLEY, DIR. SPEC. SERV. & CRRIC.
JUANITA A. ANDERSON, BUSINESS MANAGER

118 S. E ST.
LAKEVIEW, OREGON 97630
PHONE 947-3371

July 14, 1983

Senator Mark O. Hatfield
322 Hart Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

PUBLIC DOLLAR LOSS IF H.R. 1149 PASSES THE SENATE

The E.S.D. Board and most School Boards in Lake County have asked me to express their concern with the School Dollar Loss if H.R. 1149, which includes Coleman Rim, is considered in the Wilderness Bill.

Lake County's largest School District has already closed one school - cut programs to a very minimum - has reduced staff at all levels - cut several sports programs - and still cannot pass a School Levy.

If as projected, Lake County's cutting circle would lose 5% of the annual harvest, which is estimated for 1983-84 to be $15,053,000, roads and schools would lose over $188,162 or approximately .86 per thousand on 1982-83 County Assessment. This would make additional tax burden on our taxpayers who most are now in the 15.55 to 23.32 tax range per thousand.

Coleman Rim can best be used as a multi-use area, serving not only the Lumber Industry but recreation and grazing.

Please, before locking up Coleman Rim, consider the tax burden that you will be placing on the taxpayers and depriving our Lake County Citizens of forest fees - that could and would be used for roads and schools.

Sincerely,

Fred Archer.

Fred Archer, Superintendent
Lake County E.S.D.

ddr

*Town of Lakeview*
525 FIRST ST. NORTH
LAKEVIEW, OREGON 97630

June 30, 1983

Senator Mark O. Hatfield
322 Hart Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Coleman Rim & Wilderness Bill (H.R. 1149)

Dear Senator Hatfield:

As you are aware Lake County offers timber and ranching as prime major industries. The United States Forest Service's biological potential inventory review reveals a probability of a 10-12% annual cut back and coupled with the proposed Coleman Rim Wilderness Bill passage would produce a devastating impact on Lake County's already economically depressed area.

This bill, if passed would lock out 6,620 acres of prime forest land, would create considerable jobs loss, decrease the gross economic activity, reduce the timber working circle, which in turn causes loss to other business and high cost to those individuals who would be remaining in the area by higher taxes. Timber receipts loss will reduce funds for roads and school support.

We just cannot afford this bill.

Sincerely,

Lane Thornton
L. Lane Thornton, Mayor

Del Lepley
Del Lepley, Councilman

Jack Pendleton
Jack Pendleton, Councilman

Roehl Watts
Roehl Watts, Councilman

Fred Gerber
Fred Gerber, Councilman

cc: President Reagan
Senator Bob Smith
Senator Bob Packwood

LLT:de

SCHADLER RANCH, INC.
VYA, NEVADA
VIA BOX 55
ADEL, OREGON 97620

July 11, 1983

Honorable Mark O. Hatfield
322 Hart Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

ATTENTION; Thomas Imeson

Dear Senator Hatfield:

Schadler Ranch, Inc. would be directly and adversly affected by designation of Coleman Rim in the Fremont National Forest as Wilderness. The proposal to eliminate three million board feet from the allowable annual cut will increase our proportionate share of basic school support, county government funding and state government support. The few services we now receive from government will be decreased.

Schools and roads are our most essential services. Both are beyong the resources of any individual. Timber and agriculture provide the bulk of the funding for both through timber sales receipts and property taxes. The bulk of the support for Wilderness originates in Western Oregon. The bulk of Wilderness users come from outside the area. The Fremont National Forest and Lake County have already contributed the Gearheart Wilderness Area and one addition with the resultant loss of revenue from abandoned grazing leases, prohibited timber sales and decreased recreational activity. We are now facing increased taxation to offset another addition to Gearheart. Loss of the timber severence tax to Oregon will result in increased taxation to land owners and agricultural business. We find this latest proposal extreme in its burdensomeness.

We have long-running experience with long-term cooperative planning and management of public resources. We supported the concept of the Federal Sustained Unit or working circle. It has provided stability to Lakeview, Paisley and Lake County. The Coleman Rim proposal is a disincentive to participation in Federal land management and policy because it breaks into the working circle in the interest of one group which is not locally based or supported.

The Fremont Forest practices multiple use management ot accomodate recreational needs. Fremont Forest has managed the Federal Sustained Unit to optimize timber growth. The existence of old growth forest in the Coleman Rim Area is due partly to forest management objectives for sustained yield. We find it objectionable to use an example of responsible resource management as the justification for withdrawing five percent of the yield from multiple use and sustained yield management.

Thank you for your consideration of these points. Schadler Ranch strongly urges you to make a strong stand in favor of long term cooperative planning and management of the National forest by defending the integrety of the Federal Sustained Unit. Please oppose the Coleman Rim Area designation for Wilderness.

Sincerely

Jean Snider Schadler

RE: The Coleman Rim and Wilderness Bill HR 1149

We, the undersigned Board of Directors, acting on behalf of the Lake County Farm Bureau, oppose the inclusion of the Coleman Rim area in the Wilderness Bill HR 1149, and ask that this area be excluded from the bill.

The waste of all the timber on the Coleman Rim will be a severe economic loss of jobs, taxes, lumber, and revenue for every person in Lake County, as the estimated harvest is three million board feet per year.

Furthermore, the reforestation that follows a logging operation will mean millions to the generations to come.

The U.S.F.S. did not recommend this area as a potential wilderness area in their RARE II analysis, and we, as a local organization strongly urge you to vote to delete the Coleman Rim area in Lake County Oregon from the proposed HB 1149.

Clarence Tracy Legislative Comm.
David L. [illegible] Pres.
William J. Hoffman — Director
Robert T. Harms - Vice Pres.

Note: Copies sent to President Reagan, Senators Hatfield and Packwood, Thomas Imeson, Don Shullanberg and Jim Black of the Oregon Farm Bureau.

TALL MAN ROCK CHIPPERS
Lakeview, Oregon 97630

July 14, 1983

Senator Mark O. Hatfield
322 Hart Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Hatfield:

Re: Oregon Wilderness Act of 1983, H. R. 1149

We, the members of the Tall Man Rock Chippers, strongly oppose the passage of H. R. 1149.

We have a membership of 50 people, living in and around Lakeview, and engaged in various occupations. We see this bill as a definite threat to all of us.

Lakeview has been classified as a depressed area, and the reduction of income due to timber loss, if this bill passes will not improve the situation. We do not have that many jobs available to Lakeview residents and the loss of jobs in the mills will hurt the town severely.

We strongly urge that you vote against this bill.

Sincerely,

TALL MAN ROCK CHIPPERS

Don Deidrich

Don Deidrich, V. P.

**Blue Mountain Hospital District**
170 Ford Road
John Day, Oregon 97845

July 15, 1983

Senator Mark Hatfield
Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee

c/o Tom Imeson
Room 107 Pioneer Courthouse
555 S. W. Yamhill
Portland, Oregon 97205

Dear Senator Hatfield:

I wish to go on record as opposing the Oregon Wilderness Bill HR 1149 as it is presently written.

I feel that good land management is more advantageous to people and animals alike than designated wilderness areas.

As to the Strawberry Wilderness in Grant County, only the areas around the lakes are used. The balance of the Wilderness area is under used and accessable only to a very small, select group of people.

The adverse effect on the economy of a lumber intense State, such as Oregon should be foremost in your mind.

Sincerely,

Donna Krausse
Mrs. Donna Krausse
Administrator

DK/ap

Dear Senator Hatfield,

My name is Truman Carter and I am a member of the Powder River Sportsmen. I have hunted elk in the North Fork of the John Day for over 40 years, with rifle and bow. Most of my hunting was above Peavy Cabin in the upper reaches of the river and its tributaries.

In all those years, I have found that this area afforded excellent elk hunting, especially on the S.W. facing slopes. There, the open hillsides and timbered draws of Cunningham Creek and other tributaries furnished excellent habitat and an opportunity for a hunter to bag an elk.

If the number of hunters created too much hunting pressure the elk simply crossed the canyon and found excellent escapement in the steep and densely wooded N.E. slopes.

The North Fork of the John Day wilderness complex of 400,000 acres provides year round habitat for elk and other wildlife, thus affording varied recreational opportunities. The upper portions are so steep that any attempts to harvest the timber would create erosion of the soil and destroy much of the elk habitat and escapement from hunters.

The headwaters of the North Fork are bounded on the East by the Elkhorn Ridge which makes a sharp turn at Columbia Hill thus also forming the southern boundary. A Forest Service trail traverses this ridge from Anthony Lakes on the north to Columbia Hill. An old mining road connects the trail and follows the crest of the ridge on the south to the old Imperial and Last Chance mines. These are of great historical interest. I would like to see this area set aside as wilderness to protect the recreational, historical and big game resources.

I would also like to testify in favor of the Strawberry Wilderness additions. I have bow hunted the East Fork and Wall Creek areas since 1957. The outstanding features of this area are:

1. It contains one of the largest stands of virgin ponderosa pine forests in the United States.
2. The wall like rock formations that give Wall Creek its name.
3. Most of this area is a true wilderness.

Senator Hatfield, I hope that we can have your support on these wilderness additions.

Sincerely,

Truman C. Carter

Vince Naughton
Rt. 1 Box 1445
La Grande, Oregon 97850

July 19, 1983

Senator Mark Hatfield
Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
114 Pioneer Courthouse
Portland,Oregon 97204

Dear Senator;

I would like this letter included as part of the testimony on the Oregon Wilderness Bill.

I don't feel we need any more wilderness. The most scenic areas have been set aside, natural boundaries have been set that are half-way manageable. This bill is merely adding acres.

This morning I sketched the Weaver boundary in relation to the present boundary in the Middle Fork of Catherine Creek. It would make a mid-slope boundary which would be unmanageable. Much of the area is roaded and has been logged before. I thought these types of areas were unfit for wilderness. Why change the standards?

I say enough is enough; we need to maintain our timber base which will benefit the American people, not change it into characterless wilderness which will be used little, or by no one.

Sincerely,

Vincent J Naughton

Vince J. Naughton

**LAKEVIEW WATER USERS, INCORPORATED**
LAKEVIEW, OREGON

July 20, 1983

Senator Mark O. Hatfield
Room 114, Pioneer Courthouse
Portland, Oregon 97204

Dear Senator Hatfield:

Please find attached a Resolution adopted unanimously by the Board of Directors of the Lakeview Water Users, Inc. on July 9, 1983, in opposition of the Coleman Rim area of the Fremont National Forest being designated wilderness as is now proposed by the Oregon Wilderness Bill (H.R. 1149).

Sincerely yours,

Hollie Cannon

HOLLIE CANNON, Manager

# RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, Lakeview Water Users, Inc. is a water district corporation providing irrigation water to 132 agricultural operations involving approximately 10,000 acres; and,

WHEREAS, the ability of agricultural operations to continue to function in economically viable situations is threatened by undue reliance upon property taxation within the state of Oregon to provide basic needs such as schools, roads and county services; and,

WHEREAS, an offset against such property taxes is provided by Forest Service fees made available to the county for such services; and,

WHEREAS, legislation now pending in the U. S. Senate would place Coleman Rim of the Fremont National Forest in wilderness status, thereby decreasing the amount of funds being returned to the community; and,

WHEREAS, such wilderness designation would be in conflict with the multiple use concept which has allowed maximum use of areas consistent with their inherent characteristics; and,

WHEREAS, Coleman Rim has no unique wilderness characteristics;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Board of Directors of the Lakeview Water Users, Inc. formally oppose the wilderness designation of Coleman Rim under the proposed Oregon Wilderness Act (H.R. 1149), or any other legislation.

ADOPTED by unanimous vote this 9th day of July, 1983.

John Conroy

John Conroy Secretary

Ride 'em Cowboy!
LAKE COUNTY FAIR & ROUND-UP
Saturday, Sunday & Labor Day
LAKEVIEW, OREGON

July 20, 1983

Senator Mark O. Hatfield
322 Hart Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Hatfield

This letter is written to add our support to the unaminous opposition by Lake County, Oregon to further Wilderness expansion in Oregon and especially to the Coleman Rim addition to Wilderness.

We see no point to additional Wilderness and feel the addition of Coleman Rim especially will do great harm to the economy in our area.

Sincerely

Bill Warner

Bill Warner, President

Elaine Messner

Elaine Messner, Co-Secretary

Skip Thornton

Skip Thornton, Co-Secretary
Representing the Lake County Round-up Association

## STATEMENT OF TESTIMONY

of

MARIE C. LESTER

UNION COUNTY COMMISSIONER

UNION COUNTY, OREGON

I AM MARIE C. LESTER, COUNTY COMMISSIONER FOR UNION COUNTY AND A REPRESENTATIVE OF THAT GOVERNING BODY. I ALSO REPRESENT THE COALITION OF NORTHEAST OREGON COUNTY GOVERNMENTS.

WE HAVE JOINED TOGETHER IN AN EFFORT TO STUDY AND DEVELOP FACTUAL STATISTICS THAT WILL SHOW THE IMPACT THAT H.R. 1149 WILL HAVE UPON OUR LOSS IN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY. CIRCULATED AMONG YOU ARE MAPS THAT SHOW THE DESIGNATED PROPOSED WILDERNESS AREAS AND THE DEVELOPED STATISTICS THAT WILL RESULT IF H.R. 1149 WERE PUT INTO EFFECT.

PLEASE NOTE THAT THESE STATISTICS HAVE BEEN DEVELOPED FROM THE U.S.D.A. IMPLAN ANALYSIS SYSTEM, AND HAVE BEEN PREVIOUSLY SUBMITTED IN TESTIMONY GIVEN TO SENATOR HATFIELD AT THE BEND OREGON HEARINGS.

WITH THE SUPPORT OF THE COUNTY GOVERNMENTS OF NORTHEAST OREGON, I SAY TO YOU THAT H.R. 1149 IS NOT A GOOD BILL AND I SITE 3 REASONS.

1. H.R. 1149 DOES NOT FOLLOW THE CRITERIA SET FORTH IN DESIGNATING WILDERNESS, ACCORDING TO THE 1964 WILDERNESS ACT. THE AREAS DESIGNATED IN H.R. 1149 ARE PRIME PRODUCING TIMBERED AREAS IN MOST ALL CASES. THEY ARE LANDS OF OUR NATIONS GREATEST RENEWABLE RESOURCES.

2. H.R. 1149 IS IN DIRECT OPPOSITION TO THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM THAT HAS BEEN ESTABLISED FOR THE ENTIRE STATE OF OREGON BY GOVERNOR VICTOR ATIYEH. OUR STATE HAS BEEN STRANGLED FOR YEARS BY A PRE-ESTABLISHED THEME THAT HAS STAGNATED ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

BECAUSE OF A DEVASTATED ECONOMY, WE NOW HAVE BEGUN TO DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT A PROGRESSIVE ATTITUDE TOWARD ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. GOVERNOR ATIYEH CREATED A 'MARKETING OREGON' INCENTIVE WHICH IS PREVAILING THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE STATE. H.R. 1149 IS A DICHOTOMY OF THAT INTENT. THE RESURGANCE OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT MUST NOT BE CURTAILED IN OREGON.

3. THE ECONOMIC ACTIVITY LOSS IMPACT THAT WILL BE CREATED BY H.R. 1149 IS ASTRONOMICAL. THE STATISTICS PROVE THAT THE STATE OF OREGON WILL SUFFER GROSS ECONOMIC ACTIVITY LOSS OF $539,000,000. DOLLARS ANNUALLY. OUR NORTH-EAST OREGON COUNTIES WILL SUFFER A GROSS ECONOMIC ACTIVITY LOSS OF $85,000,000 DOLLARS ANNUALLY.

THE WALLOWA-WHITMAN NATIONAL FOREST, WHICH IS IN MY OWN AREA, HAS LOST TO WILDERNESS DESIGNATION OF OVER 400,000 ACRES AND H.R. 1149 WILL ADD ANOTHER 104,149 ACRES TO MAKE A TOTAL 504,820 IN WILDERNESS DESIGNATION.

I KNOW THIS TIMBER LAND. IT IS MY BACKYARD. MY FAMILY STARTED HUNTING AND FISHING HERE IN THE VERY BEGINNING OF THE 1900's AND WE STILL DO SO TODAY. IT IS MY HUCKLEBERRY PATCHES AND MY MUSHROOM GATHERING AREA. I OBSERVE THE WILDLIFE AND WILL ALWAYS THRILL AT THE SIGHT OF AN ELK HERD OR OF THE DEER THAT I CONSISTANTLY SEE AS I TRAVEL THE MOUNTAIN ROADS. MAINLY, I OBSERVE THE GOOD TIMBER STANDS, OUR MOST VALUED RENEWABLE RESOURCE. I OBSERVE THAT GOOD TIMBER MANAGEMENT ENHANCES, NOT ONLY THE FUTURE PRODUCTION OF LUMBER, BUT IT ENRICHES AREAS FOR ELK AND DEER HERDS. MANAGED TIMBER KEEPS THE STREAMS, THAT I FLY-FISH IN, CLEAR OF BLOCKAGE FROM NATURES DAMS OF FALLEN TREES.

MANAGED AREAS OF TIMBER LAND REMOVES THE MOUNTAIN SLIDES THAT NATURE CREATES WITH NO HELP FROM MAN.

TIMBER IS NATURES WAY OF LETTING MAN PROVIDE AN ESSENTIAL ITEM FOR THE NEED OF ALL OF MANKIND AND OUR MODE OF LIVING.

WE HAVE A HYDRO-ELECTRIC PROJECT SERVING ONE AREA OF OUR COUNTY WITH PART OF ITS SOURCE OF WATER SUPPLY STEMING IN THE PROPOSED H.R. 1149 AREA. THE ADDITION OF H.R. 1149 WOULD DETER THE MAINTENANCE OF WATER GATES WITH MECHANIZED EQUIPMENT, IT WOULD DETER USING CHAIN SAWS TO KEEP DITCHES FREE OF FALLEN TREES AND WE WOULD BE PROHIBITED TO ACCESS EXCEPT BY FOOT OR BY HORSEBACK.

THE STATISTICS PRESENTED WILL PROVE THE REASONING WHY MANAGED LANDS ARE A MORE REASONABLE WAY TO PRESERVE ONE OF NATURES GREATEST RENEWABLE RESOURCES.

PLEASE TAKE INTO CONSIDERATION THAT STATISTICS PROVIDED ARE BASED ONLY ON THE TIMBER INDUSTRY AND DO NOT CONSIDER THE IMPORTANT FACTS AND STATISTICS PROVIDED BY THE AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY, THE MINERAL INDUSTRY, THE RECREATION INDUSTRY ALL OF WHICH CONSTITUTE A VERY IMPORTANT ROLE IN THE NEED TO DEFEAT H.R. 1149.

IF YOU WILL PLEASE CONSIDER THE THREE POINTS I HAVE MADE AS TO WHY H.R. 1149 IS NOT IN ACCORDANCE WITH JUSTIFIABLE REASONING FOR ADDED WILDERNESS, THE REPRESENTATIVES OF NORTHEAST OREGON WILL BE MOST APPRECIATIVE.

## OREGON'S LOCKED STORE HOUSE

Oregon's natural resources provide a wide spectrum of goods and services for the entire nation. Over 50% of Oregon's land base is in public ownership and managed by various federal and state agencies. Therefore, public land management decisions will directly impact the types/quantities of goods produced and thus the economic stability of our state.

- Designated Oregon Wilderness Areas (YELLOW) comprise over 1.2 million acres that encompass productive forestlands, mineral claims, energy, livestock grazing and recreation opportunities.
- Proposed (HR 1149) Wilderness Areas (RED) would encompass an additional 1,260,849 acres of which 73% are productive forestlands, produce 242.7 million board feet of annual programmed harvest, contain several thousand mineral claims, 100,462 acres of leased gas, oil and geothermal resources, permitted livestock grazing and dispersed motorized recreation opportunities.
- Over $539,000,000 annually in gross economic activity would be lost statewide if all wilderness areas proposed in HR 1149 were to be designated. This accounts for only the reduction in Programmed Harvest level and does not consider mineral, energy, grazing and dispersed motorized recreation reductions. (USDA Implan Analysis System)
- Over $178,000,000 annually in household income would be lost statewide. Local businesses, cities, counties and schools are directly effected by this reduction in household income. (USDA Implan Analysis System)

# NORTHEAST OREGON

Baker, Crook, Grant, Harney, Morrow, Umatilla, Union, Wallowa & Wheeler Counties

WILDERNESS - An Issue of Economic Survival, Community Stability and Distributive Equity

Our northeast Oregon counties contain critical mineral deposits and important forage, wildlife, fisheries, recreation and timber resources. These productive renewable resources provide nearly the sole foundation for economic stability of our resource-dependent communities.

- Over 61% of our counties' land base is nonforest and unproductive forests which provide livestock and agriculture opportunities. 39% of our lands are classified as productive forestland. (1980 Oregon Timber Supply Assessment)
- Over 75% of the productive forestlands and nearly 85% of the available timber inventory within the counties is on National Forest System lands. (1980 Oregon Timber Supply Assessment)
- A majority of mineral claims within these counties are located on National Forest and BLM lands.
- Over 40% of Oregon's current designated wilderness acreage is already located within these counties.

These productive resources are being managed under a sustained yield and environmentally sound direction. Since the environment is being protected, it is imperative that the wilderness decision strongly consider economic stability of local resource-dependent communities.

- Over 78% of the acreage proposed for wilderness by HR 1149 in these counties is classified as productive forestland.
- Over 57 million board feet of annual programmed harvest is lost.
- Over 50% of the gas, oil and geothermal lease acres affected by HR 1149 are located within northeast Oregon counties.
- Several thousand hardrock mineral claims are located within northeast Oregon proposed (HR 1149) wilderness areas.
- Over $38,000,000 annual loss in gross economic activity is projected for just northeast Oregon counties alone. When interaction with other regions of the state is considered, the gross economic activity loss is over $85,000,000 a year. Therefore, northeast Oregon is more important to the state than the region itself. (USDA Implan Analysis System)
- Over $15,000,000 annual household income loss is expected within these counties. This translated to over $27,000,000 income loss for the state. With only 5.5% of the state population, the region accounts for over 16% of the total household income loss. This impact is nearly 3 times greater than statewide average. (USDA Implan Analysis System)

SCHADLER RANCH, INC.
VYA, NEVADA
VIA BOX 23
ADEL, OREGON 97620

July 11, 1983

Honorable Mark O. Hatfield
322 Hart Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

ATTENTION; Thomas Imeson

Dear Senator Hatfield:

Schadler Ranch, Inc. would be directly and adversly affected by designation of Coleman Rim in the Fremont National Forest as Wilderness. The proposal to eliminate three million board feet from the allowable annual cut will increase our proportionate share of basic school support, county government funding and state government support. The few services we now receive from government will be decreased.

Schools and roads are our most essential services. Both are beyong the resources of any individual. Timber and agriculture provide the bulk of the funding for both through timber sales receipts and property taxes. The bulk of the support for Wilderness originates in Western Oregon. The bulk of Wilderness users come from outside the area. The Fremont National Forest and Lake County have already contributed the Gearheart Wilderness Area and one addition with the resultant loss of revenue from abandoned grazing leases, prohibited timber sales and decreased recreational activity. We are now facing increased taxation to offset another addition to Gearheart. Loss of the timber severence tax to Oregon will result in increased taxation to land owners and agricultural business. We find this latest proposal extreme in its burdensomeness.

We have long-running experience with long-term cooperative planning and management of public resources. We supported the concept of the Federal Sustained Unit or working circle. It has provided stability to Lakeview, Paisley and Lake County. The Coleman Rim proposal is a disincentive to participation in Federal land management and policy because it breaks into the working circle in the interest of one group which is not locally based or supported.

The Fremont Forest practices multiple use management ot accomodate recreational needs. Fremont Forest has managed the Federal Sustained Unit to optimize timber growth. The existence of old growth forest in the Coleman Rim Area is due partly to forest management objectives for sustained yield. We find it objectionable to use an example of responsible resource management as the justification for withdrawing five percent of the yield from multiple use and sustained yield management.

Thank you for your consideration of these points. Schadler Ranch strongly urges you to make a strong stand in favor of long term cooperative planning and management of the National forest by defending the integrety of the Federal Sustained Unit. Please oppose the Coleman Rim Area designation for Wilderness.

Sincerely

Jean Snider Schadler

WARNER VALLEY ASSOCIATION
%Jean Snider Schadler, Secretary
P.O. Box 23
Adel, Oregon 97620

July 11, 1983

Honorable Mark O. Hatfield
322 Hart Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

ATTENTION: Thomas Imeson

Dear Senator Hatfield:

The Warner Valley Association is an organization of land owners in Eastern Lake County, approximately 35 miles from Lakeview. Our purpose is to comment on, and participate in, the proposed decisions of federal, state and local government having an impact on Warner Valley land and the agricultural businesses established there. On behalf of the Warner Valley Association, I have been directed to address the Coleman Rim Wilderness Act (H.R. 1149), now under consideration by the Senate. The membership of our Association, approximately 100 families and individuals, would be adversely affected by Wilderness designation for Coleman Rim. Basic school support, road maintenance and repair, and our proportionate share of state government support would sustain a significant adjustment with the loss of federal timber receipts to Lake County from the proposed decrease in the annual allowable cut of three million board feet.

Warner Valley supports two elementary schools and sends eight to fifteen tuition-paid, high school students to Lakeview District #7. Timber sale receipts from the annual allowable cut in the Federal Sustained Unit of the Fremont National Forest have provided, in the past, an essential share of basic school support. The Federal Sustained Unit was designed to, and sucessfully had, provided a stable basic funding source, subject only to market fluctuations. This is an exception to the normal rule of public forest management susceptible to the whims of passing public fancy. The Warner Valley Association objects to disallowing five percent of the annual allowable cut in the Lakeview/Paisley working circle in order to designate a second addition to the Gearheart Wilderness Area. The parties who will bear the burden of this exclusion are not the parties who will reap the benefits.

Warner Valley is bisected by one state highway, Oregon 140 East. All other roads connecting us to centers of commerce, schools and outlying components of our agricultural businesses are county roads. Timber sale receipts have made it possible for Lake County to establish and maintain a network of roads which sustain the other production industries here, thereby increasing the productive capacity of outlying lands. Lake County citizens are dependent upon the timber industry to a lesser degree because of our road system. The loss of the road-fund share of annual timber receipts on three million board feet will result in a decrease in the county's ability to maximize isolated lands for revenue generation. More directly, to our membership, the cost of doing business in Lake County will be increased due to increased vehicle and equipment maintenance, time loss, and traffic safety hazards. We object.

The Federal Sustained Unit contributes a significant amount of revenue to the State of Oregon through the timber severence tax. The proposed wilderness would eliminate one-twentieth of that contribution. The loss will be shifted to other sources. Although agriculture contributes only one-quarter of the county economic base, by the most recent analysis, it is virtually the only production industry in the county other than timber. Services and government contribute a larger share to the county economic base. However, the most likely source of revenue for the state, to offset the timber tax loss is other business. Agriculture will experience increased taxation. The Warner Valley Association objects to the potential shift of tax burden in the state from timber sales to agriculture. More directly, the current beneficiaries of Wilderness tend to be persons from outside the area. Such a shift does not fit the policy of the "user pays." We object.

Thank you for your consideration of these points. The Warner Valley Association strongly urges you to make a strong stand in favor of the economic stability of Oregon and our concerns by presenting the position that Lake County has already contributed to the National Wilderness Preservation System. An arbitrary five percent reduction in the working circle to make a further addition to the Gearheart Wilderness in the Fremont National Forest in Lake County would be inherently unjust administration of timber resources. More importantly, it would be breaking faith with local citizens who struggled to establish and maintain an economy based on multiple use and sustained yield through the Federal Sustained Unit.

Sincerely,

Jean Snider Schadler

Jean Snider Schadler, Secretary

JSS/em

LAKEVIEW SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 7
1341 South First Street Lakeview, Oregon 97630 Ph. 947-3347

The Board of Directors of Lake County School District 7 on July 14, 1983, unanimously passed the following Resolution No. 1-83/84:

Resolution Opposing the Proposal to Include Coleman Rim as a Wilderness Area

WHEREAS, there would be a 5% reduction of timber available for harvest in the Lakeview Federal Sustained-Yield Unit;

WHEREAS, reduction of the forest receipts would have an adverse economic impact on this school district and every other school district in Lake County;

WHEREAS, Lake County School District 7 is dependent upon forest receipts to operate its schools;

WHEREAS, a reduction in forest receipts would increase the burden for local property taxpayers;

WHEREAS, a reduction in forest related employment could cause a decline in student enrollment;

WHEREAS, Lake County School District 7 would be adversely affected by inclusion of Coleman Rim as a wilderness area;

THEREFORE, the Board of Directors of Lake County School District 7 hereby states its opposition to the inclusion of Coleman Rim as a wilderness area, and submits this Resolution to be included in the record at the public hearing on July 21, 1983, in Bend, Oregon.

Ernest B. Price, Jr.
Chairperson

OFFICE OF THE
LAKE COUNTY EDUCATION SERVICE DISTRICT

FRED ARCHER, SUPERINTENDENT
STANLEY A. WONDERLEY, DIR. SPEC. SERV. & CURRIC.
JUANITA A. ANDERSON, BUSINESS MANAGER

118 S. E ST.
LAKEVIEW, OREGON 97630
PHONE 947-3371

July 14, 1983

Senator Mark O. Hatfield
322 Hart Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

PUBLIC DOLLAR LOSS IF H.R. 1149 PASSES THE SENATE

The E.S.D. Board and most School Boards in Lake County have asked me to express their concern with the School Dollar Loss if H.R. 1149, which includes Coleman Rim, is considered in the Wilderness Bill.

Lake County's largest School District has already closed one school - cut programs to a very minimum - has reduced staff at all levels - cut several sports programs - and still cannot pass a School Levy.

If as projected, Lake County's cutting circle would lose 5% of the annual harvest, which is estimated for 1983-84 to be $15,053,000, roads and schools would lose over $188,162 or approximately .86 per thousand on 1982-83 County Assessment. This would make additional tax burden on our taxpayers who most are now in the 15.55 to 23.32 tax range per thousand.

Coleman Rim can best be used as a multi-use area, serving not only the Lumber Industry but recreation and grazing.

Please, before locking up Coleman Rim, consider the tax burden that you will be placing on the taxpayers and depriving our Lake County Citizens of forest fees - that could and would be used for roads and schools.

Sincerely,

Fred Archer

Fred Archer, Superintendent
Lake County E.S.D.

ddr

*Town of Lakeview*

525 FIRST ST. NORTH
LAKEVIEW, OREGON 97630

June 30, 1983

Senator Mark O. Hatfield
322 Hart Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Coleman Rim & Wilderness Bill (H.R. 1149)

Dear Senator Hatfield:

As you are aware Lake County offers timber and ranching as prime major industries. The United States Forest Service's biological potential inventory review reveals a probability of a 10-12% annual cut back and coupled with the proposed Coleman Rim Wilderness Bill passage would produce a devastating impact on Lake County's already economically depressed area.

This bill, if passed would lock out 6,620 acres of prime forest land, would create considerable jobs loss, decrease the gross economic activity, reduce the timber working circle, which in turn causes loss to other business and high cost to those individuals who would be remaining in the area by higher taxes. Timber receipts loss will reduce funds for roads and school support.

We just cannot afford this bill.

Sincerely,

L. Lane Thornton, Mayor

Del Lepley
Del Lepley, Councilman

Jack Pendleton, Councilman

Roehl Watts
Roehl Watts, Councilman

Fred Gerber
Fred Gerber, Councilman

cc: President Reagan
Senator Bob Smith
Senator Bob Packwood

LLT:de

TALL MAN ROCK CHIPPERS
Lakeview, Oregon 97630

July 14, 1983

Senator Mark O. Hatfield
322 Hart Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Hatfield:

Re: Oregon Wilderness Act of 1983, H. R. 1149

We, the members of the Tall Man Rock Chippers, strongly oppose the passage of H. R. 1149.

We have a membership of 50 people, living in and around Lakeview, and engaged in various occupations. We see this bill as a definite threat to all of us.

Lakeview has been classified as a depressed area, and the reduction of income due to timber loss, if this bill passes will not improve the situation. We do not have that many jobs available to Lakeview residents and the loss of jobs in the mills will hurt the town severely.

We strongly urge that you vote against this bill.

Sincerely,

TALL MAN ROCK CHIPPERS

Don Deidrich

Don Deidrich, V. P.

RE: The Coleman Rim and Wilderness Bill HR 1149

We, the undersigned Board of Directors, acting on behalf of the Lake County Farm Bureau, oppose the inclusion of the Coleman Rim area in the Wilderness Bill HR 1149, and ask that this area be excluded from the bill.

The waste of all the timber on the Coleman Rim will be a severe economic loss of jobs, taxes, lumber, and revenue for every person in Lake County, as the estimated harvest is three million board feet per year.

Furthermore, the reforestation that follows a logging operation will mean millions to the generations to come.

The U.S.F.S. did not recommend this area as a potential wilderness area in their RARE II analysis, and we, as a local organization strongly urge you to vote to delete the Coleman Rim area in Lake County Oregon from the proposed HB 1149.

Clarence Tracy Legislative Comm.

David L. Wielinger Pres.

William J. Hoffman - Director

Robert T. Harms - Vice Pres.

Note: Copies sent to President Reagan, Senators Hatfield and Packwood, Thomas Imeson, Don Shullanberg and Jim Black of the Oregon Farm Bureau.

# RESOLUTION

Valley Falls Grange No. 930, Lake County, Oregon, is opposed to inclusion of the Coleman Rim area of the Fremont National Forest, Lake County, within the National Wilderness System.

There exists one Wilderness Area in Lake County, at Gearhart Mountain, which has proved more the adequate to the needs and use of those who can benefit from a Wilderness experience.

Coleman Rim contains some excellent merchantable timber which is necessary to the County's industrial economy, but the area does not include any terrain that qualifies for Wilderness experience. The only purpose the area could serve if included in the Wilderness System would be to add to the System's acreage.

Lake County's economy is based primarily on the Lakeview Sustained Yield Unit which presently offers about 61 million board feet of timber annually to sustain the sawmill capacity. Withdrawal of Coleman Rim for Wilderness would reduce the total available timber in the Unit by about 3 minnion board feet annually. Such a reduction is especially important when the economy of the County could use more, not less, annual timber harvest.

DONE this 19 day of July, 1983, at Valley Falls, Oregon.

Amelia Simmons Secty.
Valley Falls Grange

July 19, 1983

To whom it may concern:

The South Eastern Oregon Sportsmans Club has gone on record at its most recent meeting, as opposing the inclusion of Coleman Rim in the Wilderness Area.

We feel it would not be in the best interests of our South Eastern Area, and STRONGLY OPPCSE IT.

Sincerely,

Fran Wells

Fran Wells - Sec. Treas.
South Eastern Oregon Sportsmans Club
P. O. Box 663
Lakeview, Oregon 97630

**Blue Mountain Hospital District**
170 Ford Road
John Day, Oregon 97845

July 15, 1983

Senator Mark Hatfield
Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee

c/o Tom Imeson
Room 107 Pioneer Courthouse
555 S. W. Yamhill
Portland, Oregon 97205

Dear Senator Hatfield:

I wish to go on record as opposing the Oregon Wilderness Bill HR 1149 as it is presently written.

I feel that good land management is more advantageous to people and animals alike than designated wilderness areas.

As to the Strawberry Wilderness in Grant County, only the areas around the lakes are used. The balance of the Wilderness area is under used and accessable only to a very small, select group of people.

The adverse effect on the economy of a lumber intense State, such as Oregon should be foremost in your mind.

Sincerely,

Donna Krausse

Mrs. Donna Krausse
Administrator

DK/ap

Vince Naughton
Rt. 1 Box 1445
La Grande, Oregon 97850

July 19, 1983

Senator Mark Hatfield
Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
114 Pioneer Courthouse
Portland,Oregon 97204

Dear Senator;

I would like this letter included as part of the testimony on the Oregon Wilderness Bill.

I don't feel we need any more wilderness. The most scenic areas have been set aside, natural boundaries have been set that are half-way manageable. This bill is merely adding acres.

This morning I sketched the Weaver boundary in relation to the present boundary in the Middle Fork of Catherine Creek. It would make a mid-slope boundary which would be unmanageable. Much of the area is roaded and has been logged before. I thought these types of areas were unfit for wilderness. Why change the standards?

I say enough is enough; we need to maintain our timber base which will benefit the American people, not change it into characterless wilderness which will be used little, or by no one.

Sincerely,

Vincent J Naughton

Vince J. Naughton

Testimony of Dieter Mahlein before the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee 21. July 1983 Bend, Oregon

Lately I hear voices that Oregon's forests should be managed the German way. I am originally from Germany, where areas "untrammeled by man" or "affected primarily by the forces of nature" no longer exist. Wilderness can be found in the dictionary only.

What is left there are so called "Nature Monuments"; a single old tree, for example, makes a good monument. Many of our monuments remember a person whose importance has been realized only after she or he was dead. In over half of Germany's forests nature is dead.

With no wilderness to worry about, one would think the German forest industry is doing great. The only thing that's great, however, is the deficit: About $ 10.- per acre per year on each of 17 million acres of productive forest land. There are several reasons for this which I will only identify here, but will gladly elaborate more if desired.

The most important reason is the monocultures of Norway Spruce that were initiated 100 years ago, and now cover over 50% of Germany's forest lands. Entering one of these monocultures with their dense canopy and often even-aged, -sized and -spaced trees is like stepping into a tall, poorly lit hall. It is silent inside, wildlife, including birds, cannot be found, and one suddenly realizes what MONO-culture really means. In addition to being biologicly sterile, these timber fields, as you may call them, acidify the soil, and a strong storm can destroy them by the hundreds of acres.

Besides these and other ecological problems that characterize any monoculture, tree monocultures are labor-intensive; they require periodic thinning and much other care. The German forestry can no longer afford to pay for all the work necessary, and more and more stands do not get thinned. They become what is frequently called "bean-pole forests", and their market value is zero. Furthermore, in the desperate attempt to make a profit, the remaining bigger trees are cut at ever increasing rate.

Attempts to break up the monocultures by native hardwoods are destroyed by the large number of deer that eat the young saplings faster than they grow. Building and maintaining deer fences costs even more than thinning, the cheapest way to go is to plant more spruce.

Timber fields, bean-pole forests and Nature Monuments. I cannot agree with people saying we should manage our forests like the Germans do. With my background I can hardly understand all the debates about wilderness preservation. 3.4 million acres is not too much, it's all that's left. We must preserve it, and future generations in Oregon won't need to designate Nature Monuments.

Areas of special concern to me are:
All Ochoco areas, including Lookout Mountain (15,577 ac.),
Grande Ronde Canyon (22,978 ac.),
the not yet included five units of the North Fork John Day Wilderness (94,000 ac.).

Thank you for this opportunity.

Dieter Mahlin

Clyde Holliday Family Ranches
Route 2 Box 90
John Day Oregon 97845

Senator and committee members,

I really regret that I can't attend this hearing. I had hoped to represent a side of this wilderness issue that I doubt is being revealed. Not all of Grant County's Ranching interests oppose wilderness. Being exposed to Forest Service management practices constantly, we Really are compelled to hope to see a common sense approach to wilderness issues. To proceed into the Future without any Further wilderness designations would be unbalanced and chaotic. as our Family can witness, the vast majority of our U.S.F.S lands are being very intensively used. I seriously beleive we have more acres in Roads in our area ~~than~~ than we have acres in proposed wilderness. Our grazing allotment adjoins the Strawberry wilderness. We see a much needed expansion of the wilderness beneficial for Grant County's Future. To insure stability throughout our county we Fully support

Glacier - Monument, Murderers Creek and North Fork of the John Day proposals.

I believe the balance in uses these areas will provide can not be measured in today's standards. We must strive For a common sense approach in land uses.

I was included on your agenda in Bend but haying got in my way. I'll write more testimony, but wanted to represent our veiws directly to the hearing.

Our Ranch is located in the John Day Valley and Bear Valley. We're a Family owned, Family operated working ranch. Our ranch supports 6 Familys year around all of which uses and support these wilderness additions.

Thank you For your attention and time,

Ken Halliday

SENATOR HATFIELD
WILDERNESS HEARING
BEND, ORE.

Dear Senator Hatfield,

My wife and I have a ranch in Grant County. We are also beginning to diversify in row crops. We have a thousand acres of deeded land and two thousand leased acres. Candace and I both support the Strawberry Mt. Wilderness additions. We feel this wilderness is an important asset to the present and future stability of this county both economically and environmentally.

We also support the proposed North Fork JohnDay Complex as a wilderness and the Murderers Creek Wilderness. The long term economic benefits of these wilderness areas will diversify and stabilize the economy of the county. We feel the loss of jobs in the timber industry has been and will continue to be due to interest rates and automation, prohibitive building costs, labor and transportation.

We are also greatly concerned about the increase in soil loss on the forest due to some Forest management practices. Departing from sustained yield management to intensive management on the entire forest is poor management. Intensively managing forest land with level or gentle slopes that are the best producing land with minimum adverse effects is intelligent and necessary, but should not be applied to all forest lands. The present intensive management plan will, I believe, in the near future begin to cost additional jobs in the timber industry.

These wilderness areas in Grant County are a very important asset to the stability, diversity, and well being of all the residents and the generations that will inherit what we leave behind.

Sincerely, Jim Bahrenburg

Jim Bahrenburg

**REGISTERED
AND COMMERCIAL
CATTLE**

L7

Field Hereford Ranch
**Harvey D. Field**
Star Rt. Prairie City, Oregon 97869

July 18, 1983

Dear Senator Hatfield,

As a 65 year old native Oregonian who has been ranching in the Eastern sector of our State for the past 15 years, I have had the opportunity to observe some of the changes and effects that pressures of increased population has had on Oregon. It is my opinion that the Strawberry Wilderness and North Fork Wilderness areas are an importnat factor in preserving some of our dwindling and importnat natural resources. I would urge your support in pursuit in maintaining and increasing Wilderness areas.

Thank you for your consideration.

Very truly yours,

Harvey D. Field

July 22, 1983

Senator Mark O. Hatfield
Senate Subcommittee on Public lands
475 Cottage, N.E.
Salem, OR 97301

Re: Written testimony for hearing on H.R. 1149

Dear Senator Hatfield:

By way of introduction I am a lawyer in private practice in La Grande. I have also worked for the U.S. Forest Service for 8 seasons as a smokejumper and as a timber marker and cruiser. I am an avid outdoorsman who enjoys backpacking hunting(both rifle and bow) cross country skiing and rock climbing. I have visited much of the areas in the proposed additions to the Eagle Cap Wilderness of H.R. 1149 both in recreation and in my job as a smokejumper while parachuting to fires.

I am testifying on behalf of the Union County Chapter of the Izaak Walton league. I shall address the proposed additions to the Eagle Cap Wilderness of H.R. 1149 specifically since I know that area best. Our chapter also endorses the North Fork of the John Day wilderness complex and the Grande Ronde River canyon for inclusion in the Senate bill. H.R. 1149 contains almost 70,000 acres of the Eagle Cap Additions, including the Lower Minam (34,000), Huckleberry and West Lostine Face(22,000) and Upper Catherine Creek(15,000). Our group Strongly supports these proposed additions to the Eagle Cap Wilderness of H.R. 1149 for the reasons that follow.

The proposed additions to the Eagle Cap Wilderness of H.R. 1149 contains the headwaters of several important anadromous fisheries; the Wallowa and Grande Ronde Rivers. Critical parts of these fisheries and their watersheds extend outside the wilderness boundary. These areas need protection to preserve the watershed and fishery resource.

The Eagle Cap Wilderness currently consists mostly of classic rock and ice wilderness. To properly preserve a portion of this part of Oregon we need to expand the Eagle Cap Wilderness to include some more diverse ecosystems at lower elevations. Three specific resources; fisheries, wildlife and, watershed outweigh the value of the timber resource in the proposed additions to the Eagle Cap

Wilderness of H.R. 1149. An estimated 1.8 million board feet of timber are included in the proposed additions to the Eagle Cap Wilderness. This is only 1% of the allowable cut of the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest.

The Upper Catherine Creek unit contains a very important fishery for salmon and steelhead. This stream provides spawning grounds for spring and summer Chinook, Steelhead, Rainbow trout, Dolley Varden, Eastern Brook trout and White Fish. Within this unit the soils are not stable; there is an active land slide and numerous slumps. The citizens of the nearby town of Union are dependent upon this watershed for their drinking water. Often the turbidity count and the coliform bacteria level (which attaches to the particles) becomes so high that the drinking water must be boiled. The Union water department is being pressured to improve water quality by the EPA. The only way to prevent further degradation of Union's water supply is to include Upper Catherine Creek in the Wilderness. Because of the fragile soils, logging and roading will degrade the water supply and the fisheries.

Areas of the Upper Catherine Creek contain important elk habitat. Thermal cover areas and forage areas are found in a combination that could not be improved upon by timber management. A heavily used elk migration route crosses this unit. These features and the accessibility of the unit make it a very popular area for big game hunters.

After consideration of the above discussed resources, the Forest Service withdrew a large portion of a timber sale that was planned in the higher elevations of this unit. This indicates that the Forest Service realizes the very limited value of the timber in this unit when weighed against the other resources.

The Lower Minam unit has been under consideration for wilderness designation for over 20 years. The Forest Service and Industry should be commended for supporting this addition to the wilderness.

The Huckleberry Unit and West Lostine Face contain important wildlife habitat for cougar, elk, deer, bear, pine marten, and bighorn sheep. The number of Cougar in this area are unmatched anywhere else in the state. This area also contains an important watershed of the Lostine and Wallowa rivers as a water supply for the city of Wallowa and as an anadromous fishery. These resources can only be adequately protected by the wilderness designation.

In addition to the above units which are included in H.R. 1149, the following units should also be strongly considered for addition to the Eagle Cap Wilderness: Wing Ridge, Boulder Park, Lick Creek, Pine Creek, Little Eagle Meadows and Castle Ridge.

Sincerely,

Russell B. West

Russell B. West

RBW/sih

**WM. H. ROESCH**
216 S. E. 1st
Pendleton, Oregon
97801

AUG 31 1983

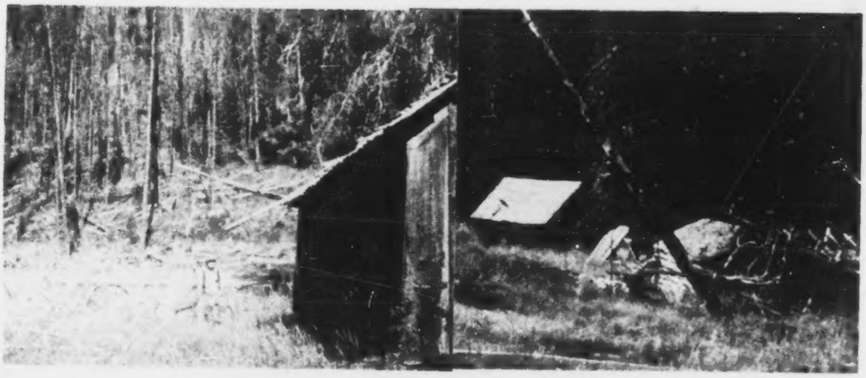
Aug 26-83

Dear Senator Hatfield-

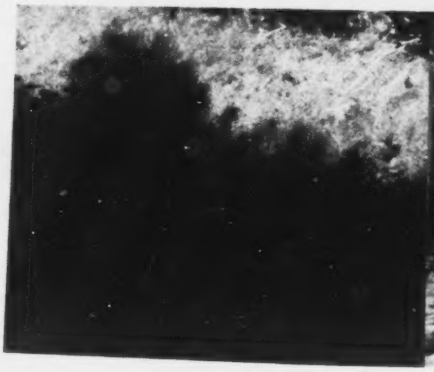
Additional wilderness would be a mistake - These pictures are only a small portion of whats involved not only historical values will be taken away but the rights of people able to travel in the area. The expense to remove all existing structures, but the fact that only so few people will be able to enjoy the areas. I firmly believe in the bestes for the mostes and wilderness does not present this.

As ever
Wm H. Roesch

REAL ESTATE
SPORTING GOODS



Because of this area being in the area on North Fork John Day
wilderness classification miners and travlers are no longer
permitted to stay in this cabin. I have used it for many
years and now it is a $250 fine to trespass. this whole
area is dotted with cabin of this sort and now none of these
REAL ESTATE are available to campers hikers, travlers or
SPORTING GOODS bike riders. plus the expense to remove the
old roads, mining ditches, mining mills, sawmill sites and evidence of man



TOP

Who will clean trails without power saws like this?

BOTTOM

Who will remove metal culverts like this on the many trails in the North Fork John Day?

REAL ESTATE
SPORTING GOODS

TOP

Evidence of mining tailings done in the 30's? this is only a small tailing pile

BOTTOM

Mining cabin that will have to be removed as travelers can no longer stay in

SEP 12 1983

**PACIFIC FISHERIES ENHANCEMENT, CORP.**
P. O. BOX 5596 • CHARLESTON, OREGON 97420 • (503) 888-5832

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*South Coast Business Employment Corp.*
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*B.L.M.*

**Political Liaison:**
Bill Bradbury
*State Representative*

Sept.8,1983

Senator Hatfield and staff:

My name is Jim Sofra,I am a spokesman for the Independant Troll Fisherman Of Oregon,the Coos Bay Cooperative.The following is my testimony concerning your Wilderness addition proposal that I presented to you in salem.

In terms of jobs and economic opportunity, stream enhancement and the restoration of the Salmon resources are the sanest future goals for the coastal areas.We feel that a non-polluting bio-industry of this nature is our best bet.The native gene pool(trees as well as salmon)is in danger of being destroyed along with habitat.A major share of the coastal economy in the future will depend on how well we protect and restore these resources..

Here are some of the points that we think should be considered : we think the benefits in terms of stream management, data, improved techniqe and furture employment, more than justify the costs of protecting anadromous spawning areas.

We think that logging is not the only way to provide income and employment from these areas. The healthy enviroment is good for fishing and tourist related industries, and rehabilitation of these spawning areas can provide as many or more jobs than those displaced by not harvesting timber. The state of the coastal economy this year has forcibly brought home the economic impact of declining fisheries and enviroment. Rock creek Cummings Creek and Wasson Creek are all areas that are extremly sensative to stream sedimentation and slumping in the head wall areas. Cummins Creek is typical in that it is steep sided in many areas. Logging and road building have caused considerable damage to anadromous spawning areas. Although this area is recovering there are many projjects that could be implemented in the area, that would be beneficial to the Salmon runs. Cummins Creek produces an excellent grade of fall Chinook in the thirty plus pound class. We feel that responsible managemnent of the timber and fisheries resources locally will help to ultimately establish the kind of Internatnational Cooperation we will need to preserve all of our ocean resources.

The above was the testimony I delivered in Salem at your public hearing.After discussing what we needed from our legilature,we feel that the only objection we have at this point is that lands put under a wilderness designation maybe difficult to manage and enhance due to the restrictions inherent to that particular designation.We feel it would be more effective if some of these areas were designated as National Conservation Areas.From the information we have this seems to be an ideal solution to some of the objections we have heard.

The Pacific Fisheries Enhancment Corp.has been formed to organize fisheries enhancement related jobs programs on the Oregon coast.We would appreciate your support and input,and would like to discuss this program with you and your staff as soon as possible.Our next meeting is Sept. 2I,7pm Charleston port office building.I,d also like to thank you and your stafffor your efforts to improve the situation here on the coast

Sincerly
Jim Sofra
P.O.Box3
Florence Ore. 97439

Jim Sofra

## ECOLOGICALLY:
## DOES THE BIG "W" WORK?

Testimony for Senator Hatfield's Wilderness Hearings
August 25, Salem, Oregon

from Jane Newton, Philomath, 22 years of hands-on tree-farming, some of them near Wassen Creek; also BS in Nursing from Columbia & elem. ed. from OSU, and wife of OSU forest ecologist Michael Newton. 929-3074

Thank you for giving so much time to our varying opinions; it is responsive. I believe most Americans share my view that healthy, vigorous managed-forest wildness IS "Wilderness".

It is also time to ask.'Will big 'W' Wilderness work?' In the Siuslaw? Elsewhere?

A basic ecologic rule is that when conditions change, ecosystems change. Nature is dynamic, not static.

A basic fact is that western culture brings gigantic and ongoing change... artificial barriers (like Wilderness) can't stop it.

It is also a fact that western technology can heal many of the hurts, both native and introduced, that lead to abnormal ecosystems.

Success basically results from realism, not dream. Foresters have amply proven success at managing for old-fashioned forest cycles...they even grew the forests now wanted for Siuslaw Wilderness! Can Wilderness do this? It has ecologic handicaps not shared by managed forest:

1. Wilderness is an effort to create a static situation, though nature is dynamic.

2. Wilderness ignores the pest invasions (by hundreds of species) introduced by mobility; this leads to strange ecosystems.

3. Wilderness locks out successful control-technology, thus accelerating unwanted changes from both new and familiar pests.

4. When Wildfire is excluded in Wilderness as it is elsewhere, it precludes typical succession that depends on openings & sunlight. Untypical shade-tolerant ecosystems emerge. But the use of managed fire hardly equates with "Wil-

derness"!

5. Planting is not natural but is necessary to assure old-fashioned arrays of species. If it's planted, it's not Wilderness!

6. Wilderness becomes a pest-sink, but does not lock pests in; they then threaten more old-fashioned, healthier neighbor forests.

Politics & Mother Nature (and fish). In contrast to nature, politics often takes "sides" and upsets balance. For example, when asked if there are "fish people" who might speak for multiple-use management, a member of the Fish & Wildlife Commission told me these people are required to place animals ahead of other wild resources. Even though fish and wildlife have thrived under a multiple-use approach, it's no longer politic to encourage it.

Nonetheless, if we go for the dominant ecological types (in the forest, the trees!) all else will naturally fall into place. Cooperative, consistent multiple-use management remains ecologically the closest approach we can make to nature's eclectic and dispassionate "balance".

Managed forests produce old-fashioned wildness. I fear Wilderness does not. And you can grow managed forests to any healthy age you want. An extra point is that managed forests use clearcuts and controlled burn in place of wildfire. This mimics nature, but is far less brutal, just as chemical technology is more benign than natural pestilence.

Western culture batters our wild lands and then can toss them aside. Who then is a neighbor? The stranger who sees them and draws a barrier around them? Or the stranger who brings medicine and other technology to heal the wounds? I think forest management has proven it is a good Samaritan. Please keep all roadless lands open to healing and real help.

(Note: Tyee sandstone soil slumps all by itself. Good roads cause little extra disturbance, & clearcutting is less destructive to soils than wildfire. Wilderness causes potentially greater total disturbance in the Siuslaw on these counts, too.)

# INTRODUCED INSECTS

Foreign forest insects known to be established in the West number upward of 70 (table 4, page 48). Most of them were accidentally introduced. Four of them now rank as major pests—balsam woolly aphid, larch casebearer, larch sawfly, and European pine shoot moth (table 3). Several others are presently or potentially damaging to forest trees or forest products. Seventeen of the numerous species introduced for biological control of pest insects and weeds of significance to foresters are reported to be successfully colonized. Some insects, notably sawflies having a northerly distribution, are native both in North America and Eurasia. Although these "natives" have been here a very long time, the introduction of special strains can complicate control, as with the larch sawfly.

Quarantines are the principal means for keeping forest insect pests out of the United States. The Federal quarantine system is based upon the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912 and related legislation. Few destructive forest insects have become established since quarantines were established and enforced. Most recent insect immigrants in the West are species that became established long ago in the East and spread from there, for example, Japanese beetle, gypsy moth, European pine shoot moth, and smaller European elm bark beetle.

Despite the proven effectiveness of quarantines, modern commerce and travel provide abundant opportunities for invasion by destructive forest insects. Many notorious pests of Europe, such as the pine processionary, *Thaumetopoea pityocampa* Schiffermüller, are continuous threats. To back up the quarantine program, surveys enlisting the help of foresters, entomologists, and others concerned with forests throughout the West, are needed to detect foreign insect invaders while eradication is feasible (Popham and Hall 1958).

From Western Forest Insects; Furniss, R.L. & Carolin, V.M 1977 USFS Misc. Publ #1339

List includes species of minor importance or of some benefit. Not all effects of species are known (to wit: an introduced sowbug appears to be an alternate host for a lethal intestinal parasite in birds.)

Jane [illegible]

Table 4.—*Insects introduced from other continents and now established in Western North America*

| Insect | Origin | Plant or animal hos |
|---|---|---|
| Coleoptera (accidentally introduced): | | |
| *Anobium punctatum*<br>furniture beetle | Europe | Wood products |
| *Cryptorhynchus lapathi*<br>poplar-and-willow borer | Europe | *Salix* and *Populus* |
| *Lyctus brunneus*<br>old world lyctus beetle | Europe<br>(Cosmopolitan) | Wood products |
| *Lyctus linearis*<br>European lyctus beetle | Europe<br>(Cosmopolitan) | Wood products |
| *Nacerdes melanura*<br>wharf borer | Europe | Wood products |
| *Otiorhynchus ovatus*<br>strawberry root weevil | Europe | Seedling conifers |
| *Otiorhynchus rugosostriatus*<br>rough strawberry root weevil | Europe | Seedling conifers |
| *Otiorhynchus sulcatus*<br>black vine weevil | Europe | Seedling conifers |
| *Popillia japonica*<br>Japanese beetle | Japan | Broad-leaved trees a<br>many ornamentals |
| *Pyrrhalta luteola*<br>elm leaf beetle | Europe | *Ulmus* |
| *Saperda populnea* | Europe | *Populus* |
| *Scolytus multistriatus*<br>smaller European elm bark beetle | Europe | *Ulmus* |
| *Scolytus rugulosus*<br>shothole borer | Europe | Broad-leaved trees |
| *Stegobium paniceum*<br>drugstore beetle | Cosmopolitan | Wood products |
| *Tenebroides mauritanicus*<br>cadelle | Cosmopolitan | Wood products |
| *Xestobium rufovillosum*<br>deathwatch beetle | Europe | Wood products |
| *Xyleborus dispar*<br>European shothole borer | Europe | Broad-leaved trees |
| Coleoptera (intentionally introduced): | | |
| *Apion fuscirostre* | Europe | Gorse, *Ulex europa* |
| *Apion ulicis*<br>gorse weevil | Europe | Gorse |
| *Chrysolina hyperici* | Europe via<br>Australia | Klamath weed,<br>*Hypericum perforat* |
| *Chrysolina quadrigemina*<br>Klamathweed beetle | Europe via<br>Australia | Klamath weed,<br>*Hypericum perforat* |
| *Laricobius erichsonii* | Europe | *Adelges piceae* |
| *Scymnus impexus* | Europe | *Adelges piceae* |

Table 4.—*Insects introduced from other continents and now established in Western North America*—Continued

| Insect | Origin | Plant or animal host |
|---|---|---|
| Diptera (accidentally introduced): | | |
| *Hylemya platura*<br>**seedcorn maggot** | Europe | Seedling conifers |
| *Phytomyza ilicis*<br>**holly leafminer** | Europe | *Ilex* |
| Diptera (intentionally introduced): | | |
| *Aphidoletes thompsoni* | Europe | *Adelges piceae* |
| *Compsilura concinnata* | Europe | *Porthetria dispar* and other Lepidoptera |
| *Cremifania nigrocellulata* | Europe | *Adelges piceae* |
| *Leucopis obscura* | Europe | *Adelges piceae* |
| Hemiptera (none introduced) | | |
| Homoptera (accidentally introduced): | | |
| *Adelges abietis*<br>**Eastern spruce gall aphid** | Europe | *Picea* |
| *Adelges nüsslini* (= *nordmaneanae*) | Europe | *Picea* and *Abies* |
| *Adelges piceae*<br>**balsam woolly aphid** | Europe | *Abies* |
| *Adelges strobilobius* (= *laricis*)<br>**larch woolly aphid** | Europe | *Picea* and *Larix* |
| *Asterolecanium minus* | Europe | *Quercus* |
| *Cinara tujafilina* | Europe | Cupressini |
| *Dialeurodes chittendeni*<br>**rhododendron whitefly** | Asia | *Rhododendron* |
| *Elatobium abietinum*<br>**spruce aphid** | Europe | *Picea* |
| *Eriosoma ulmi*<br>**European elm leafcurl aphid** | Europe | *Ulmus* |
| *Euceraphis punctipennis*<br>**European birch aphid** | Europe | *Betula* |
| *Gossyparia spuria*<br>**European elm scale** | Europe | *Ulmus* |
| *Lecanium corni*<br>**European fruit lecanium** | Europe | Broad-leaved trees |
| *Lepidosaphes ulmi*<br>**oystershell scale** | Europe | Broad-leaved trees |
| *Periphyllus californiensis* | Asia | *Acer* |
| *Periphyllus lyropictus* | Europe | *Acer platanoides* and other *Acer* |
| *Periphyllus testudinacea* | Europe | *Acer* |
| *Physokermes piceae*<br>**spruce bud scale** | Europe | *Picea* |
| *Pineus strobi*<br>**pine bark aphid** | Europe | *Pinus* |
| *Quadraspidiotus perniciosus*<br>**San Jose scale** | Asia | Broad-leaved trees |
| *Schizolachnus pineti* | Europe | *Pinus* |

Table 4.—*Insects introduced from other continents and now established in Western North America*—Continued

| Insect | Origin | Plant or animal host |
|---|---|---|
| Hymenoptera (accidentally introduced): | | |
| *Eriocampa ovata*<br>**alder woolly sawfly** | Europe | *Alnus* |
| *Fenusa pusilla*<br>**birch leafminer** | Europe | *Betula* |
| *Pristiphora erichsonii*<br>**larch sawfly** | Europe | *Larix* |
| *Profenusa thomsoni*<br>**amber-marked birch leafminer** | Eurasia | *Betula* |
| *Trichiocampus viminalis* | Europe | *Populus* and *Salix* |
| Hymenoptera (intentionally introduced): | | |
| *Agathis pumila* | Europe | *Coleophora laricella* |
| *Apanteles solitarius* | Europe | *Stilpnotia salicis* |
| *Chrysocharis laricinellae* | Europe | *Coleophora laricella* |
| *Mesoleius tenthredinis* | Europe | *Pristiphora erichsonii* |
| *Meteorus versicolor* | Europe | *Stilpnotia salicis* |
| Lepidoptera (accidentally introduced): | | |
| *Aethes rutilana*<br>**pale juniper webworm** | Europe | *Juniperus* |
| *Archips rosanus* | Europe | Broad-leaved trees |
| *Caloptilia negundella*<br>**boxelder leafroller** | Europe | *Acer* |
| *Caloptilia syringella*<br>**lilac leafminer** | Europe | Lilac and *Fraxinus* |
| *Cnephasia longana*<br>**omnivorous leaftier** | Europe | *Pseudotsuga* and broad-leaved trees |
| *Coleophora laricella*<br>**larch casebearer** | Europe | *Larix* |
| *Dichomeris marginella*<br>**juniper webworm** | Europe | *Juniperus* |
| *Homadaula anisocentra*<br>**mimosa webworm** | Unknown | *Albizzia* and *Gleditsia* |
| *Ocnerostoma piniariellum* | Europe | *Pinus* |
| *Pandemis cerasana* | Europe | Broad-leaved trees |
| *Porthetria dispar*<br>**gypsy moth** | Europe | Broad-leaved trees |
| *Rhyacionia buoliana*<br>**European pine shoot moth** | Europe | *Pinus* |
| *Spilonota ocellana*<br>**eyespotted bud moth** | Europe | *Quercus* and other broad-leaved trees |
| *Stilpnotia salicis*<br>**satin moth** | Europe | *Populus* and *Salix* |
| Lepidoptera (intentionally introduced): | | |
| *Leucoptera spartifoliella* | Europe | Scotch broom, *Cytisus scoparius* |
| *Tyria jacobaeae*<br>**cinnabar moth** | Europe | Tansy ragwort, *Senecio jacobaea* |

-= native

Introduced weeds; some examples from
Gilkey's Weeds of the Pacific Northwest; Dennis, L.J., 1980, OSU Press
Text: 363 pp

Egeria (S America)

Grasses

Crabgrass (Europe)
Large "
Smooth "

Bermuda grass (Europe)
-Rattail fescue (E.)
Bristlegrass (E.)
Yellow "
Green "
Meadow "
Velvetgrass (Germ.)
" (Eur.)

-Medusahead (Eur.)
Medit. barley (Eur.)
Wild barley (Eur.)
Cheatgrass ( " )
Ripgut "
Soft chess "
Knotgrass (Am. tropics)
-Italian Ryegrass (Eur.)
Darnel ( " )
Hardgrass ( " )
Ann. bluegrass ( " )
Can. " ( " )
Bulb. " ( " )
-Common bentgrass (not nat.)
Johnsongrass (Eur.)
-orchardgrass "
Oats (not native?)
Wild oats "
Quackgrass Eur.
Dogtail introd.
Witchgrass (?)
Sandbur (Subtrop. America)

Sedges

Yellow nutsedge Eur.
-4

Lilies pp 100-101

Wild garlic
-(5)

-Nettles (native)

Buckwheats

Red sorrel (Eur)
Curly dock ( " )
Broadleaf dock ( " )
wild Buckwheat ( " )
Knotweed ( " )
Smartweed ( " )
Fleeceflower (Asia)
Sacaline ( " )

Goosefoot

-Firehook (Eur.)
-Mexican tea (Cent. Am)
Lambsqtrs. (Eur.)
Orach (Euras.)
-Goosefoot (Asia)
Russian thistle (Russia)
Kochia (Eurasia)

Pigweed

Redroot p.w. (trop Am.)
Tumble p.w. ( " )

Carpetweed

Carpetweed (tropics)

Portulaca

Purslane asia

Pinks

Bouncingbet Eur.
-Whitecockle "
-Bladdercampion "
Cowcockle "
Cornspurry "
Knawel "

pp 102 to 147

pigeon Chickweed Eur.
Mouseear " "
Sticky " "
Chickweed "
Corn cockle "
Red sandspurry "

BUTTERCUPS

-Creeping b. Eur.
Hornd b. "
Corn b. "
=Roughseed " "
~~Tall~~ b. "
≡ Larkspurs
poisonous

Poppies

-Bleedingheart

-Fumitory (Europe)

Crucifers

-pepperweed (Eur.) new
pepperygrass "
falseflax "
whitetop "
hairy " (?)
blue mustard (Eur) - new
shep herds purse "
-pennygrass (grainfields)
hareear Eur.
-flixweed "
dyer's woad "
wallflower (Eur?)
-tumble mustard "
hedge mustard "
shortpod " (not native)
charlock (Eur.)
Indian mustard (Asia)
White mustard (not native)
wild turnip (Eur.

3-25-89

NOTE: In $\frac{122}{363}$ pp. $\frac{91}{125}$ weeds were introduced

**HORSESHOE SEVEN RANCH**
~~P. O. BOX 722~~ SR 2-21 Kerry Rd.
BURNS, ORE. 97720

**Ray & Jean Hanson**
Hwy. 20-17 Mi. East of Burns

**Phone: Area Code 503**
~~[illegible]~~
493-2319

**Brand: Left Hip**
Horseshoe Seven (7)

**Ear Marks:**
Double Underbit

**Ear Tags:**
Orange: Left Ear

July 21, 1983

Senator Mark O. Hatfield

Testimony in Favor of Oregon Wilderness Bill
(7 p.m. meeting, Burns)

My name is Ray Hanson. I was born and raised in Oregon and have worked over 15 years in Oregon logging and sawmill operations, the most recent being the local sawmill in Hines.

I am in favor of more wilderness areas because by withholding them from harvest, we put more pressure on private industry to re-forest and conserve the vast areas already harvested. Ever since I was 18 years old, working in the woods as a choker setter, timber faller, cat skinner and log truck driver, it has grieved me to see the wide-spread, clear-cutting of hundreds of thousands of acres across the State. To this day very little attention has been given to the conservation of the land and water, let alone the re-forestation and restoration of vegitation and wild life. Many areas, logged over 50 years ago, are still barren, with unchecked erosion, swollen streams and massive patches of weeds and thistles.

Instead of providing ongoing access to new timber resources, I believe the Federal Government should restrict access until the old areas are restored. I favor Wilderness areas because these areas encourage the development of higher standards of resource management and conservation, including the conservation of privately owned timber land. The creation of additional wilderness areas is a good way to force private industry to clean-up and reforest thousands of acres of neglected private lands across the State.

As a logger, I have been a witness and a participant in much unnecessary destruction. There is still a great need for stricter regulation of private logging on public lands. The timber industry has greatly damaged the fishing, hunting and outdoor resources of the State. We must force them to recognize this fact and make restoration.

As an airplane pilot, I have flown over almost all of the major timber resources in the Pacific Northwest. When you view the thousands of acres of Oregon's clear-cut areas, from the air, and see the effect on our rivers and streams, we have nothing to brag about. Until these areas are properly managed I believe that all remaining wilderness should be preserved. In my opinion, there is no economic justification for doing otherwise. Jobs are not the issue. And with the world demand for lumber down, we should give our over-used and abused resources a needed rest. Future generations will undoubtedly thank us for every acre of wilderness we preserve. We should not forget: God gave us the earth. He also asked us to be good stewards over it.

Ray Hanson

AUG 26 1983

Karl W. Mote
EAST 924 PARKHILL DRIVE / SPOKANE, WASHINGTON 99208 / 509/466-2852

August 24, 1983

Mr. Tom Imeson
Office of the Honorable Mark Hatfield
107 Pioneer Courthouse
555 S.W. Yamhill Street
Portland, Oregon 97205

Dear Mr. Imeson:

The Oregon Wilderness considerations have attracted volumes of information from both user and non-use advocates. I ask that you accept this statement for inclusion in the public hearing record of Senator Hatfield's August hearings on Oregon Wilderness additions.

I am an engineer whose affiliations since World War II have been primarily with exploration for and development and production of minerals. I am now employed by a trade association deeply involved in presenting mineral data to aid Congress and regulatory agencies in their deliberations on public land withdrawals. This letter, however, presents my personal view.

When the Wilderness Act of 1964 was enacted, its purpose was to preserve certain "crown jewels" in their natural state, to remain untouched by man so that future generations could view nature as man first saw the West. That purpose and concept were not, and are not, unacceptable to most of the minerals industry. However, not only has the expected 20 million or 25 million acres been withdrawn, but nearly three times that acreage now is off limits to mineral exploration and production.

While there will always be a need to reevaluate certain public lands for Wilderness inclusion, many current public requests for land withdrawals have disregarded the Wilderness Act rules to measure Wilderness quality. One outstanding example of an area which should not be included in Wilderness withdrawal is the Camp Carson placer mining area centered in Sec. 28, T6S, R36E, Union County, Oregon. It is included as the proposed North Fork John Day area in the House bill. The area has been actively mined for decades and is now being mined under a permit from the U.S. Forest Service. A major investment has been made in the area, and the economic importance is obvious. To compound the problem, the area has been judged not to qualify for Wilderness status by the evaluation of the RARE II process.

I ask that this area of the upper John Day and others of similar obvious economic mineral potential -- without Wilderness quality -- be dropped from further consideration for Wilderness withdrawal.

Sincerely,

Karl W. Mote

AUG 1 1983

MEMBER
AIME

TIBOR KLOBUSICKY
MINING AND GEOLOGICAL ENGINEER

EAST 3812 – 16TH AVENUE SPOKANE, WASHINGTON 99203 PHONE (509) 534-7137

# STATEMENT

of

TIBOR KLOBUSICKY, Consulting Geologist

on

OREGON WILDERNESS BILL

H. R. 1149

To be included in the Official Record of the hearing before the Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water, Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources held in Bend, Oregon, July 21, 1983.

MEMBER
AIME

TIBOR KLOBUSICKY
MINING AND GEOLOGICAL ENGINEER

EAST 3812 – 16TH AVENUE SPOKANE, WASHINGTON 99203 PHONE (509) 534 7137

July 28, 1983

The Honorable Mark O. Hatfield
Energy & Natural Resources Committee
Room SD 316
Capitol Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

RE: Oregon Wilderness Bill H. R. 1149

Dear Senator Hatfield:

The subject bill proposes to include into Wilderness Classification a number of mining regions of Oregon that are either active at this time or are in a preparatory stage for reactivation because of their great mineral potential.

While I cannot address the problem of all the mineral-rich areas affected by the subject bill, I would like to respectfully direct your attention to the area designated as "Northfork John Day Wilderness", Section 2, Item 18, of the subject bill--as shown in Exhibit "A".

This unit includes Camp Carson Placer Gold Mine where a group of Oregon, Idaho and Washington business men, including myself, own mineral and water rights--some of which were granted in the late 70's and others date back to the turn of the Century.

The great mineral potential of this region has been recognized since the first discovery of gold and other strategic minerals in 1945, and active mining operations were carried out in the region intermittently ever since.

The currently greatly improved precious metal market prices gave a strong stimulus to vigorous development programs carried out at this time by numerous companies in the region.

Since 1981, Camp Carson Mines, Ltd. and its operating entity--Royal Western Mining, Inc. invested in excess of $2,500,000 in equipment, development work and improvement of access roads to the property. (Exhibits "B", "C" and "D".)

Production at this facility is scheduled to commence in late 1983 or early 1984.

The past operations--carried out mostly around the turn of the century--left large open pits, exploratory trenches and other signs of mining activity on the property--some of which are shown in the attached pictures.

In addition, substantial logging operations were necessitated in the area recently because of extensive damage caused by the pine beetle. The region, therefore, certainly does not seem to have any characteristics required for Wilderness classification, but at the same time it is capable of a substantial mineral production in an area of a depressed economy. (Exhibit "E")

For the reasons cited above we respectfully request your assistance for:

1. Removal of "Northfork John Day Wilderness", Sec. 2, Item 18 from a Wilderness consideration.

2. Should this be impossible, we suggest an adjustment of the proposed boundary line to exclude Sections 14, 15, 21, 22, 23, 27, and 28 of T. 65, R. 36 E., as shown in Exhibit "F" from the proposed Wilderness.

This adjustment would involve approximately 5 square miles and it would necessitate a granting of an access corridor through the proposed Wilderness to the mine area.

We would appreciate your acceptance of this submittal for enclosure to the files covering the hearing held by Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources in the subject matter on July 21, 1983 in Bend, Oregon.

Respectfully submitted,

Tibor Klobusicky

Tibor Klobusicky

TK/mb

Encl.

cc: Senator Mark O. Hatfield, Portland Office ✓

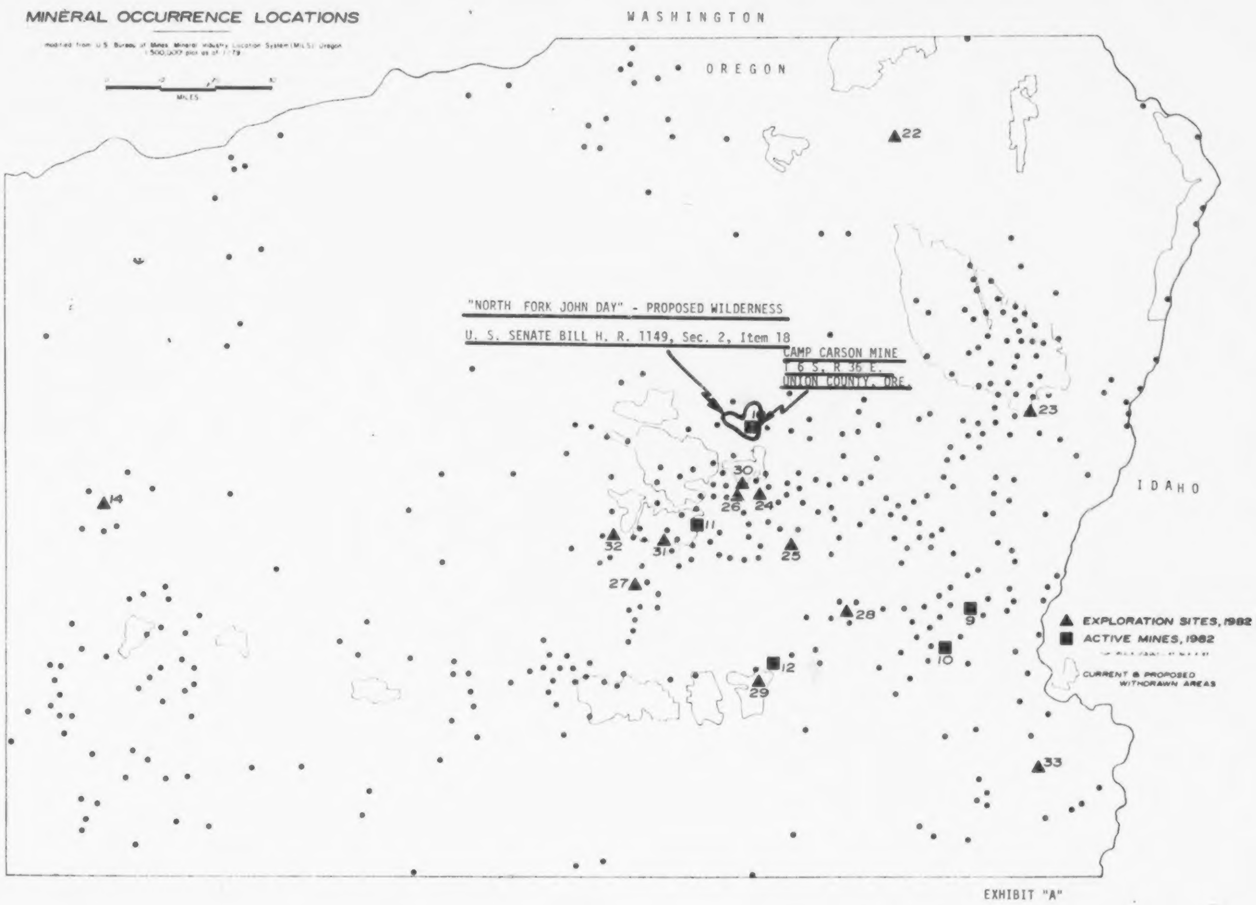
## LIST OF EXHIBITS

EXHIBIT "A" - Location map showing Proposed Wilderness, "North Fork John Day", Section 2, Item 18.

EXHIBITS "B" thru- "D" - Camp Carson Gold property. Equipment installed since 1981, in an open pit, excavated around the turn of the Century.

EXHIBIT "E" - Camp Carson Open Pit shown on cover page of a prospectus dated May 16, 1983

EXHIBIT "F" - Alternative proposal by mining interests shown in the suggested adjustment in the Wilderness boundary line, as compared to boundary line proposed in H.R. 1149.

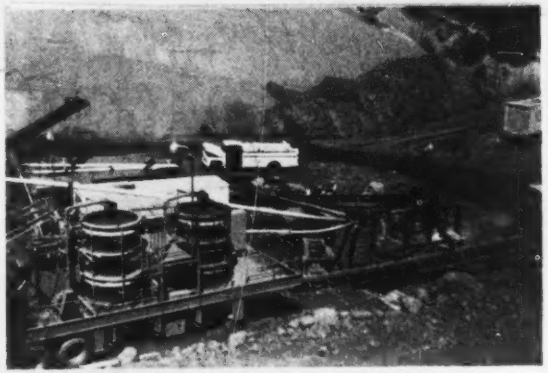


MINERAL OCCURRENCE LOCATIONS

modified from U.S. Bureau of Mines Mineral Industry Location System (MILS) Oregon 1:500,000 plot as of 1/79

MILES
WASHINGTON
OREGON
IDAHO
"NORTH FORK JOHN DAY" - PROPOSED WILDERNESS
U. S. SENATE BILL H. R. 1149, Sec. 2, Item 18
CAMP CARSON MINE
T 6 S. R 36 E.
UNION COUNTY, ORE.
9
10
11
12
14
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
EXPLORATION SITES, 1982
ACTIVE MINES, 1982
CURRENT & PROPOSED WITHDRAWN AREAS

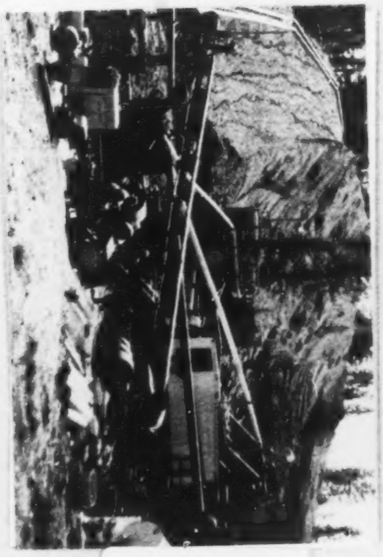
EXHIBIT "A"



CAMP CARSON GOLD PLACER MINE

UNION COUNTY, OREGON

EXHIBIT "B"



CAMP CARSON PLACER GOLD MINE, INCLUDED IN THE "UPPER GRAND RONDE UNIT"
OF THE NORTH FORK JOHN DAY WILDERNESS.

LOCATION : T 6 S., R 36 E. Union County, Oregon H.R. 1149

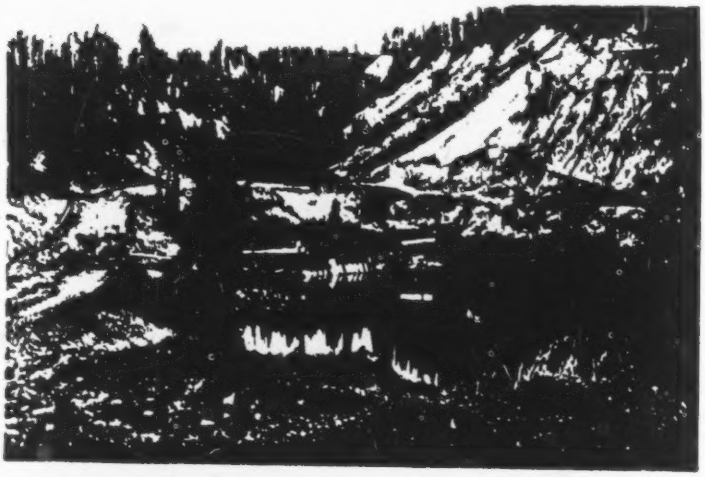


EXHIBIT "C"

CAMP CARSON PLACER GOLD MINE, INCLUDED IN THE "UPPER GRAND RONDE UNIT" OF THE NORTH FORK JOHN DAY WILDERNESS.

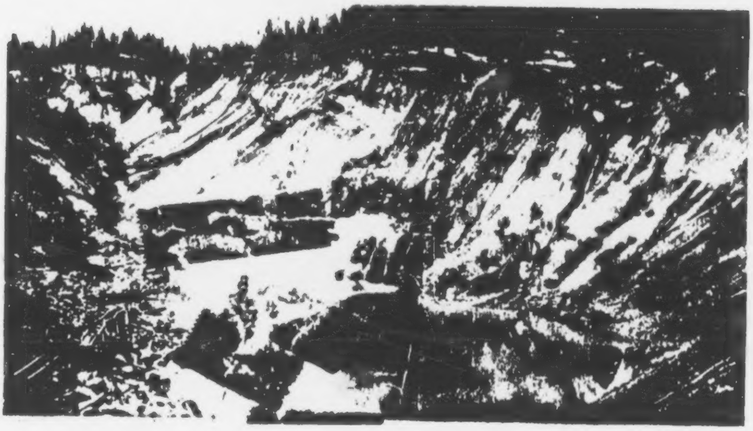
LOCATION : T 6 S., R 36 E. Union County, Oregon H.R. 1149

EXHIBIT "D"

CAMP CARSON GOLD PLACER
UNION COUNTY, OREGON

# PROSPECTUS

May 16, 1938



Picture taken in May, 1938 of the Camp Carson open pit located in Sec. 15, T6S, R36E.

THESE SECURITIES HAVE NOT BEEN REGISTERED WITH THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION BECAUSE SUCH SECURITIES ARE BELIEVED TO BE EXEMPT FROM REGISTERATION BUT SUCH EX[illegible]ION, IF AVAILABLE, IN NO SENSE INDICATES APPROVAL [illegible]MISSION OF THE MERITS OF THESE SECURITIES.

This pros[illegible]nly statement with respect to this issue of stock which [illegible] the company is authorized to make.

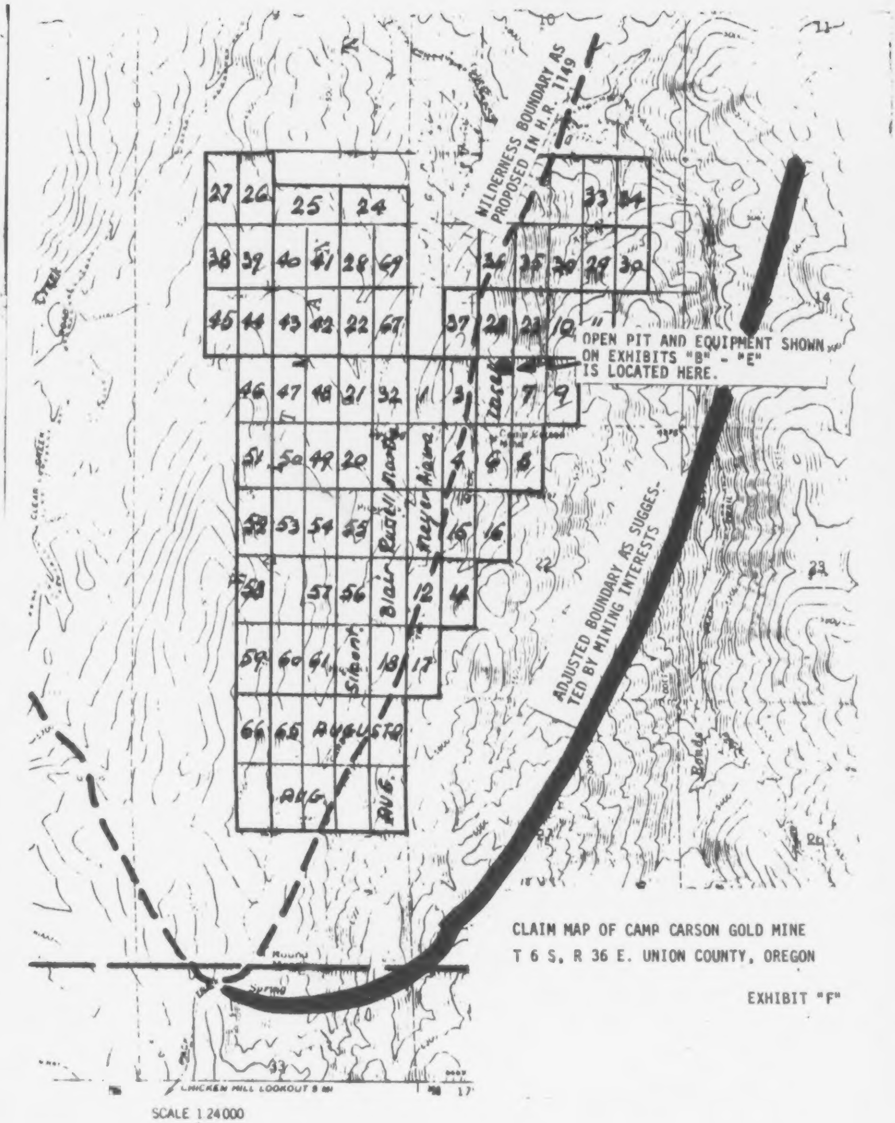
The shares and [illegible]ants are offered as a **speculative mining venture** only limited to [illegible] residents of Washington State.

## 5 Cents Per Share

Issued May 16, 1938

**A MERITORIOUS MINING VENTURE**

EXHIBIT "E"


WILDERNESS BOUNDARY AS PROPOSED IN H.R. 1149
OPEN PIT AND EQUIPMENT SHOWN ON EXHIBITS "B" - "E" IS LOCATED HERE.
ADJUSTED BOUNDARY AS SUGGESTED BY MINING INTERESTS
27 26 25 24
33 34
38 39 40 41 28 69
36 35 30 29 30
45 44 43 42 22 67
37 28 23 10 11
46 47 48 21 32 1 3 Laser 7 9
51 50 49 20 Russell Marky Meyerhiawa 4 6 8
52 53 54 55 15 16
58 57 56 Blair 12 14
59 60 61 Siboni 18 17
66 65 AUGUSTO
AUG. AUG.
Round Meadow
Spring
Clear Creek
Camp Carson Mine
CHICKEN HILL LOOKOUT 5 MI
SCALE 1:24000

CLAIM MAP OF CAMP CARSON GOLD MINE
T 6 S, R 36 E. UNION COUNTY, OREGON

EXHIBIT "F"

OREGON - WASHINGTON - IDAHO - MONTANA

Kenny King Boat Guide

TELEPHONE 345-2513 2521 POTTER STREET EUGENE, OREGON 97405

JUL 26 1983

7/25/83

Dear Senator Hatfield:

This is my written testimony in regard to the Ore. Wilderness Act of 1983 sponsored by James Weaver. We now have too much Wilderness in Oregon & need no more. Timber in Western Ore. should be clearcut & replanted immediately. Positive proof of this can be proven by a visit to the Oxbow Burn. It was burned-clearcut-replanted in 1966?? There is now large trees growing that are so thick they must be thinned. I would guess there are 3 trees now to every one before it was clearcut. Some pictures that you can obtain from the B.L.M. after cutting & the present time should be obtained by you to show at the August 25th hearing in Salem. I travel through this area on my trips & am amazed at how fast these trees have grown. Further proof of the need for reforestation instead of Wilderness is that the South has grown their timber back & have taken the Plywood trade away from us. This is proven when Georgia-Pacific moves their home office from Portland to Atlanta, Georgia.

Weaver preaches only what he thinks will get him the most votes. In the 1970's when the Timber industry was booming he stated that our standing Timber would be depleted in 15 years. When he sponsored the 1983 Bill he stated that we have so much standing Timber that this few thousand acres would make no diffrence.

He states that it would add spawning area for fish, but in the Santiam area many of the streams are above 800 ft. dams that have no fish ladders. Fishermen exagerate, but I don't think any of them will believe they can jump 800 feet. Also, there are so few fish getting out of the ocean + into our streams now that spawning area is becoming less important. What few do try to get through the bays are met by huge hordes of seals that have multiplied by thousands since they removed the bounty on them. Weaver was also in favor of this removal.

He mentions income from Tourism. People that backpack into a Wilderness leave very little money in Oregon. They bring everything with them that is ~~are~~ bought in their home States – Backpacks – sleeping bags – dried food. They do not eat in restraunts or stay in Motels, so drop mighty few dollars in Oregon

Please do what you can to defeat this Bill completely

Your truly,
Kenny King

JUL 28 1983

WILDERNS-SS20,SCS

July 20, 1983

The following testimony is written and submitted by Steve Stuebner, 1605 Jackson Ave., La Grande.

To Senator Mark O. Hatfield, concerning the question of the best disposition of Oregon's remaining 3 million acres of de facto wilderness.

I waited to write these words to you until I found the opportunity to sit down in the forest along the Grande Ronde River and acquire the proper perspective for my remarks today. Out here I can see the natural ecosystem at work, each living thing tiredlessly going through its motions of existence, each little niche fulfilling its function of the whole.

When we talk about wilderness, we're talking about leaving the natural ecosystem alone. In that state, it can evolve according to the natural cycle in time, and nothing will block, impede or obstruct its progress.

Although most of our nation's remaining de facto wilderness areas are found in marginal territory in terms of elevation and extremely erratic weather, these areas produce and maintain an extremely large gene pool and a full spectrum of wildlife populations. Let us not pretend that we could have bear or cougar in managed forests -- those critters demand solitude. Admittedly, a higher percentage of elk and deer range on private land and managed forests than in wilderness, but the other, more threatened wildlife species such as mountain goats, bighorn sheep and wolverines simply would not exist without wilderness. Precisely what we have done with our wilderness areas we have done with our most exotic wildlife species -- we have forced them into the most remote, rugged country in America because of our unsatiable thirst for material wealth.

Along with exotic wildlife in wilderness areas, are the endangered wildflowers and huge old growth trees, dead and alive. And in some places healthy populations of natural anadromous fish swim free of the fishing pressure seen along roadsides.

By designating public land as wilderness, we are preserving the most beautiful, spectacular country in our midst and setting it aside for future generations of not only humans but all other living things as well.

So when we talk about adding acres to Oregon's wilderness stock, I feel very much swayed by the ecological benefits that would result. And obviously, to make a rational decision, one most also consider the other costs and benefits associated with wilderness designation.

One of the major costs associated with wilderness status is timber -- in terms of board feet lost. The allegation that good merchantable timber will be ''locked up'' by Weaver's bill is pure balony in Northeast Oregon. Elsewhere in the state, I have no expertise.

For example, the North Fork of the John Day, Glacier Monument, North Fork of the Umatilla, Eagle Cap Additions, Strawberry Mountain additions, Joseph Canyon and other Blue Mountain areas are all fairly marginal sites to begin with. Douglas fir, Western larch, Ponderosa pine and white fir trees are all small diameter except in areas close to rivers and streams, which are highly impacted by logging activity. Most of these areas nominated for wilderness lie at the 6,500-foot level or above, where harvest is illegal if a site of equal stocking cannot be regenerated within five years. The U.S. Forest Service has very little experience in reforesting stands at this altitude and it would be subject to costly lawsuits from the beginning if it tried. This situation is already common in even lower altitude sites, where conservationists have appealed timber sale after timber sale for soil erosion, water quality, anadromous fish and big game habitat concerns.

So if timber is not really a big issue, which the timber industry refuses to admit, but which I stand convinced that it is not, the resulting jobs and economy lost arguments come across as pure air. Although Republican Rep. Robert Smith, District 2, has tried to trick people into thinking that more wilderness will forever cripple the timber industry in Northeast Oregon with his pro-development economists, I refuse to be dupped into believing such nonsense. Greedy timber hounds have forced the Forest Service to overcut the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest for 20 years now and Boise Cascade Corp., the chief timber hound in this area, has been overcutting its lands as well. I say it's time these people learned what sustained yield is all about and what community stability really means. No one in Northeast Oregon wants a boom and bust economy! we want a stable economy and wood products should be capable of withholding its greedy tendencies to contribute to that stability.

If one travels in the Blue Mountains on foot or horseback, which I do more frequently than most being single, one will disciver a consistency of richness in the countryside and its parts. When one looks ahead to the future of America, the America of 2,000 and beyond, one can see a further centralization of the power structure and a further depletion of our land base, food base, mineral base, resource base, etc., to the point where progress forces America to zap itself of all its riches, or where progress takes on a new meaning, a meaning for the future.

Witnessing wilderness brings a hush to the breath -- its ominous presence and all-encompassing power makes a mere human being feel his link, his role in the whole. Man is one natural part, but his weakness for greed can bring him to ruin. However, his ability to reason and think, in some cases even stop the pressurized threat of mechanized progress, will either lead him to his ruin or to his infinite livelihood. If he shall live, he must learn to live with wilderness, too.

I support the full acreage in Weaver's bill and ask you to add additional acres to the bill where you see fit. Thank you.

Most sincerely,

Steve Stuebner

P.S. These comments are purely my own and have nothing to do with my position as a reporter for the La Grande Observer.

Testimony for inclusion in the record of the hearing by the Public Lands and Reserve Water Sub-committee of the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee on H.R. 1149, the Oregon Wilderness Act of 1983 to be held at Salem, Oregon on August 25, 1983

This testimony is presented by Margaret G. Forsythe,
4338 Oakman St, So., Salem, Oregon 97302

The Oregon Wilderness Act of 1983, H.R. 1149, is a most important piece of legislation for the welfare of Oregon's environment and its citizens. In setting aside 1,114,875 acres of land for wilderness protection, this bill represents an eleventh hour attempt to protect important wilderness areas and to insure the livability of Oregon for future years. It should have the full and unqualified support of every member of Oregon's Congressional delegation.

Without the protection of Wilderness status, losses in undeveloped lands and rivers will continue at an unprecedented rate. The Oregon Natural Resources Council has said that as much as 100,000 acres of previously unroaded forest is being logged off every year. At the height of the depression in Oregon when lumber mills were closing for lack of markets, John B. Crowell,Jr, head of the Forest Service, ordered a large increase in Forest Service holdings designated for sale and cutting. The Salem District office of the Bureau of Land Management proposes allocating 79.6% of the forest lands under its jurisdiction in the Westside Salem Planning Area for cutting over the next 10 years. At the same time, the National Parks are being ruined from over-use. In Oregon, many of the existing high level wilderness areas are showing signs of over-use and crowding. There is too little wilderness in sufficient variety to accomodate the growing population and the growing interest in outdoor recreation of all kinds.

Much of the discussion on wilderness centers around the cost to the economy of preserving wilderness areas, particularly in terms of timber production. I wish to call the attention of this Sub-committee to the study recently prepared by the Congressional Research Service. This study pointed out only 16% of the proposed 1,114,875 acres in this bill are even likely to be economical for timber production. Some further statistics from this study are worth noting: average production from Oregon's National Forests is 340 board feet per acre; only 177,620 out of the 1,114,875 acres would produce at least 300 board feet; the remaining 937,255 acres would go from 208 board feet per acre down to 26 board feet per acre. In large part, the proposed wilderness areas are roadless and not part of the commercial land base. The timber taken out would not even pay for building the necessary roads. So the taxpayer would be paying a double subsidy, subsidizing the building of roads by the Forest Service for uneconomical timber exploitation and at the same time losing the important recreational values of these areas. Finally, Mr. Crowell based his loss of revenue estimate on an inflated valuation, using an average selling price of $200 per thousand board feet whereas Oregon lumber, even in the high-price era of 1978-1981 only brought an average of $127 per thousand board feet and that figure has been going down ever since.

Recreational areas are increasingly important as Oregonians seek a variety of recreational experiences. They are even more important in contributing to the economy through attracting out-of-state visitors. In considering economic loss, the tourist dollars should certainly be included. Once the wilderness areas are exploited for timber or minerals, there will be little left for anyone to come and see or enjoy. For example, within just 6 areas totaling 330,000 acres out of the total to be protected by H.R.1149, there are 700 miles of trails that would be adversely effected or destroyed by logging. If the remaining areas in this bill had the same ratio of trail miles to total area, we would be protecting 2,500 miles of trails. Certainly, we should be able to easily live with a 3-4% reduction in the timber land base of the state in order to prevent a 50% reduction in the wilderness-recreation land base.

There are additional values in preserving wilderness that cannot be counted in dollars and cents. One is watershed protection. Water is being belatedly recognized as a finite and precious resource. We still have an abundance of water but unless we protect our watershed and the ground water storage system of our land, these will be altered or destroyed. That in turn will leave us open to run-off rather than water retention, soil erosion, more polution of fish spawning grounds and even water shortages. Another value is in the maintainance of air quality. The constantly decreasing size of our forested areas will eventually produce a change for the worse in air quality and the moisture content of the air. A third value is in maintaining viable wildlife habitats and in providing biological study areas.

The Oregon Wilderness Act of 1983 has both short term and long term benefits for our state. It preserves areas that are valuable for recreation and important for soil and water protection, for the maintainance of fish and wild life habitat, for air quality and for study and research. All this at a minimal public cost. On the other hand, the emasculation or defeat of this bill will morgage and important part of the future of this state for the sake of an immediate profit for a few, in particular the large lumber companies. Passing the Oregon Wilderness Act in its entirety will maintain wilderness areas and their varied values for us and for the coming generations. I urge favorable action on H.R. 1149 by the Public Lands and Reserve Water Sub-committee of the Senate and by the Senate as a whole.

TESTIMONY TO:

U.S. SENTATE SUB-COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER and
U.S. SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
SENATOR MARK O. HATFIELD, CHAIRMAN

ON

H.R. 1149, THE OREGON WILDERNESS BILL

by

JOHN AND CHARLENE MORRIS
at

Central Oregon Community College
Bend, Oregon
July 21, 1983

FOR
THE OFFICIAL RECORD

Dear Senator Hatfield,

This letter will serve to inform you of our opposition to HB 1149. We feel there is an adequate amount to wilderness in Oregon.

The concept to wilderness is very much misinterpreted. Wilderness as such is a relative term, one defined in relation to human values and not according to some absolute natural standard. The well-known conservationist Aldo Leopold in Game Management wrote "The movement to establish permenant wilderness areas in the National Forests and Parks, to be devoid of motor roads, resorts, or other 'improvements' is perhaps the most salient manifestation of naturalism so far apparent in conservation affairs." Declaring this area wilderness would be to artificialize the true wilderness concept. Much of the area has roads, mines, and or other "improvements." Roads in the proposed area were wagon roads first then later travled by motor vehicles. In some instances private land is included in the proposal. This land has improvements of one kind or another. There are also numerous mines and mineral deposits within the proposed boundary. Minerals such as chromium ore that is not mined now may become stratigically important in the near future.

Fire is another factor to consider. A fire left uncontrolled in most areas could burn so intense the water shed would suffer irrepairable damage. An unmanaged fire would do so much harm the area would take hundreds of years of resemble the original state. Once burned an area never fully reverts back to its original state. It may come within acceptable similarities, but will always carry some reminders of the devestation.

Recreation in these areas would be limited for many who are not physical able to hike. Hunting & fishing would be curtailed to these people. This would cause those affected to go elsewhere, perhaps to an already congested area.

The loss of jobs in the timber industry is estimated to be near 5,000. The ripple effect throughout other industries dependant on forest products or monies generated by them would be devestating.

We are often amused, disgusted or frustrated by the reports in newspapers and by instant ecologists. Both are usually inaccurate, incomplete and often quoted out of context.

Further, We are appalled at the general lack of ecological knowledge of the public, our administrators, environmental groups and many civic leaders. We are also at a complete loss as to why we do not utilize strong logic, consistent thinking, scientific principle, and proven management practices to attain our natural resource objectives. Instead, we gather the public together and ask what they desire for special interest groups with a total disregard for the ecological, economic or social costs. Those who make the most noise and have the greatest emotional appeal usually prevail over common sense, logic, etc.

As a consequence of our decision making process, our natural resource base under public ownership, is constantly and consistently deteriorating.

Wilderness designation of an area does nothing to enhance the area nor does such designation provide for better management. In fact, Wilderness designation greatly restricts management alternatives and the implementation of modern technology. The results are excessive ecological, economic and social costs associated with decreased benefits and increased risks.

Not only is Wilderness designation restrictive by law, it is even more restricted by social concepts and what a small vocal segment of society will accept in resource management practices.

Thank you.

John & Charlene Morris
Rt. 1 Box 31
John Day, OR 97845

AUG 1 1983

1031 NW Portland
Bend, OR 97701
July 27, 1983

Senator Mark Hatfield
Room 107
Pioneer Courthouse
555 SW Yamhill St.
Portland, OR 97204

Dear Senator Hatfield:

Thank you for coming to Bend to solicit public poinion on the proposed wilderness legislation. I came to the hearing expecting to speak but was unaware of the need to preregister.

I would still my testimony entered on the record: that expanded wilderness will provide jobs along with a diversified economy and that our existing wilderness area is not sufficient to meet the demand for such acreage.

To date, the most conspicuous figures for the effect of proposed wilderness on employment seem to assume that wilderness provides no jobs and no local benefits. This information is grossly unfair and biased. It seems to be based on an assumption that there is an unlimited demand for timber and that harvest is the only use for the land.

Only very recently do we see employment projections being promoted in a similar manner for recreation. In the ongoing debate over hydropower development on the Deschutes River, some equally bold estimates are being made for recreation related economic effects.

The debate must not be just numbers. The economic development leaders of our area readily blame reliance on wood and marginal agriculture for our present plight. Diversification is their goal and they invest great efforts in pursuit of "clean, high tech industries." These elusive industries, meanwhile, search for locations with attractive amenities for their employees.

Bend has developed a large professional community that came here because of the attractiveness of the area, a part of which is its forest and wilderness access. Our unusually high number of doctors, lawyers. etc. is a desirable result of our enviable surroundings. Expanded wilderness can help us in the diversification process. The communities of Sunriver, Black Butte, and much of Bend are filled with people seeking features other than paper mills or saw mills.

The real issue I want to address, however, is the inadequacy of the existing wilderness acreage to meet the demand for such land. The existing areas are by no means underused. In fact, finding a campsite with good privacy may sometimes be a challenge. The other users of the area are, of course, congenial but the visible presence of numbers of other people underlines the degree of use and the need for substantially more area. A neighbor of ours who manages a local supermarket usually takes his time off on Mondays and Tuesdays. After many wilderness visits he went out on a Saturday and Sunday. He returned somewhat appalled by the number of other users. In my own few wilderness visits, I have also been surprised by the number of users. In fact, finding a parking spot at a trail head may be a problem.

The attached map from BLM shows existing wilderness areas. It shows how little of the state is dedicated to this use. I question whether the 1.2 million acres approved be the House of Representatives is adequate. In fact, if all of that 1.2 million acres was accumulated in one area, it would form a square of land only 43 miles on a side.

I appreciate your interest in trying to reconcile this issue and to reach a decision on the use of these lands. A reasonable compromise must be found. The House decision is in itself an attempt at compromise, although it seems to leave few people satisfied. The existing use of wilderness shows that we need to consider much more, without considering the 1.2 million acres a ceiling. The decision you are making is not just a number of jobs, but the cultural and economic diversity of our communities.

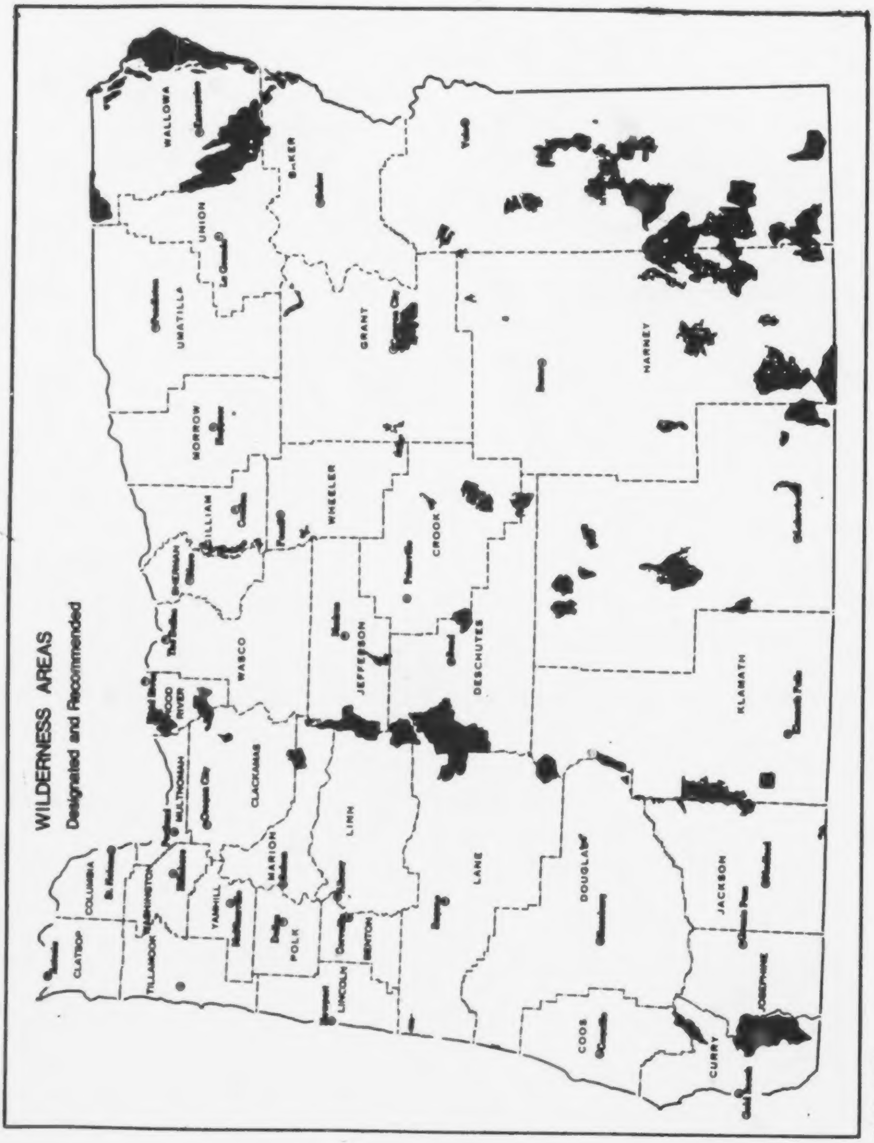
Please support increasing our wilderness areas to at least no less than the acreage soundly endorsed by the House of Representatives.

Sincerely,

David McCowen

David McCowen

cc: Sen. Bob Packwood
Rep. Bob Smith
Rep. Les AuCoin
Rep. Jim Weaver
Rep. Ron Wyden


WILDERNESS AREAS
Designated and Recommended
CLATSOP
COLUMBIA
WASHINGTON
TILLAMOOK
YAMHILL
MULTNOMAH
HOOD RIVER
CLACKAMAS
MARION
POLK
LINCOLN
BENTON
LINN
LANE
COOS
DOUGLAS
CURRY
JOSEPHINE
JACKSON
KLAMATH
DESCHUTES
JEFFERSON
CROOK
WASCO
SHERMAN
GILLIAM
WHEELER
MORROW
UMATILLA
UNION
WALLOWA
BAKER
GRANT
HARNEY

BLM 1961

Testimony of
Rod Neth
309 SW Roosevelt
Bend Oregon

I am Rod Neth, I am an Oregonian, and a concerned citizen. I would like to express my concern for the passing of the Oregon Forest Wilderness bill (H.R. 1149) to include the proposed Murderers Creek Wilderness. The Murderers Creek area is summer and winter and fawning and calving habitat for elk and deer.

Bighorn sheep have been reintroduced into the area. It is known that bighorn sheep do best in wilderness conditions. Black bear and Mountain Lion are in this area also. Antelope use the lower elevations. I have worked for the U.S Forest Serice in the Murderers Creek area. I've seen the wildlife and the beautiful country. This area is heavily used by hunters and other outdoorsmen. If Murderers Creek becomes Wilderness, I believe it will greatly enhance the wildlife, providing a sanctuary for the animals found there. This would be a boom to the hunter. Also, Wilderness would enlarge the number of huntable animals.

Rod Neth

Statement
of
Robert Schlosser, Project Manager
and
Larry Bush, Project Geologist
UNC Mining and Milling
on
Oregon Wilderness Bill
H.R. 1149
before
Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water
Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

Central Oregon Community College
Bend, Oregon

July 21, 1983

For the Official Record

## CORNUCOPIA MINE

### Owned and Operated by UNC Mining and Milling

United Nuclear Corporation acquired an option on the Cornucopia Mine May 15, 1981 and the corporation is currently in the process of exercising that option.

Through the summer of 1981 until late October 1982 over $1 Million in labor and $2 Million in supplies, equipment rentals, and services were expended on reopening the old workings of the mine.

Due to a shortage of venture capital the reopening of the mine was suspended in October 1982.

### Geology of the Cornucopia Mine

The Cornucopia batholith is composed of granodiorite and diorite, which are significant to the mineral deposits of northeastern Oregon. Eleven major veins have been identified on the mountain, with the main production coming from the Union and Last Chance veins. The veins occur in a series of shears which strike N 10-20 degrees E and dip 30-50 degrees NW. The veins occur in both diorites and the surrounding metamorphic rocks, which encircle the major dioritic mass.

The production from Cornucopia has been approximately $10 to $20 Million in gold and silver since about 1870. The deposit appears to be mesothermal and has continued to depths exceeding two thousand feet below the outcrop and are expected to extend another five hundred to one thousand feet. Other major targets at Cornucopia occur in the higher elevations and are at the boundary of the present wilderness system. These targets will undoubtedly become more attractive as the price of metals increases and the other accesible deposits are depleted. An expansion of the wilderness boundary would incorporate a much larger amonunt of these highly favorable and proven mineral zones. The inclusion of these deposits in wilderness would greatly increase the cost of exploration, evaluation, and extraction of valuable mineral resourses.

The geology of Cornucopia is very similiar to the geology of the other major gold and silver districts in northeastern Oregon. The granitic mass surrounded by metamorphic and/or sedimentary rocks containing high grade veins within both rock types. The exploration and understanding of these deposits and their true extent is not fully known. The chance for other types of deposits with different character and deposition is very high, but as yet not realized. The inclusion of areas with this type of geology in a wilderness system prevent the exploration and understanding of these areas and/or renders the areas unsuitable for mineral development.

July 21, 1983

SANCTIONED OUTERS

My name is Mike Weaver. I am an Oregon resident and I am representing the Sanctioned Outers Serious Committee.

I am giving testimony today in support of adding Wilderness areas in Oregon public land, with special emphasis on those areas where wildlife would benefit most. In the Fremont National Forest, The Yamsi Mountain Wilderness, Gerhart Mountain Wilderness addition, and the Coleman Rim Wilderness are the homes of about 250 Head of Elk. These Elk have recently moved into this area from the Cascades and are living in these areas because they are secluded. The Oregon Game Commission recently gave 1,000 either sex tags in these three areas, although there is only 250 animals. The Klamath Indians can now legally kill a Bull or a Cow in these areas during any time of the year. If these areas are allowed to be excessable, then where will the Elk find safty and solitude from year round hunting!

The Sanctioned Outers have done much research into these Elk herds and strongly feel these new imigrants must have the Range they have naturally sought in it's present state, or they will disappear.

Our position on other proposed wilderness areas throughout the state that are used by large wildlife populations is the same.

Sincerely,

Mike Weaver
Sanctioned Outers
Serious Committee

STATEMENT OF JAMES E HENDERSON on the Oregon Wilderness bill H R 1149 before the Senate sub-committee on public lands and reserved waters of the Senate committee on energy and natural resources.

We own and operate a bulk fuel plant at Wallowa, Oregon. We have key-lock facilities at Enterprise, Wallowa and Elgin, Oregon.

We run from one and one-half to two million gallons of fuel per year through our facilities. About 60% of our volume of fuel and lubricating oils are furnished to the logging and lumber industry in our area.

We are opposed to adding any more of our valuable timbered acres to wilderness in Eastern Oregon or a reduction in our allowable cut. Further reduction in timber harvest would force us to close our plant. This would also cause a serious inconvenience to our heating oil and farm customers as we have the only bulk fuel plant in the lower Wallowa Valley.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify.

James E. Henderson

JOHN DAY MIDDLE FORK RANCH CO.
P. O. Box 391 · Prairie City, Oregon 97869

July 20, 1983

Senator Mark Hatfield:

This brief statement is for the purpose of the John Day Middle Fork Ranch to go on record in support of the proposed Wilderness Area referred to as the Greenhorn Mountain - North Fork John Day Complex. This area is not a great distance from the ranches fee land. The negative publications by the forest industry is motivated by greed and it seems evident that management of these lands by the U.S.F.S. has had a deteriorating affect in my thirty one years as a resident of this area.

Sincerely,

C. David Kline

C. David Kline

# WRITTEN TESTIMONY
# OF
# GEORGE L. HALL
# TAXPAYERS AGAINST FURTHER WILDERNESS

If that portion of the Oregon Wilderness Bill known as the North Fork of the John Day is designated as wilderness, it will take from North Eastern Oregon a major multi-recreational area.

Motorized vehicles have been used to gain access to this area for touring, fishing, hunting, mining, and camping.

Since the early 1960's, motorcycle trail riding has been a growing sport in this area. The Ukiah Ranger District has provided trail registration cards at their trail heads. The Dale Ranger Station does not provide registration cards, but since the trails from one district tie into the other, the following statistics provided by the USFS Ranger Station in Ukiah would be very representative for the area.

1982 Trail Use
(Registered Use)

Horse - 4 Times

Motorcycle - 1,123 Times - 92%

Hiking - 95 Times - 8%

Miles Used

Horse - 24.4 - 1%

Motorcycle - 6,617.9 - 92%

Hiking - 531.6 - 7%

Motorcyclists of all ages use their vehicles for hunting, fishing, and touring. They value their privileges and have spent a great deal of their own time and money protecting and improving the area. For the past few years, motorcyclists have done a great deal of trail maintenance, constructing new trails, building bridges, and clearing trails. The work has been done in coöperation with the Forest Service. A new foot bridge over Big Creek on the river was done by a group of these people. The volunteer labor provided saved the Forest Service several thousand dollars

There are many favorite camping spots contained within the proposed North Fork Wilderness boundaries, especially the Moon Meadows area. Access is by a well maintained road that goes through the meadows to Silver Butte.

The North Fork area is very popular for the winter sport of snowmobiling.

By designating this area as wilderness, we restrict the use greatly. I, along with many other people, are restricted either through financial, physical, or time. The North Fork of the John Day provides an area that caters to people of all categories and fits the quote "for the good for the greatest number of people".

So far, the area has proven to be compatible with all its uses, recreational through the use of its natural resources. The area will remain that way with proper management. Locking it up under wilderness does not provide its use for the greatest number of people.

Please weigh these comments and the ones you will hear at Bend on July 21st.

I would like to thank you for holding hearings in Oregon and giving us an opportunity to speak. Please contact me if I can be of assistance. We are very concerned with the trend to lock up Oregon.

I regret I cannot attend your meeting. Last minute job commitments have caused me to change my schedule.

Sincerely,

George J Hall

George J. Hall
President
Taxpayers Against Further Wilderness

FIELD HEARING ON OREGON WILDERNESS BILL

HONORABLE SENATOR MARK O. HATFIELD

SENATE SUB COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND RESOURCES

CENTRAL OREGON COMMUNITY COLLEGE

BEND, OREGON

JULY 21, 1983

ROBERT J. BEAUBIER

Senator Hatrield, I am very much opposed to the house passed Oregon Wilderness Bill sponsored by Representatives Weaver, Wyden and Aucoin. I fully realize there will be additional Wilderness established in Oregon, but I am hopeful that you can cut it back to a reasonable and realistic amount.

I am especially concerned about any more additions to Wilderness from the Wallowa Whitman National Forest, such as the Joseph Canyon and Lower Minam. The proposed new management plan for the Wallowa-Whitman indicates a substantial reduction in timber cut for the forest. This will make it very difficult to maintain the existing sawmills dependent upon National Forest Timber in Union, Baker and Wallowa Counties. Additions to the Wilderness system will compound this problem, and probably mean the closure of a couple of sawmills. This would place serious burdens on the three counties by increasing unemployment and loss of tax base for the counties and schools.

I would like to see the Hells Canyon National Recreation Area problem solved at the same time if possible. We have all been in limbo long enough. There are several patches of blowdown timber within the N.R.A. that have not been salvaged because the Forest Service will not put them up for sale. Some of this timber is now deteriorated beyond use, however, substantial volume is still usable and would be salvaged if put up for sale. This down timber creates an insect and disease situation that could easily spread to other timber outside of the N.R.A. on both Federal and Private lands.

I would have no serious objections to adding McGraw Creek and West Side Reservior Face areas to the Hells Canyon Wilderness. I do oppose adding Lick Creek area to Wilderness. I would like to see the Lords Flat area managed for some timber harvest.

Robert J Beaubier

July 20, 1983

Statement of Elwayne Henderson on Oregon Wilderness Bill HR-1149 before the Senate subcommittee on public lands and reserved of the Senate committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

I am a partner in Henderson Logging of Wallowa, Oregon. We employ 20 men in our logging operations. Most of our crew live in Wallowa County because they enjoy its surrounding beauty. It deeply concerns me and everyone of our employees about adding more wilderness areas. I am not opposed to some wilderness, but the situation has gotten out of hand. In Wallowa County we have a limited income and tax base, without setting more land out of timber production.

I feel that Joseph Canyon is about as far from being wilderness as downtown Eugene is. Man has been there--logging and farming has taken place. This area needs logged again to control diseased trees and to thin the stand so that remaining trees can produce. If we don't manage our timber stands there will not be any left. Timber lands need taken care of just as croplands do. With current logging methods there is little impact on the land. In the past, in some instances logging was conducted without thought for the land, but today loggers and foresters are aware of those problems and try to avoid them. Loggers are conscious about the need to take care of our valuable renewable timber lands.

A point that concerns me is the allowable cut of timber on government lands are dropping. With this happening people are laid off-causing a multiplier effect to the county. Local businesses fold up and services are lost.

In conclusion, I am opposed to any further wilderness anywhere, especially in Joseph Canyon or the Eagle Cap Additions. Timber needs to be harvested to maintain a healthy environment.

Elwayne Henderson

STATEMENT BY STANLEY HARRISON
CAMP CARSON PLACER MINES
UNION COUNTY, OREGON

The Honorable Mark O. Hatfield

Dear Senator:

I am Stanley Harrison, a part owner, and representing the owners, of the Camp Carson Placer Mine in Union County, Oregon.

Our mine was first located in 1870, and has been operated at several times since then, as economics would permit. It contains in excess of 30 million cubic yards of gravels containing gold, and is one of the largest gold placers in the United States.

We have 59 valid mining claims on the property, have received approved operating plans from the U.S. Forest Service and from the State of Oregon. We have new equipment on the ground, and will operate most of the balance of this year.

I ask that one of the areas proposed for Wilderness withdrawal in HR 1149 be deleted from Wilderness consideration. That area is part of the "North Fork John Day" area, Section 2 item 18 of that bill. I feel that the area does not have Wilderness character, and that the U.S. Forest Service apparently agreed by not including it in their 1979 RARE II Wilderness recommendation.

At the least, the boundary of the proposal should be moved to exclude sections 14, 15, 21, 22, 23, 27 and 28 of T6S R36E. The exclusion would move the proposed Wilderness boundary from the center of our property to a point east of our claims.

I appreciate your acceptance of my submittal and will be pleased to respond to any questions regarding my request.

Stanley Harrison
Stanley Harrison
Camp Carson Placer Mines
E. 10900 Wolf Lodge Bay Road
Coeur d'Alene, ID 83814

**Simpson**

TESTIMONY TO SENATE ENERGY & NATURAL RESOURCES SUBCOMMITTEE

ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER

Concerning Oregon Wilderness Legislation

My name is Frank W. Moore. I am Oregon Timberlands Manager at Albany for Simpson Timber Company.

Simpson Timber Company is a closely held business with nearly one century of experience harvesting and processing timber in the Pacific Northwest. Headquartered in Seattle, Simpson manufactures solid wood products at locations in Washington, California and in nearby Albany, Oregon. At Albany, Simpson operates a softwood plywood plant which annually converts 15 million board feet of logs to make 69 million square feet of plywood. This plant employs 200. It creates approximately 350 additional jobs in the Northwest when contractors, suppliers, transportation, marketing and the service sectors are considered.

Simpson's Albany plywood plant produces primarily high density overlay plywood. This unique product is largely used for concrete forms and in boat building. High density overlay requires the highest grades of Douglas fir peeler material. We rely almost exclusively on portions of the Mt. Hood and Willamette National Forest and the BLM's Santiam Unit for this resource. Simpson does not own timberland in the Albany area and only minimal quantities of this high grade resource are available from non-Federal ownerships.

Albany plywood's log supply is directly threatened by Wilderness proposals involving the Mt. Hood and Willamette National Forests. HR 1149 proposes to classify the Hidden (Bull of the Woods) and Middle Santiam roadless areas as Wilderness. That action would cause the annual Forest Service allowable cut, on which Simpson relys for Albany plywood, to decline by 49 million board feet.

This is a particularly onerous prospect since our options for securing this high grade material are extremely limited. It becomes catastrophic, however, when considered together with two other critical Federal timber supply issues. Earlier this year Simpson completed a timber supply assessment for Albany plywood. This assessment studied seven U.S.F.S. Ranger Districts potentially tributary to Albany, with a combined annual allowable cut of 767 million board feet. A review of the current status of forest plans for these Districts suggests the annual allowable cut may decline by 18 percent to 632 million board feet unless the Forest Service adopts plans which reflect a flexible sustained yield policy. The 49 million board feet reduction resulting from the Hidden and Middle Santiam Wilderness proposal would be incremental to that anticipated decline.

Further constricting the supply of timber available to Simpson is the SBA set-aside program. Today, 62 percent of the allowable cut from these seven Districts is allocated to small business, up 11 percent in the past several years.

US FOREST SERVICE TIMBER TRIBUTARY TO ALBANY

Annual Allowable Cut (MMBF)

| RANGER DISTRICT | CURRENT AUTHORIZED | EXPECTED NEW PLANS | PERCENT SBA |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mt. Hood National Forest | | | |
| Clackamas District | 120 | 85 | 63 |
| Esacada District | 120 | 85 | 63 |
| Willamette National Forest | | | |
| Blue River District | 64 | 56 | 75 |
| Detroit District | 155 | 136 | 57 |
| Lowell District | 120 | 105 | 53 |
| McKinzie District | 78 | 68 | 75 |
| Sweet Home District | 110 | 97 | 75 |
| | 767 | 632 | 62 |

Simpson urges Congress to be conservative in allocating additional forestland to Wilderness. We adamantly oppose Wilderness classification for the Middle Santiam roadless area. If Congress decides it necessary to classify portions of the Hidden roadless area as Wilderness, Simpson recommends the Forest Services' 26,000 acre RARE II recommendation be considered as a basis for compromise. That recommendation, which proposes some commercial forestland for Wilderness, does a fair job of minimizing economic losses.

A review of Oregon RARE II Citizen Input (November, 1978) shows less than 3 percent of the nearly 16,000 citizens responding to RARE II public involvement program supported Wilderness classification for the Middle Santiam and Hidden roadless areas. Ninety-seven percent of citizens recommended these two roadless areas be returned promptly to non-wilderness use. We believe this comes as close as possible to a political mandate for continued multiple use of these two areas.

OREGON RARE II CITIZEN INPUT (USFS Tabulation)

November 1978

| INPUT SUPPORT FOR | MIDDLE SANTIAM | HIDDEN (Bull of the Woods) |
|---|---|---|
| Wilderness | 254 | 451 |
| Non Wilderness | 11,235 | 15,321 |
| Further Planning | 3 | 37 |
| Total Input | 11,492 | 15,809 |

Simpson does not oppose Wilderness and has consistently supported additions when the trade-offs are favorable. Unfortunately, increased allocation of commercial forestland to Wilderness in the Middle Santiam and Hidden areas can only be achieved at high economic and human cost. There can be no doubt that any substantial addition of commercial forestland to Wilderness from these areas will cause mill closures and severe economic damage to competing firms.

Some contend that forest industry economic losses can be offset by economic gains in recreation and tourism. The record on that assumption is not very good. In 1978 when Redwood National Park was expanded, the same claim was made by expansion proponents. Within 5 years of expansion, mills were closed as expected, but the growth in tourism never took place. Conversely, tourism and use of Redwood Park actually declined, and area unemployment soared to over 20 percent--a level at which it remains today. Only continued heavy Federal aid is keeping the communities afloat.

The 1980-82 recession demonstrates just how critical the forest industry is to Oregon's economy. As the forest industry's future declined, statewide unemployment soared. State and local governmental revenues fell sharply causing slashes in important governmental services.

Oregon's forest industry is now recovering, carrying with it improving employment and economic prospects. However, it appears the State's economy is still quite weak. The condition of Oregon's forest products industry largely dictates Oregon's economic health. The Federal Government, through its timber supply policies and its level of deficit will help determine the economic condition of Oregon's forest products industry.

To a great extent our industry's future and that of all citizens of Oregon rests with the decision of the Congress on Oregon Wilderness set-asides.

Frank W. Moore

Frank W. Moore

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TESTIMONY OF TONY GEORGE
FOR INCLUSION IN THE HEARING RECORD
SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE HEARING IN SALEM, AUGUST 25, 1983

Senator Hatfield:

Please include the following testimony in the hearing record on HR 1149, the Oregon Wilderness Act of 1983. Please provide me a copy of the hearing record when it is published.

Last year I terminated employment with the State of Oregon to write and publish two hiking guides. Since that time, I have hiked more than 300 miles of trails in the Mount Jefferson Wilderness (Mount Hood, Willamette and Deschutes National Forests), and in the Olallie Scenic Area (Mount Hood National Forest). During this time, I also started writing a weekly hiking column for the Statesman-Journal Newspaper in Salem. With this experience, I believe that I have acquired additional insight into the question of additional wilderness in Oregon that will assist you in your deliberation on the Oregon Wilderness Act of 1983.

One thing that I have found is that Oregon already has a tremendous amount of wilderness. It took me an entire year to become familiar with all the trails and lakes in the Mount Jefferson Wilderness -- a grand total of 10 percent of the available wilderness in Oregon. At this rate, it would take me 10 years to exhaust the existing wilderness opportunities in Oregon, and that assumes that I would only hike each trail and visit each lake only once. With this amount of recreational resource available to Oregonians, one might ask the question why do we need more wilderness?

The answer to this question is simple. While doing the research for my books and my weekly column, I have discovered that the demand for the primitive recreational opportunity and solitude that wilderness has to offer is far in excess of the ability of the existing wilderness areas to satisfy it.

Virtually every lake in the Mount Jefferson Wilderness has received enough use in the past years that you will see some evidence of man. Some lake have received so much use that the Forest Service has had to restrict use through the establishment of string fences and signing. On a busy weekend at Marion Lake, there will be over 250 people camped around the lakeshore, more people than exist in many of Oregon's rural communities.

But the demand for wilderness and outdoor recreation in Oregon is not just limited to the popular areas such as the Mount Jefferson Wilderness. The Olallie Scenic area has a combination of backcountry recreation and developed campground opportunities.

TESTIMONY OF TONY GEORGE
FOR INCLUSION IN THE HEARING RECORD
SUBCOMMITTEE HEARING IN SALEM, AUGUST 25, 1983
PAGE 2

Almost every weekend during the summer, the campgrounds in this area are full to over flowing, and the backcountry is scattered with campers as well. While pursuing my book on the Olallie Area, I was amazed by how much use the area received, yet when I told many people what area I was writing about, they would ask me, "The Olallie Scenic Area, where is that?"

While writing my weekly column, I endeavored to tell my readers of little used wilderness areas where they could find unlimited solitude. I soon came to learn, through my contacts with the Forest Service recreation personnel who managed the wilderness areas in Oregon, that all of the Oregon wilderness areas receive considerable use, and there are places in each wilderness that are subject to the same crowding and overuse that affects the Mount Jefferson Wilderness.

Rather than concentrate on the wilderness areas, I also tried to tell my readers about many of the roadless areas in the state, which, because they are not wilderness, should not receive the same degree of use that the well publicized wilderness areas do. I soon found out that even the least publicized roadless areas received a considerable amount of use by people who have known about them for years and have used them as wilderness. These people would use the roadless areas instead of using the already popular wilderness areas. Areas that fall into this category include the Columbia Gorge, Sky Lakes, Hidden Wilderness, Elkhorn Mountains, Badger Creek, Boulder Creek, Diamond-Thielsen, and several other areas.

In one of my columns I wrote about the opportunities for hiking the Oregon Coast Trail, an area that is not in a wilderness at all. After I wrote the column, Jack Remington, director of the State Trails Program, wrote and told me of the tremendous interest that had been generated by my article and that they had sold a great number of Coast Trail Guides.

I could go on with other stories of how I have searched for remote and isolated places that could be used to satisfy the burgeoning demand for outdoor recreation and solitude, but the message would be the same. All of the available recreation land in Oregon is already being used by the public. While not all of it is being used to capacity, yet, I can quickly foresee the day when it will be. With this type of use and the apparently insatiable demand for wilderness recreation, I feel that in resolving the question of how much land should be added to the wilderness preservation system in Oregon, I would recommend that you consider adding the maximum amount of land that meets the criteria for wilderness suitability.

Based on my knowledge of some of the areas in HR 1149, it is my guess that not all of the land included in that bill is suitable as wilderness because of poorly defined boundaries that would be hard to administer, and because some of the areas are being proposed as a means of solving a resource management problem associated with logging, instead of because they are outstanding recreational or primeval wilderness areas that deserve to be in the wilderness preservation system.

My guess is that at least 1 million acres is deserving of wilderness designation, though, and I urge you to consider each area carefully. If you should find areas that are being proposed largely because of resource management concerns, and not because of recreation or wilderness value, I suggest that these areas be considered for your proposed national conservation area or similar designation.

Based on my personal familiarity after hiking many areas in Oregon, I would personally endorse the following areas for inclusion in your bill as wilderness:

Columbia Gorge
Badger Creek
Salmon-Huckleberry
Hidden Wilderness
Mount Jefferson Wilderness Additions
Waldo Wilderness Study Area
Diamond-Thielsen
Boulder Creek
Rogue-Umpqua Divide
Sky Lakes
Mountain Lakes Wilderness Additions
Red Buttes Wilderness
Gearhart Mountain Wilderness Additions
Strawberry Mountain Wilderness Additions
Glacier-Monument
Parts of the North Fork John Day Wilderness complex
Joseph Canyon
Eagle Cap Wilderness Additions

Thank you for your continued effort to resolve the wilderness question in Oregon.

Sincerely,

Tony George

Tony George

**Lorin C. Weymouth**
136 Ervin Road
Philomath, Or. 97370

August 25, 1983

Testimony before the Senate Committee on Energy
and Natural Resources
in Favor of the Oregon Wilderness Bill, HR 1149.

WHEREAS:

The only possible adverse effect in the timber supply would be a one-percent reduction from western Oregon; a miniscule amount, nationally.

There would be no increase in net unemployment attributable to wilderness designation, nor displacement of harvest-related jobs outside of the norms of historical cycle.

New jobs would be created in tourist industries and reforestation activities through intensive management.

Federal dollars could be saved which otherwise would be poorly invested in road building and expensive, very difficult reforestation caused by unstable slopes on many of the lands.

The lands have been determined to be unique and irreplaceable examples of beauty, natural heritage, and ecological diversity.

I ATTEST:

Wilderness designation for 1.2 million acres of public lands in Oregon will best serve the interests of the citizens of Oregon and the Union; and that these interests could be further served by inclusion of all 3.4 million acres of public lands proposed by the Oregon Natural Resources Council.

I have personally explored portions of the following areas not included in HR 1149: Drift Creek, Middle Santiam, Old Cascades, and Mount Jefferson.

Lorin C. Weymouth